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SUPPLEMENT

To the NEW and GENERAL

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CONTAINING

An Hiſtorical and Critical Account

OF THE

LIVES and WRITINGS

OF THE

Moſt Eminent Perſons

In every NATION;

Particularly the BRITISH and IRISH;

From the Earlieſt Accounts of Time to the preſent Period.

WHEREIN

Their remarkable ACTIONS or SUFFERINGS, their VIRTUES, PARTS, and LEARNING, are accurately diſplayed; with a CATALOGUE of their LITERARY PRODUCTIONS.

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SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

Universal, Historical, and Literary

DICTIONARY

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A.

ABERNETHY (JOHN) an eminent diſſenting miniſter in Ireland, was born Oct. 19, 1680, the ſon of John Abernethy, diſſenting miniſter in Colraine. His mother was a Walkinſhaw of Renfrewſhire in Scotland. In 1689, he was ſeparated from his parents, his father being obliged to attend ſome public affairs in London, and his mother, to avoid the tumult of the Iriſh inſurrection, withdrawing to Derry. He was at this time with a relation, who in that general confuſion determined to remove to Scotland; and having no opportunity of conveying the child to his mother, carried him along with him. By this means he eſcaped the hardſhips of the ſiege of Derry, in which Mrs. Abernethy loſt all her other children. Having ſpent ſome years at a grammar ſchool, he was removed to Glaſgow college, where he continued 'till he took the de-

gree of master of arts. His own inclination led him to the study of physic, but he was diverted from this by the advice of his friends, and turned to that of divinity; in pursuance of which he went to Edinburgh, and was some time under the care of the celebrated professor Campbell. At his return home, he proceeded in his studies with great success, and was licensed to preach by the presbytery before he was one and twenty years of age. In 1708, Mr. Abernethy having a call by the dissenting congregation at Antrim, was ordained. His congregation was large, and he applied himself to the pastoral work with great diligence. His preaching was much admired; and as his heart was set upon the acquisition of knowledge, he was very industrious in reading. In the year 1716, he attempted to remove the prejudices of the native Irish in the neighbourhood of Antrim, who were of the popish persuasion, and bring them over to the protestant faith. His labours were not without success, for several were prevailed upon to renounce their errors. — About the time that the Bangorian controversy was on foot in England, and a spirit of christian liberty prevailed, a considerable number of ministers and others, in the north of Ireland, formed themselves into a society, in order to their improvement in useful knowledge; and for this purpose, to bring things to the test of reason and scripture, without a servile regard to any human authority. Mr. Abernethy went into this design with much zeal, and constantly attended their meetings at Belfast, from whence it was called the Belfast society. Debates soon grew warm, and dissensions high among them, on the subject of requiring subscriptions to the *Westminster confession*. This controversy, on the negative side of which Mr. Abernethy was one of the principal leaders, was brought into the general synod, and ended in a rupture in the year 1726. The synod determined, that those ministers, who at the time of this rupture, and for some years before, were known by the name of non-subscribers, should be no longer of their body. The consequence was, that the ministers of this denomination found every where great difficulties arising from the jealousies spread among their people. The reputation which Mr. Abernethy had acquired, and which was established by a long course of a most exemplary life, was no security to him from these. Some of his people forsook his ministry, and went to other congregations. And in some time the number of the scrupulous and dissatisfied so increased, that they were by

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the ſynod erected into a diſtinct congregation, and called a Miniſter. There happened about this time a vacancy in the congregation of Wood Street in Dublin: to this Mr. Abernethy had an invitation, which he accepted. When he came to Dublin, he applied himſelf to ſtudy and compoſing of ſermons with as great induſtry as ever. He wrote all his ſermons at full length, and conſtantly made uſe of his notes in the pulpit. Here he continued his labours for ten years with much reputation: and while his friends from the ſtrength of his conſtitution and his perfect temperance, promiſed themſelves a longer enjoyment of him, he was attacked by the gout, to which he had been ſubject, in a vital part, and dyed in Dec. 1740, in the 60th year of his age. His works are, a few occaſional Sermons, and the papers publiſhed in the controverſies in the north, and Tracts relating to the repeal of the teſt act. After he came to Dublin, he preached a ſet of ſermons, of the divine attributes: and in his own life publiſhed one volume in 8vo. all which were upon the exiſtence and natural perfections of the Deity. After his death the ſecond vol. was publiſhed by his friends, on the moral attributes. They were printed in Dublin, and reprinted in London; and have been ſo well received in the learned world, that there is no occaſion to ſay any thing more of them. He left behind him ſeveral volumes of miſcellany ſermons in MS. a ſpecimen of which was publiſhed in London in two vol. 8vo. 1748. To theſe the editor has prefixed ſome memoirs of his life, from which the above particulars are extracted.

ÆGINETA (Paulus) was a native of the iſland Ægina, from whence he has his name. According to Mr. Le Clerc's calculation he flouriſhed in the fourth century; but with more truth he is placed by Abulpharagius, the Arabian, who is allowed to give the beſt account of thoſe times, in the ſeventh. And yet he could not live late in it, as is plain from his own writings, where, ſpeaking of Collyriums, he mentions one, which he came by in Alexandria. That he had been in this city is paſt all doubt, (though not as a ſtudent, as Dr. Freind would have it) and probably before it was taken and plundered by *Amrou*, which happened no later in the ſeventh century than the year forty. For it is not likely that he would viſit Alexandria after it had been ſacked, and all the libraries and other monuments of learning burnt by order of the Caliph. And as a farther proof

of this, Abulpharagius places him some time before Othman was made caliph, which was in the year 643, two years after Heraclius's death: so that he does well to make him flourish some time in the reign of Heraclius, as about the year 620. His works are deservedly famous, and it appears, that his knowledge in surgery was very great; for *Fabricius ab Aquapendente*, one of the best chirurgical writers now extant, has thought fit to transcribe him in an infinite number of places. Indeed the doctrine of Paulus Ægineta, together with that of Celsus and Albucasis, make up the whole text of this author. His inferences and observations consist chiefly in explaining these two writers; and these are the triumvirate to whom he principally stands indebted for the assistance he received in composing his excellent book. In short, the surgery of Paulus has been the subject matter of most of the books in that profession down to this time. And yet this author, valuable as he is, is one of those, which Mr. Le Clerc and others, for want of being better acquainted with, have been pleased to condemn as worthless writers. He is the first author that takes notice of the cathartic quality of rhubarb. He begins his book with a description of womens diseases, and treats professedly on distempers incident to that sex, and according to Dr. Milward, he is the first in all antiquity that deserves the title of man-midwife.

Freind's Hist. of Phys. v. 1. p. 211.

Letter to Sir Hans Sloane p. 261.

His writings and the various editions of them are as follows:

Libri 7. *De re Medicâ, seu Opera omnia, Græce, in Fol. at Venice* 1528.

The same, *Ex Interpretatione & cum Annotationibus Joannis Guinterii Andomaci, in* 8*vo. at Venice* 1542.

The same, to which are added, *Annotationes Jacobi Goupyli, ex Editione & cum Scholiis Jo. Baptistæ Camotii, in* 8*vo. at Venice* 1553.

ALBERONI (Julius) Cardinal, was the son of a poor gardener in the suburbs of Placentia, born May 31, 1664. From this low original, by his good fortune, his address and abilities he rose to be first minister of state to the king of Spain. The poet Campistron, a domestic of the duke of Vendome, happened to be robbed and stripped, as he was making a tour of pleasure through Italy, in a place near Parma where Alberoni was curate. The stranger found relief in his distress from the charity of the priest, and received both cloaths

cloaths and money to carry him to Rome. Campiſtron afterwards attended Vendome to the wars in Italy as his ſecretary: and the duke wanting to be informed where the country people had concealed their corn, and being at this time near Alberoni's pariſh, the ſecretary took this opportunity of mentioning his benefactor to him. The curate was ſent for and examined, and entirely anſwered the character which Campiſtron had given of him. The ſervices he did the French army by his information, rendered his ſtay in his own country uneaſy and inſecure, any longer than the gentleman was there to protect him. When Vendome was recalled he therefore followed. The cure of Anet, in the duke's nomination, ſoon became vacant, and was offered to Alberoni who refuſed it, and choſe rather to go in his train to Madrid. The great influence which the princeſs of Urſins had over Philip V. obliged the Duke de Vendome to have great connections with her. He choſe Alberoni to manage their correſpondence, while he was gone to command the army. The princeſs took a great liking to him, and he did every thing to ingratiate himſelf in her favour. After the death of Vendome he devoted himſelf to her ſervice, and had the greateſt ſhare of her confidence. By her recommendation he got to be agent for the duke of Parma at the court of Madrid. His ſovereign had great reaſon to be pleaſed with his appointment, as by his management a princeſs of Parma was fixed upon for a ſecond conſort for the king of Spain. The princeſs of Urſins could do every thing in this important affair. He well knew the jealouſy of this ambitious woman, and her fears that a new queen might leſſen her influence. He therefore repreſented the princeſs as young and artleſs, as incapable of attending to any thing but pleaſure and gaiety, and ſo far prevailed upon her as to ſecond his views, and to preſs the king to begin the negotiation. As there was reaſon to fear, that the favourite might be undeceived with regard to the princeſs, whoſe wit was equal to her beauty, and influence the king to change his reſolution, the duke and Alberoni made what diſpatch they could to bring the affair to a concluſion. But notwithſtanding their diligence, the princeſs of Urſins had like to have prevented it. A courier was ſent from Madrid to put a ſtop to the negociation the evening before it was to have been concluded. When the courier came, Alberoni was not diſconcerted; he gave him his choice to dye or not to appear for a week. The treaty was finiſhed, the

marriage concluded, and the courier never appeared at all; becauſe it was not for the honour of the king to let his diſpatches be ſeen. The new queen came to Madrid. By the advice of Alberoni, the firſt favour ſhe aſked of the king was, not to ſee the princeſs of Urſins at court; and ſhe was gratified. Alberoni availed himſelf of the influence which her virtue and her beauty gave her over the king. He was made privy counſellor, and afterwards prime miniſter, and raiſed to the purple. He rouſed that kingdom out of the lethargy it had been in for a century paſt, and awakened the attention, and raiſed the aſtoniſhment of all Europe. He came with great willingneſs into the propoſal of ſetting the pretender on the throne of England. However, as he was but juſt come into the miniſtry, and Spain was to be ſettled before he could pretend to overthrow other kingdoms, there was no great likelihood of his being able to put a hand to the work for a great while; yet in leſs than two years he had done ſo much for Spain, that ſhe made quite another figure; and they ſay the Turks were engaged to fall upon the emperor; and meaſures taken to depoſe the duke of Orleans from the regency of France, and king George from the throne of Great Britain: ſuch danger there is, ſays Mr. Voltaire, in a ſingle man who has abſolute power in any country, and has likewiſe the ſenſe and ſpirit to make uſe of it. He was afterwards, through the inſtances of a powerful prince, deprived of his dignity and baniſhed to Rome; but he ſtill preſerved his credit with the court of Spain, for the advantage of which he had formed ſeveral great projects. He died at Placentia June 26, 1752, in the 89th year of his age. He left his eſtates in Lombardy to the college of St. Lazarus, and the Revenues of thoſe in Romagne to his nephew during life, and afterwards to the ſame college. The teſtament politique of cardinal Alberoni, collected from his memoirs and letters, was publiſhed at Louſanne 1753.

Hiſtory of Charles XII. of Sweden, page 301.

ALCIBIADES was an Athenian general. It was the fate of this great man to live at a time when his country was a ſcene of confuſion. The Greeks grown inſolent from their conqueſts in Perſia, turned their arms upon each other, and bandied together under the conduct of the two moſt opulent ſtates Athens and Lacedemon.

Alcibiades, in the midſt of an expedition he had planned againſt the enemy of his country, was recalled home to anſwer

anſwer ſome charge of a private nature; but fearing the violence of his enemies, inſtead of going to Athens, he offered his ſervices at Sparta, where they were kindly accepted. By his advice the Lacedemons made a league with Perſia, which gave a very favourable turn to their affairs. But his credit in the republick raiſing jealouſies againſt him, he privately reconciled himſelf to his country, and took again the command of an Athenian army. Here victory, waiting as it were at his command, attended all his motions. The loſs of ſeven battles obliged the Spartans to ſue for peace. He enjoyed his triumphs however only a ſhort time at Athens. One unſucceſsful event made him again obnoxious to the malice of his citizens; and he found it expedient to retire from Athens.

In his abſence the Spartans again took the lead, and at the fatal battle of Ægos entirely ſubdued the Athenian power.

Alcibiades, though an exile, endeavoured to reſtore the power of his country; of which the Spartans having intelligence, procured him to be aſſaſſinated. He was a man of admirable accompliſhments, but indifferently principled, of great parts, and of an amazing verſability of genius.

ALEXANDER THE GREAT was king of Macedonia. His father Philip laid the plan of that extenſive empire, which his ſon afterwards executed. Philip having made himſelf maſter of Greece, began to caſt his eyes upon Perſia, with a view to retaliate upon that haughty empire the injuries of former times. It was the popular topic of the day. But this prince was cut off in the midſt of his enterprize. Such however was the influence of Alexander in the aſſembly of the Grecian ſtates, that he was created general of their combined forces in the room of his father. Having made every needful preparation, at the head of a veteran army he invaded Aſia. The lieutenants of Darius, who was then king of Perſia, oppoſed him at the river Granicus, where Alexander obtained a compleat victory, after which he purſued his march through Aſia.

At Iſſus, near Scanderoon, he was met by Darius in perſon, at the head of a prodigious army. Here he obtained a ſecond victory; and took the camp of Darius, together with his family, whom he treated with the utmoſt humanity. Contrary to all the maxims of war, inſtead of purſuing Darius, he made an excurſion into Egypt; and as far as

appears, through no better motives than thoſe of vanity. Here he was acknowledged to be the ſon of Jupiter Ammon. In the mean time Darius recruited his ſtrength; and got together an army ſuperior to what he brought into the plain of Iſſus.

Alexander, having finiſhed his Egyptian expedition, traverſed Aſia, and paſſed the Euphrates. At Arbela, a town in Aſſyria, he met Darius. Here a deciſive battle was fought, which put all Perſia into the hands of Alexander. His ambition not being ſatisfied with the conqueſt of that vaſt country, he projected an expedition into India. Here he met with great oppoſition from Porus, a gallant Prince, whom in the end he reduced. Beyond the Ganges lay a country ſtill unſubdued. He notified it to his army, that he propoſed to paſs the river. But theſe veterans harraſſed with fateagues, and ſeeing no end of their labour, mutined, and refuſed to march further. The diſappointed chief was therefore obliged to return. At Babylon he propoſed to receive ambaſſadors, appoint governors, and ſettle his vaſt monarchy, but his exceſſes put an end to his life in the midſt of his deſigns, and in the flower of his age.

Alexander had a noble education under Ariſtotle, and other maſters of the firſt eminence; the good effects of which were ſeen in the early part of his life. No prince ever gave nobler inſtances of generoſity, candour, juſtice, prudence, and fortitude. But the tide of his ſucceſſes changed his manners; and he became luxurious, arrogant, cruel, and even brutal.

With regard to his public character, he hath been as much the ſubject of different opinions, as any prince of antiquity. By ſome his conqueſt of Perſia has been conſidered as the greateſt effort of heroiſm. His Indian expedition has likewiſe been magnified as an appendage to one vaſt plan of univerſal commerce and legiſlation. But they ſeem to have a truer idea of Alexander, who conſider the whole ſcheme of his conqueſts, as the project ſolely of ambition.

AMHURST (Nicholas) was born at Marden in Kent, but in what year is uncertain. His grandfather was a clergyman, under whoſe protection and care he received his education at merchant taylor's ſchool. Having received there the rudiments of learning, he was removed to St. John's college, Oxford; from which, on account of the libertiniſm

tinism of his principles, and the irregularity of his behaviour, he was expelled.

He retained great resentment against the university on this account, and abused its learning and discipline, and some of the most respectable characters in it, in a poem published 1724, called *Oculus Britanniæ*, and in a book under the title of *Terræ Filius*, in two vol. He published a miscellany of poems, sacred and profane, original and translated; which begins with a beautiful paraphrase on the Mosaic account of the creation; and ends in a very humorous tale upon the discovery of that useful utensil, a bottle screw. He published also the *Convocation*, a poem, in five cantos; a kind of satyr against all the writers, who were opposers of the bishop of Bangor. He translated the *Resurrection*, and some other of Mr. Addison's latin pieces. But he was best known to the world, from the share he had in the political paper, called the *Craftsman*.

The plan of this was laid at the time, when the whig ministry under George I. split amongst themselves; and the patrons of it pitched upon Amhurst to be its standing author. Crit. Rev. No. 93.

The work had success; above 12,000 copies were sold in a week; and it contributed greatly to reduce the all-engrossing power of an avowedly corrupt ministry. "But poor Amhurst! after having been the drudge of his party for the best part of twenty years together, was as much forgot in the famous compromise of 1742, as if he had never been born! And when he died, of what is called a broken heart, which happened within a few months afterwards, became indebted to the very charity of his bookseller for a grave. A grave not to be traced now, because then no otherwise to be distinguished than by the freshness of the turf, borrowed from the next common to cover it." Cibber's Lives. Ralph's Case of Authors by profession.

ANELLO (THOMAS) but vulgarly called Massaniello by contraction, was a poor fisherman of Naples, born in the year 1623. The kingdom of Naples was subject to the house of Austria, and governed by a viceroy. The Neapolitans had supported the government in this house with great loyalty and liberality, and submitted themselves to many voluntary impositions and burthensome taxes in support of it. But in the year 1646, the necessities of the king requiring Giraffi.

quiring it, a new donative was thought of, and a new design was formed to lay a freſh tax upon fruits, which comprehended all ſorts as well dry as green, as far as mulberries, grapes, figs, apples, pears, &c.

The people being thus deprived of their ordinary ſubſiſtence, took a reſolution to diſburthen themſelves, not only of this, but of all other inſupportable exactions formerly impoſed. They made their grievances known to the viceroy by the public cries and lamentations of women and children as he paſſed through the market place; and petitioned him by means of the cardinal Filomarino, the archbiſhop and others, to take off the ſaid tax. He promiſed to redreſs the grievance, and convened proper perſons to find out by all means ſome method to take off the tax on fruits. But the farmers, becauſe it was prejudicial to their intereſt, found ſome ſecret means to hinder the happy effect of this buſineſs, and diſſuaded him from performing his promiſe to the people, repreſenting to him that all the clamour was made by a wretched rabble only, not worth regarding.

Thomas Anello, or Maſſaniello, in the 24th year of his age, dwelt at this time in a corner of the great market place at Naples. He was ſtout, of a good countenance, and a middle ſtature. He wore linen ſlops, a blue waiſtcoat, and went barefoot, with a mariner's cap. His profeſſion was to angle for little fiſh with a cane, hook and line, as alſo to buy fiſh, and to retail them.

This man having obſerved the murmurings up and down the city, went one day very angry towards his houſe, and met with the famous Bandito Perrone, and his companion, as he paſſed by a church where they had fled for refuge. They aſked him, what ailed him. He anſwered in great wrath, I will be bound to be hanged, but I will right this city. They laughed at his words, ſaying, a proper ſquire to right the city of Naples! Maſſaniello replied, do not laugh; I ſwear by God, if I had two or three of my humour, you ſhould ſee what I could do. Will you join with me? They anſwered, yes. Plight me then your faith, which having done, he departed. A little after he fell into a great paſſion, becauſe his fiſh was taken from him by ſome of the court, becauſe he had not paid the tax.

He then reſolved to make uſe of the occaſion of the murmurings of the people againſt the tax on fruit. He went among the fruit ſhops that were in that quarter, adviſing

viſing them that the next day, they ſhould come all united to market, with a reſolution to tell the country fruiterers, that they would buy no more taxed fruit.

A number of boys uſed to aſſemble in the market place to pick up ſuch fruit as fell. Maſſaniello got among theſe, taught them ſome cries and clamours ſuited to his purpoſe, and enrolled ſuch a number of them between 16 and 17 years of age, that they came to be 500, and at laſt 2000. Of this militia he made himſelf general, giving every one of them in their hands a little weak cane. The ſhopkeepers obſerving his inſtructions, there happened the next day a great tumult between them and the fruiterers, which the regent of the city ſent Anaclerio, the elect of the people, to quell.

Among the fruiterers was a couſin of Maſſaniello's, who according to the inſtructions given him, began more than any to inflame the people. He ſaw that he could ſell his fruit but at a low price, which when the tax was paid would not quit coſt. He fell into a great rage, threw two large baſkets on the ground and cried out, God gives plenty and the bad government a dearth, I care not a ſtraw for this fruit, let every every one take of it? The boys eagerly ran to gather and eat the fruit. Maſſaniello ruſhed in among them, crying, no tax, no tax. But Anaclerio threatening him with whipping and the gallies, not only the fruiterers, but all the people, threw figs, apples, and other fruits with great fury in his face. Maſſaniello hit him on the breaſt with a ſtone, and encouraged his militia of boys to do the ſame. But Anaclerio ſaved his life by flight.

Upon this ſucceſs the people flocked in great numbers to the market place, and exclaimed aloud againſt thoſe intolerable grievances under which they groaned; proteſting their reſolution to ſubmit no longer to them. The fury ſtill increaſing, Maſſaniello leapt upon the higheſt table which was among the fruiterers, and harangued the crowd, comparing himſelf to Moſes, who delivered the Egyptians from the rod of Pharoah; to Peter, who was a fiſherman as well as himſelf, yet reſcued Rome and the world from the ſlavery of ſatan; promiſing them a like deliverance from their oppreſſions by his means, and proteſting his readineſs to lay down his life in ſuch a glorious cauſe. Maſſaniello repeating often theſe and ſuch like words, wonderfully inflamed the minds of the people; who were diſpoſed in their hearts to co-operate with him to this purpoſe.

To

To begin the work, there was fire put to the houſe that was next the toll houſe for fruit, both which were burnt to the ground, with all the books and accounts, and goods and furniture. This being done, every one ſhut up his ſhop, and the numbers increaſing, many thouſand people uniting themſelves, they went to other parts of the city, where all the other toll houſes were, them they plundered of all their writings and books, great quantities of money, with many rich moveables, all which they threw into a great fire of ſtraw, and burnt to aſhes in the ſtreets. The people, meeting with no reſiſtance, aſſumed more boldneſs, and made towards the palace of the viceroy.

The firſt militia of Maſſaniello conſiſting of 2000 boys, marched on, every one lifting up his cane with a piece of black cloth on the top, and with doleful and loud cries excited the compaſſion, and intreated the aſſiſtance of their fellow citizens.

Being come before the palace, they cried out amain, that they would not be freed of the fruit tax only, but of all others, eſpecially that of corn. At laſt they entered the palace and rifled it, notwithſtanding the reſiſtance of the guards, whom they diſarmed. The viceroy got into his coach to ſecure himſelf within the church of St. Lewis; but the people ſpying him ſtopped the coach, and with naked ſwords on each ſide of it, threatened him, unleſs he would take off the taxes. With fair promiſes, and all aſſurances of redreſs, and by throwing money among the multitude, which they were greedy to pick up, he got at laſt ſafe into the church, and ordered the doors to be ſhut.

The people applied to the prince of Biſignano, who was much beloved by them, to be their defender and interceſſor. He promiſed to obtain what they deſired. But finding himſelf unable after much labour and fatigue to reſtrain their licentiouſneſs or quell their fury, he took the firſt opportunity of diſengaging himſelf from the labyrinth of that popular tumult.

After the retirement of the prince, the people, finding themſelves without a head, called out for Maſſaniello to be their leader and conductor, which charge he accepted. They appointed Genoino, a prieſt of approved knowledge, temper and abilities, to attend his perſon; and to him they added for a companion the aforenamed famous Banditto Perrone. Maſſaniello by his ſpirit, good ſenſe and bravery won

won the hearts of all the people, insomuch that they became willing to transfer unto him solemnly the supreme command, and to obey him accordingly.

A stage was erected in the middle of the market place, where cloathed in white like a mariner, he with his counsellors gave public audience, received petitions, and gave sentence in all causes both civil and criminal. He had no less than 150,000 men under his command. An incredible multitude of women also appeared with arms of various sorts, like so many amazons.

A list was made of above 60 persons who had farmed the taxes, or been any ways concerned in the customhouses; and, as it was said, they had enriched themselves with the blood of the people, and ought to be made examples to future ages; an order was issued, that their houses and goods should be burnt; which was executed accordingly, and with so much order, that no one was suffered to touch the least thing or carry it away. Many, for stealing but very small trifles from the flames, were hanged by the public executioner in the market place, by the command of Massaniello.

While these horrid tragedies were acting, the viceroy thought of every method to appease the people, and bring them to an accommodation. He applied to the archbishop, of whose attachment to the government he was well assured, and of whose paternal care and affection for them, the people had no doubt. He gave him the original charter of Charles the Vth (which exempted them from all taxes, and which they had all along insisted upon) confirmed by lawful authority, and likewise an indulgence or pardon for all offences whatsoever committed. The bishop found means to induce Massaniello to convoke all the captains and chief commanders of the people together, and great hopes were conceived that an happy accommodation would ensue.

But while this business was transacting, 500 banditti all armed on horseback entered the city, under pretence that they came for the service of the people, but in reality to destroy Massaniello, as it appeared afterwards; for they discharged several shot at him, some of which very narrowly missed him.

This immediately put a stop to the whole business, and it was suspected that the viceroy had some hand in the conspiracy. The streets were immediately barricaded, and orders

orders were given that the aqueducts leading to the caſtle, where the viceroy and family, and all the principal officers of ſtate were, ſhould be cut off, and that no proviſions, except ſome few roots and herbs ſhould be carried thither. The viceroy applied again to the archbiſhop, to aſſure the people of his ſincere good intentions towards them, his abhorrence of the deſigns of the banditti, and his reſolution to uſe all his authority to bring them to due puniſhment. Thus the treaty was again renewed, and ſoon compleated. This being done, it was thought proper that Maſſaniello ſhould go to the palace to viſit the viceroy. He gave orders that all the ſtreets leading to it ſhould be clean ſwept, and that all maſters of families ſhould hang their windows and balconies with their richeſt ſilks and tapeſtries.

He threw off his mariner's habit, and dreſſed himſelf in cloth of ſilver, with a fine plume of feathers in his hat, and mounted upon a prancing ſteed, with a drawn ſword in his hand, he went attended by fifty thouſand of the choiceſt of the people.

While he was in conference with the viceroy in a balcony, he gave him ſurpriſing proofs of the ready obedience of the people. Whatever cry he gave out, it was immediately ecchoed; when he put his finger upon his mouth, there was a profound univerſal ſilence, that ſcarce a man was ſeen to breathe. At laſt he ordered they ſhould all retire, which was punctually and preſently obeyed, as if they had all vaniſhed away. On the Sunday following the capitulations were ſigned and ſolemnly ſworn to in the cathedral church to be obſerved for ever.

Maſſaniello declared, that now having accompliſhed his honeſt deſigns, he would return again to his former occupation. If he had kept this reſolution, he might juſtly have been reckoned one of the greateſt heroes, that any age or country ever produced. But as it is diverſely reported, either thro' the inſtigations of his wife and kindred, thro' fear, or allured by the experienced ſweets of rule and power, he ſtill continued his authority: and what is worſe, exerciſed it in a very capricious and tyrannical manner, inſomuch that his beſt friends began to be afraid of him.

He ſeems indeed to have fallen into a phrenzy, which might naturally enough be occaſioned by his ſudden elevation, his care and vigilance (for he ſeldom either eat or ſlept during the whole tranſaction) and by his immoderate drinking of ſtrong wine, which exceſs he gave into on the happy event.

Four

Four hardy gentlemen took an opportunity of aſſaſſinating him. As he fell, he only cried out "Ungrateful traitors!" His head was thrown in one ditch, and his body into another.

ANSON (GEORGE) Lord, whoſe merit as a naval commander raiſed him to the rank of nobility, was the ſon of William Anſon, Eſq; of Huckborough, a very ancient and worthy family in Staffordſhire. He betrayed an early paſſion for naval glory, and took the greateſt delight in reading and hearing the ſtories of our moſt diſtinguiſhed voyagers and admirals. His father therefore gave him an education ſuitable to his genius; and in the year 1722, he was made captain of the *Weazle Sloop*; and in the year following of the *Scarborough* man of war; in which ſtation he behaved with the greateſt intrepidity and valour.

On the breaking out of the Spaniſh war, he was appointed to command a fleet of five ſhips deſtined to annoy the enemy in that dangerous and unfrequented ſea, which lies beyond America, and in that unexpected quarter to attack them with vigour. His departure being unaccountably delayed ſome months beyond the proper ſeaſon, he ſailed about the middle of September 1740, and about the vernal equinox, in the moſt tempeſtuous weather, arrived in the latitude of Cape Horn. He doubled that dangerous cape in March 1741, after a bad paſſage of 40 days, in which he loſt two ſhips; and by the ſcurvy four or five men in a day. He arrived off Juan Fernandes in June, with only two ſhips, beſides two attendants on the ſquadron, and 335 men. He left it in September, took ſome prizes, and burnt Paita; and ſtaid about the coaſt of America till May 1742. He then croſſed the ſouthern ocean, proceeding with the Centurion only, the other ſhips having been deſtroyed in Auguſt. Having refreſhed his crew at Tinian, he ſailed in October for China; ſtaid there till the beginning of 1743; waited for the galleon at the Philippian iſlands, met her on the 20th of June, and took her. Having ſold the prize in China, he ſet ſail for England, December 1743, and on the 15th of June 1744 arrived at Spithead, having ſailed in a fog through the midſt of a French fleet then cruiſing in the channel.

Soon after his return, he was appointed rear admiral of the blue; and one of the lords of the admiralty. In April 1745 he was made rear admiral of the white, and in July 1746, vice admiral of the blue. He was alſo choſen to repreſent

preſent the borough of Heydon in parliament. That winter he commanded the channel ſquadron a long and tempeſtuous cruize.

In the following ſummer, being then on board the Prince George of ninety guns, in company with admiral Warren and 12 ſhips more, he interrupted off Cape Finiſterre, a powerful fleet bound from France to the Eaſt and Weſt Indies; and by his valour and conduct again enriched himſelf and his officers, and ſtrengthened the Britiſh navy, by taking ſix men of war and four Eaſt Indiamen, not one of them eſcaping. The French admiral M. Jonquiere on preſenting his ſword to the conqueror, ſaid, "Monſieur vous avez vaincu l'Invincible, & la Glorie vous ſuit," pointing to the two ſhips ſo named.

The king, viz. George II. for his ſignal ſervices, rewarded him with a peerage, by the title of lord Anſon, baron of Soberton in Hants. In the ſame year he was appointed vice admiral of the red; and on the death of Sir John Norris, vice admiral of England. In the year 1748, he was appointed admiral of the blue, and commanded the ſquadron that convoyed the late king to and from Holland; and ever after conſtantly attended his majeſty in his foreign expeditions. In the year 1751, he was appointed firſt lord of the admiralty, in which ſtation he continued, with a very ſhort interval till his death.

In 1758, being then admiral of the white, having hoiſted his flag on board the Royal George, of one hundred guns, he ſailed from Spithead on the firſt of June, with a formidable fleet, Sir Edward Hawke commanding under him; and by cruizing continually before Breſt, he covered the deſcents that were made that ſummer at St. Malo's and Cherburg. After this he was appointed admiral and commander in chief of his majeſty's fleets. The laſt ſervice he performed was convoying to England our preſent queen Charlotte. He had been for ſome time in a languiſhing ſtate of health, but died ſuddenly juſt after having been walking in his garden, at his ſeat at Moor Park, in Hertfordſhire, on June 6th, 1762. He married the eldeſt daughter of the late earl of Hardwicke, who died before him without iſſue.

As to his natural diſpoſition, he was calm, cool, and ſteady: but it is reported, that our honeſt undeſigning ſeaman was frequently a dupe at play; and it was wittily obſerved of him, that he had been round the world, but never

in

in it. No performance ever met with a more favourable reception than Lord *Anſon's Voyage round the World*: four large impreſſions were ſold off in a twelvemonth; it has been tranſlated into moſt of the European languages, and ſtill ſupports its reputation. It was compoſed under his lordſhip's own inſpection, and from the materials which he furniſhed, by Mr. Benjamin Robins, who deſigned, if he had remained in England, to have favoured the world with a *ſecond part* of it.

ARETÆUS, a phyſician of Cappadocia, but in what time he flouriſhed, authors are not agreed; ſome placing him under Auguſtus Cæſar, others under Trajan or Adrian. However, his works are very valuable. The beſt editions were publiſhed by Dr. Wigan and Dr. Boerhaave. Dr. Wigan's was elegantly and correctly printed in folio, at Oxford 1723. In his preface he gives an account of all the preceeding editions. To this are ſubjoined, diſſertations on the age of Aretæus, his ſect, his ſkill in anatomy, and his method of cure. At the end is a large collection of various readings with notes on them; a treatiſe on the author's Ionic dialect, and a Greek index by the learned Mr. Maittaire. Dr. Boerhaave's was publiſhed at Leyden, 1731, with many emendations and improvements. Moreri. Gen. Dict.

ARBUTHNOT, (Dr. John) one of the moſt celebrated wits in the reign of queen Anne, and an eminent phyſician, was the ſon of an epiſcopal clergyman in Scotland, nearly allied to the noble family of that name. He had his education in the univerſity of Aberdeen, where he took the degree of doctor of phyſic. The revolution deprived the father of his church preferment; and though he was poſſeſſed of a ſmall paternal eſtate, yet neceſſity obliged the ſon to ſeek his fortune abroad. He came to London, and at firſt, as it is ſaid, for his ſupport taught the mathematicks. About this time, *viz.* in the year 1695, Dr. Woodward's *Eſſay towards a Natural Hiſtory of the Earth* was publiſhed, which contained ſuch an account of the univerſal deluge, as our author thought inconſiſtent with truth: he therefore drew up an examination of it. This work, entitled, *An Examination of Dr. Woodward's Account of* the Deluge, &c. *with a compariſon between Steno's Philoſophy and the Doctor's, in the Caſe of Marine Bodies dug up out of the Earth*, &c. was publiſhed in 8vo. 1695, and

gave him no small share of literary fame. His extensive learning, and facetious and agreeable conversation, introduced him by degrees into practice, and he became eminent in his profession. Being at Epsom, prince George of Denmark was suddenly taken ill, he was called in to his assistance. His advice was successful, and his highness happily recovering, employed him always afterwards as his physician. In consequence of this, upon the indisposition of Dr. Hannes, he was appointed physician in ordinary to queen Anne 1709, and admitted a fellow of the college, as he had been some years of the royal society. His gentle manners, polite learning, and excellent talents entitled him to an intimate correspondence and friendship with the celebrated wits of this time, *Pope*, *Swift* and *Gay*; and in the year 1714, he engaged with the two former of these in a design, to write a satire on the abuse of human learning in every branch, which was to have been executed in the humorous manner of Cervantes, the original author of this species of satire, under the history of feigned adventures. But this project was put a stop to by the fatal incident of the queen's death, when they had only drawn out an imperfect essay towards it, under the title of the first book of the memoirs of Martinus Scriblerus. Dr. Warburton tells us, that the travels of Gulliver, the treatise of the profound, of literary criticism on Virgil, and the memoirs of a parish clerk, are only so many detached parts and fragments of this work.

Warburton's Note to these memoirs.

Note to letter first in Pope's works, vol. 9.

The same writer declares, that polite letters never lost more than by the defeat of this scheme, in which each of this illustrious triumvirate would have found exercise for his own peculiar talent, besides constant employment for that they all had in common. Arbuthnot was skilled in every thing which related to science, Pope was master of the fine arts, and Swift excelled in the knowledge of the world: wit they had all in equal measure, and that so large, that no age perhaps ever produced three men to whom nature had more bountifully bestowed it, or art brought it to higher perfection.

Conclusion of the note to the memoirs of Scriblerus.

The queen's death, and the disasters which fell upon his friends on that occasion, sunk deeply upon our author's spirits; and to divert his melancholy, he paid a visit to his brother, a banker at Paris. His stay there however, was but very short; he returned to London, and having lost his former residence at St. James's, took a house in Dover-street. In 1727 he published *Tables of ancient Coins, Weights*

Supplement to Biographia Britannica, p. 45.

Weights and Measures, in 4to. He continued to practice physic with good reputation, and diverted his leisure hours in writing papers of wit and humour. He contributed in the year 1732 towards detecting and punishing the scandalous frauds and abuses that had been carried on, under the specious name of the *Charitable Corporation*. The same year he published his excellent *Essay concerning the Nature of Aliments, the Choice of them, &c.* which was followed next year by the *Effects of Air on Human Bodies*. He was apparently led to the subjects of these treatises by the consideration of his own case, an asthma, which gradually increasing with his years, became shortly after desparate and incurable. In the year 1734 he retired to Hampstead, in hopes of finding some small relief for this affliction; but he died at his house in Cork-street, Burlington gardens, in Feb. 1735. He was a married man and had children, particularly George and Anne; the former enjoys a place of considerable profit in the exchequer office; and was one of the executors to Mr. Pope's will, and the other a legatee. Ibid. Ibid.

Mr. Pope, in a letter to Mr. Digby, dated Sept. 1, 1722, tells him, that the first time he saw the doctor, dean Swift observed to him, that he was a man that could *do every thing but walk*. He appears to have been in all respects a most accomplished and amiable person. He has shewed himself equal to any of his cotemporaries in humour, vivacity and learning; and he was superior to most men in the moral duties of life, in acts of humanity and benevolence. His letter to Mr. Pope, wrote as it were upon his death-bed, and which no one can read without the tenderest emotion, discovers such a noble fortitude of mind at the approach of his dissolution, as could be inspired only by a clear conscience, and the calm retrospect of an uninterupted series of virtue. In 1751, came out, in two vol. 8vo. printed at Glasgow, *The miscellaneous works of the late Dr. Arbuthnot*, which are said to comprehend, with what is inserted in Swift's miscellanies, all the pieces of wit and humour of this admirable author. London mag. June 1744.

JOAN (OF ARC) commonly called the maid of Orleans, was born at an obscure village upon the borders of Lorrain, where she was a servant in an inn. She lived at the unhappy time, when the French monarchy was almost totally ruined by the arms of Henry V. and after his death,

by thoſe of the duke of Bedford. She ſeems to have been a thorough enthuſiaſt. Fancying herſelf divinely inſpired, and appointed by heaven to deliver her country, ſhe obtained, after ſome difficulty, an audience of the king. Charles, either convinced of her divine authority, or thinking the part ſhe acted might have its political uſes, gave the intire direction of his military affairs into her hands.

Armed in mail, and brandiſhing the ſword of St. Catherine, which ſhe had formally demanded, the maid immediately ſet out for Orleans, which was then beſieged by the Engliſh. Her preſence added new ſpirit to the troops: ſhe put herſelf at the head of every attack, and in a few weeks drove the enemy from the town. After this ſucceſs, ſhe changed the war into an offenſive one; conducted Charles through the midſt of his enemies, to Rheims, where he was crowned, beat the Engliſh in all parts, and reſtored the luſtre of the French monarchy. After a train of fortunate events, ſhe was at length taken priſoner, at the ſeige of Compiegne; and, contrary to all the rules of war, and maxims among civilized nations, ſhe was put to death at Roan, by the Engliſh. Sorcery was the pretence, but revenge and malice the real cauſe of their cruelty.

ARISTIDES was an Athenian ſtateſman and general. He was contemporary with Themiſtocles; by whoſe faction he was baniſhed. But the Perſians, under Xerxes, invading Greece, it was thought proper to recal Ariſtides, as a perſon whoſe abilities might be uſeful in that emergence. We meet with few only of his military exploits. He was preſent at the battle of Salamis; and commanded the Athenians at the battle of Platea, where the power of Mardonius was broken. But his character was chiefly eminent for his civil virtues; his wiſdom in government, his uprightneſs, his generoſity, and above all his juſtice.

ASTELL, (MARY) the great ornament of her ſex, and country, was the daughter of —— Aſtell, an opulent merchant at Newcaſtle upon Tyne, where ſhe was born about the year 1668. She was educated in a manner ſuitable to her ſtation, and amongſt other accompliſhments, was miſtreſs of the French, and had ſome knowledge of the Latin tongue. Her uncle, a clergyman, obſerving in her ſome marks of a promiſing genius, took her under his tuition, and taught her mathematicks, logic and philoſophy.

She

She left the place of her nativity when she was about twenty years of age, and spent the remaining part of her life at London, and at Chelsea. Here she pursued her studies with great assiduity, made great proficiency in the above mentioned sciences, and acquired a more complete knowledge of many classic authors. Among these Seneca, Epictetus, Hierocles, Antoninus, Tully, Plato and Xenophon were her principal favourites.

Her life was spent in writing for the advancement of learning, religion and virtue; and in the practice of those religious duties which she so zealously and pathetically recommended to others; and in which perhaps no one was ever more sincere and devout. Her sentiments of piety, charity, humility, friendship, and other christian graces, were very refined and sublime; and she possessed them in such a distinguished manner, as would have done her honour even in primitive times. But religion sat very gracefully upon her, unattended with any forbidding airs of sourness or moroseness. Her mind was generally calm and serene; and her conversation was innocently facetious, and highly entertaining. She would say, *The good Christian only hath reason, and he always ought, to be chearful.* And, *That dejected looks and melancholy airs were very unseemly in a Christian.* But these subjects she hath treated at large in some of her excellent writings. Some very great men bear testimony of the merit of her works, such as Drs. Hickes, Walker, and Atterbury; Mess. Norris, Dodwell and Evelyn, men whose judgement will hardly be called in question.

She was remarkably abstemious, and seemed to enjoy an uninterrupted state of health, till a few years before her death; when having one of her breasts cut off, it so much impaired her constitution, that she did not long survive it. This painful operation she underwent without discovering the least timidity or impatience, without a groan or a sigh; and shewed the same resolution and resignation during her whole illness. When she was confined to her bed by a gradual decay, and the time of her dissolution drew near, she ordered her shrowd and coffin to be made, and brought to her bed-side; and there to remain in her view, as a constant memento of her approaching fate, and to keep her mind fixed on proper contemplations. She died in the year 1731, in the 63d year of her age, and was buried at Chelsea.

Her writings are

A serious proposal to the ladies, for the advancement of their true and greatest interest, &c. And a second part to the same, wherein a method is offered for the improvement of their minds. Both these were printed together in 12mo. in London. 1697.

Letters concerning the love of God, published by J. Norris, M. A. rector of Bemerton, London, 1695. 8*vo.*

An essay in defence of the female sex. In a letter to a lady. Written by a lady. Wrote in the year 1696, *and since often reprinted.*

Reflexions upon marriage. To which is added, a preface, in answer to some objections. London, 8*vo.* 1705, 2*d edit.*

Moderation truly stated: or a review of a late pamphlet, entitled, Moderation a Virtue, or the occasional conformist justified from the imputation of hypocrisy. London, 4*to.* 1704. *The prefatory discourse is addressed to Dr. Davenant, author of the pamphlet, and of essays on peace and war, &c. and will be a lasting testimony of her being admirably well versed in our constitution both in church and state. A rare accomplishment in a woman.*

A fair way with the dissenters and their patrons, not writ by Mr. L——y, or any other furious Jacobite, whether clergyman or layman; but by a very moderate person and dutiful subject to the queen. London, 1704. 4to.

While this treatise was in the press, Dr. D'Avenant published a new edition of his Moderation still a Virtue: to which she immediately returned a very satisfactory answer in a postscript to this book.

Ballard's memoirs of several ladies of Gr. Britain.

The Christian religion, as professed by a daughter of the church of England, &c. London, 1705, 8*vo.*

An impartial enquiry into the causes of rebellion and civil war in this kingdom, in an examination of Dr. Kennet's sermon. Jan. 30. 1703-4.

ATHANASIUS (St.) was born at Alexandria, of heathen parents, about the beginning of the fourth century. He was taken notice of when very young by Alexander, bishop of this see, in acting a play representing the Christian priesthood, with others of his equals. This kind of entertainment was usually exhibited on the feast-day, which was instituted in memory of Peter, sometime their bishop, and a martyr. The prelate being greatly pleased with his manner, and being persuaded that he would in time become the real character which he so gracefully represented, took care to have

Ruffinus. Socrates. Cave's Cartophylax. Bingham's antiquities.

have him educated in all good learning; and when he was of age, ordained him deacon. He took him in his company when he attended the council of Nice, where Athanasius greatly distinguished himself as an able and zealous opposer of the Arian heresy. Soon after the dissolution of the council, Alexander died, and Athanasius was appointed to succeed him in the government of the church of Alexandria.

Arius, and some of the principal of his followers, renounced their errors, and subscribed to the Nicene faith; by which means they obtained the countenance and favour of the emperor Constantine. He wrote letters to Athanasius, insisting upon his re-admitting Arius into the church, and receiving him to communion; which he peremptorily and inflexibly refused to do, tho' urged warmly by imperial authority, and menaced with the rod of royal vengeance. While he thus lay under the emperor's displeasure, his enemies took the opportunity of bringing against him many grievous accusations, which however appeared in the end to be false and groundless. Among others they charged him with maiming one Arsenius, and cutting off his hand; which, as they affirmed, he made use of for the purposes of magic and sorcery. To this charge he was called to answer at the bar. It happened fortunately that he found Arsenius, and produced him in person at his trial, covered with a cloak. He asked his accusers if they knew Arsenius, which they affirmed; he asked again, if that was the real person, to which they assented. He then turned up one side of Arsenius's cloak and shewed them one of his hands: they surmised that he wanted the other. When he had kept them in suspence for some time, he turned up the other side of the cloak, and shewed them the other hand; and then said, you see Arsenius hath two hands, now let mine accusers shew you from what place the third hand was cut off.

His enemies could not but be ashamed at this plain conviction of their treachery; but however, their enmity did not cease: they soon forged another accusation against him to the emperor, *viz.* That he threatened that he would take care that no corn should be carried from Alexandria to Constantinople; and said that there were four prelates ready to testify that they had heard such words from his own mouth. This greatly incensed the emperor, and he exiled him into France. Tho' some writers intimate, that this sentence was not the effect of his resentment but his policy, which indeed is more probable. For it was the earnest de-

fire of this good emperor to remove all frivolous disputes about words, and to allay the heats and animosities among Christians, and to restore peace and unanimity to the church. He must look upon Athanasius to be a great obstacle to this his favourite design, as he could by no means be brought to communicate with the Arians. This part of Athanasius's conduct may seem to us at this distance to be indefensible: for to all appearance, there was at that time but one compound word, *viz. homoousios*, i. e. *of one substance*, the *subject* cause of contention between them; a word unwarranted by scripture authority, indeterminate and vague in its signification, and applied to a subject, to which, as is confessed by all, human comprehension is inadequate. It can only be said that Athanasius had all reasonable conviction, that the condescension and compliance of the Arians was insincere and hypocritical, of which indeed history gives us some shocking proofs. Among others take the following.*

After the death of the emperor he was recalled by his successor Constantine the younger, and restored to his see, and received by his people with great joy. This emperor's reign was short: and his enemies soon found means to draw down upon him the displeasure of Constantius; and terrified with his threats, he sought his safety by flight, and hiding himself in a secret and obscure place. Julius, at this time bishop of Rome, being greatly affected with the injurious treatment of Athanasius, sought him out in his obscurity, and took him under his protection. He summoned a general council at Sardis, where the Nicene creed was ratified, and where it was determined that Athanasius, with some others should be restored to their churches. This decree the emperor betrayed great unwillingness to comply with, 'till he

* "The emperor being desirous to "know the mind and disposition of "Arius, sent for him to his palace, "demands of him whether he would "subscribe unto the canons of the "*Nicene councell*. He without any "more ado, very chearfully puts to "his hand; whereas, for all that, "he dallied both craftily and lewdly "both with the decrees of that coun-"cell. The emperor marvelling at "this, put him to his oath: he "falsly and feignedly sware also. The "crafty jugling which he used to "bleare their eyes in subscribing, as "I have heard, was this. *Arius* wrote "his opinion in a piece of paper of "his own, the same he carrieth under "his arm in his bosom: coming to "the book, he takes his oath, that "he verily believed as he had written. "This which I write of him, I have "heard to be most true."

The ecclesiasticall historie of Socrates Scholasticus, translated by Meredith Hanmer, doctor in divinity. fol. p. 250.

was

was influenced by the warm interpoſition of his brother in the weſt. At this time the empire was divided between the two ſurviving brothers. Being thus prevailed upon, or rather indeed conſtrained by neceſſity, he wrote ſeveral letters with his own hand, which are ſtill extant, to Athanaſius, to invite him to Conſtantinople, and to aſſure him of a ſafe conduct. He reſtored him, by an edict, to his biſhoprick; wrote letters both to the clergy and laity of Alexandria to give him a welcome reception; and commanded that ſuch acts, as where recorded againſt him in their courts and ſynods, ſhould be eraſed.

It may not be improper to mention here, that when the emperor reſtored Athanaſius, he told him, that there were ſeveral people in Alexandria, who differed in opinion from him, and ſeparated themſelves from his communion; and he requeſted of him, that he would permit them to have one church for themſelves. The biſhop replied, the emperor's commands ſhould be obeyed, but he humbly preſumed to beg one favour in return, *viz.* that he would be pleaſed to grant one church in every city for ſuch as did not communicate with the Arians. The propoſal was made at the ſuit; and through the inſinuations of the Arians, who, when they heard the reply, and had nothing either reaſonable or plauſible to object to it, thought proper to deſiſt from their ſuit, and make no more mention of it. This is one proof among many others, that the Arians had no reaſon to reproach Athanaſius with intolerant principles.

At the death of Conſtans, which happened ſoon afterwards, he was again depoſed, and Conſtantius gave orders that he ſhould be executed wherever he was taken. He was reinſtated by Julian, but before the end of that apoſtate's reign, was again obliged to have recourſe to flight for ſafety. When pure Chriſtianity found a patron in Jovian, and the Niceno creed became again the ſtandard of catholic faith, Athanaſius recovered his credit and his ſee, which he enjoyed unmoleſted in the time of Valentinian: and even Valens, that furious and perſecuting Arian, thought it expedient to let him exerciſe his function unmoleſted, becauſe he found there was a great multitude of people in Egypt and Alexandria, who were determined to live and die with Athanaſius. He died in peace and tranquillity in the year 371, after having been biſhop forty-ſix years. His works were publiſhed in Greek and Latin, at Heideberg 1601, and at Paris 1627, in two vol. folio.

Photius

Cave's Chartophylax. Bingham's antiquities.

Photius greatly extols Athanasius as an elegant, clear and excellent writer; and for the peculiar purity and beauty of his style. It is controverted among learned men, whether Athanasius composed the creed which is commonly received under his name. Baronius is of opinion that it was composed by Athanasius when he was at Rome, and offered to pope Julius, as a confession of his faith. Which circumstance is not at all likely, for Julius never questioned his faith. However, a great many learned men have so far embraced the opinion of Baronius, as to ascribe it to Athanasius; as cardinal Bona, Petavius, Bellarmine and Rivet, with many others of both communions. Scultetus leaves the matter in doubt; but the best and latest critics, who have examined the thing most exactly, make no question, but that it is to be ascribed to a Latin author, Vigilius Tapsensis, an African bishop, who lived in the latter end of the fifth century, in the time of the Vandalick Arian persecution. The learned Vossius and Quesnel have written particular dissertations upon this subject. Their arguments are, 1. Because this creed is wanting in almost all the manuscripts of Athanasius's works. 2. Because the style and contexture of it does not bespeak a Greek but a Latin author. 3. Because neither Cyril of Alexandria, not the council of Ephesus, nor pope Leo, nor the council of Chalcidon, have ever so much as mentioned it in all that they say against the Nestorian or Eutichian heresies. 4. Because this Vigilius Tapsensis is known to have published several others of his writings under the borrowed name of Athanasius, with which this creed is commonly joined. These reasons have persuaded such men as bishop Pearson, archbishop Usher, Dr. Cave, Schelstrate, Pagi, and Dupin, critics of the best rank, to come into this opinion, that this creed was not composed by Athanasius, but by a later and a Latin writer. But whoever was the author of it, this no ways affects its orthodoxy; since that must depend, not on human, but divine authority.

B.

Communicated to the author.

BANIER (ANTHONY) licentiate in laws, member of the academy of inscriptions, and belles-lettres, and an ecclesiastic in the diocese of Clermont, in Auvergne, where he applied himself to his several studies, except philosophy, to pursue which, he went to Paris. His parents being

being too poor to maintain him in this city, commanded him to return home; but the friendſhips which he had contracted, and the pleaſure which they gave him, were more irreſiſtable than the authority of his relations; for he told them, that he was determined to remain where he was, and ſeek in the exertion of his abilities, for thoſe reſources which, from their indigence, he had not any title to expect. He was, very ſhortly afterwards, received into the family of Monſieur du Metz, preſident of the chamber of accounts, who intruſted to him the education of his ſons, who always honoured him with their patronage and eſteem. The exerciſes which he had ſet for theſe young gentlemen, gave birth to his "hiſtorical explanation of fables," and, in ſome meaſure, determined the author to make mytholygy the principal object of his ſtudies, during the remainder of his life.

This work appeared at firſt only in two volumes in 12mo. but the uncommon taſte and erudition, diſcovered through the whole, were the cauſes of his obtaining, in the year 1714, an admiſſion into the academy of inſcriptions and belles-lettres, as one of their ſcholars. In 1716, this order was ſuppreſs'd, and that of the aſſociates augmented to ten, in which number was Monſ. Banier. In 1729, he was elected one of their penſioners. In 1715 he publiſhed a new edition of his "Explanation of fables," in dialogues, to which he annexed a third volume: ſo great was the difference between this edition, and the firſt, that it became juſtly entitled to all the merits of a new performance. Beſides the five dialogues, which he has added here, on ſubjects either not treated of in his former undertaking, or elſe very ſlightly mentioned, there is ſcarcely a ſingle article which has not been retouched, and enriched by new conjectures; or rendered more valuable by the multitude of proofs which are advanced in its ſupport. "Until that time" (ſays the abbe du Freſnoy, in his catalogue of hiſtorians) "the origin of ancient "fables had never been explained with ſuch knowledge "and diſcernment: mythology is ſought after at its firſt "ſource; profane hiſtory. Here are no endeavours to mark out "its affinity to the ſacred writings: and it is more than pro-"bable that the ill ſucceſs which Huet biſhop of Avranches, "Bochart, and many others met with in their attempts of "this kind, was the chief reaſon to induce Banier to drop "ſo fruitleſs an undertaking. This, however is a work "in which the author, without looſing himſelf in the "labyrinth's of a ſcience, which is but too often leſs replete "with

" with uſe than oſtentation, has not only unravelled all the " notions which the antients, even of the remoteſt times, " had entertained of their deities, but traced out with equal " judgment and preciſion, the progreſs of their religious " worſhip in the ſucceeding ages of the world."

The turn which Monſ. Banier had for reſearches of this nature, perpetually incited him to carry them to their utmoſt ſtretch: his knowledge of the learned languages made him, perhaps, of all others, the moſt equal to the taſk; nor can there be more convincing inſtances of his peculiar excellence, as an accompliſhed writer, than his hiſtorical explanation, and the thirty diſſertations before the academy of belles-letters, which are now printed in the memoirs of that illuſtrious body, either intire or by extracts. The liſts may be ſeen in the third volume of the panegyrics upon their deceaſed members, printed in 12mo. at Paris, in 1740. There are alſo to be found, the titles of many other eſſays, on ſubjects different from mythology, and which prove in how extenſive a circle the abilities of Banier were capable of moving. In 1725 he gave new life to " The treatiſes on Hiſtory and Literature," under the fictitious name of Vigneul Marville, but whoſe real author was Bonaventure d'Argonne, a Carthuſian friar, for all agreed in attributing this performance to him, although one of his friends had aſſured the public, that it was never offered to their inſpection in ſuch a dreſs as this religious had made it wear. Three editions of this work had been already publiſhed, and in the third edition of the third volume, which was the appendix to the whole, ſcarce any thing appeared but articles which related to a former part of it, and an index, with references to the pages in which the principle matters were contained.

Banier added thoſe parts to their proper ſubjects, in the two firſt volumes, which were injudiciouſly deſigned to have been read, as detached pieces in the third. And in return for having ſtripped this laſt volume, and making it of ſuch poor conſequence, the able editor has replaced it by a new one; which is filled with tracts of hiſtory, anecdotes of litterature, critical remarks, compariſons, extracts from ſcarce and valuable books, ſentiments on various authors, refutations of errors and ridiculous cuſtoms; together with memorable ſayings and lively repartees. Of equal ſervice was banier to the third voyage of Paul Lucas, into Egypt; and that of Cornelius Bruyn, or Le Brun. That of Paul

Lucas

Lucas appeared in 1719, at Rouen, in three vol. 12mo.

With regard to Corn. Le Brun, his voyage to the Levant was publiſhed in 1714, at Amſterdam, in folio: and his voyage to the Eaſt Indies came alſo out in folio, at the ſame place, in 1718. Some bookſellers at Rouen, chuſing to reprint them both, intruſted the reviſing of them to Banier, who made ſeveral alterations, and added ſome remarks. This edition appeared in 1725, in five vol. in 4to. but the Dutch one is the beſt. His engagements with this work, were however, unable to prevent his application to mythology, his favourite ſtudy, the fruits of which appeared during the laſt ten years of his life; in his tranſlation of the metamorphoſes of Ovid, with hiſtorical remarks and explanations; which was publiſhed in 1732, at Amſterdam, in folio, finely ornamented with copper plates, by Picart; and reprinted at Paris in 1738, in two vol. 4to. And in his mythology, or fables explained by hiſtory, a work full of the moſt important matter, printed at Paris in 1740, in two different forms, the one in three vol. in 4to. and the other in ſeveral in 12mo.

The eighth volume of this extenſive work, treats of thoſe public and ſolemn ceremonies of the Greeks, which compoſed a part of the religion of the ancients, and which were inſtituted in their age of heroes.

The abbè already began to perceive the attacks of a diſtemper which ſeemed to be conducting him inſenſibly to the grave, when ſome bookſellers at Paris prevailed upon him to ſuperintend the new edition which they deſigned to give of "A general hiſtory of the ceremonies, manners, and religious cuſtoms of all the nations in the world," a magnificent edition of which had made its appearance, about twenty years before that time, in Holland. Banier embarked in this attempt, with monſieur L'Abbè le Maſcrier, a Jeſuit, who had aſſiſted in the French tranſlation from Thuanus. This new edition, which was finiſhed in 1741, in ſeven volumes in folio, is much more valuable than the Dutch one; as there are in it numberleſs corrections, a large quantity of articles, and ſeveral new diſſertations, which are written by theſe ingenious compilers. The Dutch author, particularly where he mentions the cuſtoms and ceremonies of the Roman church, is more occupied in contemptible endeavours to make his readers laugh, than ſolidly to inſtruct them. The new editors, whilſt they retained theſe paſſages, were alſo careful to amend them. The Abbè

Banier

Banier died on the 19th of Nov. 1741, in the ſixty-ninth year of his age. An Engliſh tranſlation of his mythology and fables of the ancients, was publiſhed in London, 1741, in four vol. 8vo.

Communicated to the author.

BARRATIER, or BARATIER (PHILIP) was born at Schwobach, near Nuremburgh, in the margravate of Brandenburgh Anſpach, Jan. 10, 1721. His parents were Francis Baratier, miniſter of the French church of that town, and Anne Charles. At the age of three years he was capable of reading correctly. The French was his mother-tongue, joined to ſome few words of High Dutch. Inſenſibly, his father began to talk Latin to him, 'till at laſt, his ear being accuſtomed to the inflection and ſound of the Latin words, he began of himſelf to utter them at random; this manner of proceeding, under the ſhew of amuſement, in walking with him, either abroad or at home, ſucceeded ſo well, that in leſs than twelve months, when he was near the end of his fourth year, the Latin became as familiar to him as the French and the High Dutch, and at laſt grew his favourite tongue; though as yet he knew neither grammar conjugation or declination, nor had ever got a ſyllable by heart. Theſe three languages he conſtantly ſpoke, without mixing or confounding them; talking French to his mother, Latin to his father, and High Dutch to the ſervant maid, or the neighbours children, who came to play with him.

About the middle of his fifth year, in July 1725, his father entered young Baratier in the Greek, but by a method ſo imperceptible, and by ſuch an eaſy introduction, that this language gave him as little trouble as the preceeding. The means he uſed were, however, ſo ſucceſsful, that at the end of fifteen months, the child perfectly underſtood all the Greek hiſtorical books of the old and new teſtament; and readily tranſlated them into Latin. His father, by the ſame way, conducted him to the knowledge of the Hebrew. This ſtudy, which he begun in October 1726, when he was five years and eight months old, was as little difficult to him as the former: in a year's time he perfectly knew all the books of the Hebrew code, even without knowing either the Hebrew letters, or vowels, and without perplexing himſelf with that confuſion of rules that makes learning a burthen to youth.

Mr.

Mr. Baratier perceiving his ſon much delighted with the Hebrew, took care to improve his diſpoſition to the utmoſt advantage. He employed the three following years in cultivating this tongue; at the end of which time, his ſcholar was ſo expert in the Hebrew text, that he not only could at firſt ſight, from a bible without the points, give the ſenſe of the original in Latin and French; but he could alſo, extempore, tranſlate the Latin and French Verſions into Hebrew, almoſt word for word, or ſubſtitute equivalent expreſions in the place of any terms he was not yet maſter of. This he performed, not only with regard to the hiſtorical books, but even Job, the pſalms, proverbs, and Iſaiah, which are known to be the moſt difficult books of the old teſtament, and which he tranſlated agreeable to the verſion of Caſtalio, the leaſt literal that we have.

In 1728, and the eighth year of his age, he had all the Hebrew pſalms by heart; though he had taken no pains to learn them, only frequently reading them to his father. At the ſame time, and by the ſame method, he made himſelf maſter of that collection of Hebrew ſentences, which Henry Opitius has publiſhed under the title of Biblia Parva, &c. which he read into Hebrew from any given verſion. He alſo wrote, with his own hand, this collection in the Hebrew characters, ſubſtituting his own Latin verſion inſtead of the inelegant one of Arias Montanus, which appears in the edition of Optitius. He compoſed, about the ſame time, a dictionary of the moſt rare and difficult Hebrew words, interſperſed here and there with critical remarks and philological obſervations; very curious for one of his years. Theſe two pieces were finiſhed in 1730, when he was between the age of nine and ten: the firſt contained 304 pages in 8vo, the ſecond, about 400 in 4to.

Having thus acquired the Hebrew to ſuch a degree as to compoſe in it himſelf both proſe and verſe, our young Baratier had the curioſity to read the rabbinal writers, which was encreaſed by his peruſal, at that time of a great number of authors in philology and the ſacred antiquities.

Not contented with the great bible of Rabbi Moſes, ſon of Simeon Francfort, he read all he could lay his hands on; talmudiſts, commentators, hiſtorians, and even ſuch romances as are wrote in the vulgar characters of the German Jews. This Rabbinic ſcene laſted above a year, in

1731

1731 and 1732, till his 12th year. His father at length, to recal him from ſuch frivolous ſtudies, propoſed to him the compoſition or tranſlation of ſome piece; and at laſt got him to fix on the travels of Rabbi Benjamin, ſon of Jonas of Judela, as the treatiſe was both ſhort and entertaining. He began this undertaking in December 1731, and employed only an hour or two in the day, he finiſhed it in a month.

But as his author appeared to him extremely dull, obſcure, and even in ſome places ridiculous, he reſolved to add a few explanatory and critical notes; theſe inſenſibly ſwelled into diſſertations, which formed a ſecond volume, and ſufficiently diſcovered at that time the ſtrength of his judgment, and his ſkill in oriental learning. This deſign took him up till near the middle of the year 1732. About this time ended the Hebrew and Rabbinical ſtudies of young Mr. Baratier.

He had with theſe intermixed the knowledge of Chaldaic, Syriac, and Arabic, which he attained ſo far, as to read not only the ſcripture, but other writings in thoſe languages; thus he read ſome chapters of the Alcoran and the Saracen hiſtory of El' Macin in Arabic. He now applied himſelf to the ſtudy of the Greek fathers, and the counſels of the four firſt ages of the church, which ſoon gave him a taſte for eccleſiaſtical antiquity, and divinity: and opened to him a vaſt field for reflections, obſervations, and diſſertations, of which ſome have been publiſhed, and the reſt remain in manuſcript.

In the middle of theſe occupations two globes fell into his hands in October 1734. There needed no more to make a powerful diverſion from his former ſtudies; he contemplated theſe globes with ſuch earneſtneſs and pleaſure, that, by the aſſiſtance of a few books that taught their uſe, he could in eight or ten days time reſolve all the problems; and had acquired ſuch a clear lively notion of all the ancient and modern ſyſtems of geography, that he preſently ſet about making new obſervations and diſcoveries in this ſcience.

At this time he deviſed his project for the diſcovery of the longitude, which he communicated to the royal ſociety at London, and the royal academy of ſciences at Berlin; in Jan. 1735, about three months after the globes fell into his hands. In June 1731 he was matriculated in the Univerſity of Altorf, during the rectorate of M. John James Jantke. At the cloſe of the year 1732, at the meeting of the reformed French and German churches of the circle of Franconia at Chriſtian

Chriſtian Erlang, he was preſented by his father to that venerable aſſembly. Who, ſurpriſed at his wonderful talents, admitted him to aſſiſt at their deliberations, tho' he was not quite eleven years old; and to preſerve the memory of ſo ſingular an event, they had it regiſtered in the acts of the ſynod.

In the year 1733, at twelve years of age, he made an open confeſſion of his faith in the church, as is done by candidates in divinity. He was examined on this confeſſion, and after he had defended it, he was by his father admitted to publick communion. About this time he inſtructed the catechumens in his father's preſence, and often employed himſelf in compoſing ſermons, diſcourſes, analyſes, and theological tables, in all which he gave evidences of his good ſenſe, taſte and learning.

In 1734, the laſt year of Mr. Barratier's reſidence at Schwobach, his highneſs the margrave of Brandenburgh Anſpach, graciouſly granted our young ſcholar the privilege of whatever books he wanted from the Anſpach library, together with a penſion of fifty florins, which he enjoyed for three years. About this time, the late king of Pruſſia ſent Mr. Barratier, the father, a call to the French church at Stetin in Pomerania. He was determined to accept it, chiefly, as it might afford him an opportunity for procuring his ſon ſome additional helps in his ſtudies.

The family began their journey about the middle of February 1735. Mr. Barratier taking the route of Jena, Leipzig, and Hall, that he might let his ſon ſee theſe univerſities. They reached the laſt named place on the ſixth of March, where young Barratier found his reputation had got before him.

M. Schulze, a celebrated profeſſor of phyſic, eloquence, and antiquities, who had ſeen him in Franconia during his infancy, paid him a viſit as ſoon as he heard of his arrival, and the next day preſented him to M. Ludewig, chancellor of the univerſity. This illuſtrious philoſopher, after a ſhort converſation with him, offered him the degree of maſter of arts if he inclined to accept of it.

Young Mr. Barratier, who had never frequented ſchool or academy, and conſequently was a ſtranger to degrees, diſputes, and other academical exerciſes, received the propoſal with great indifference, and even treated it as a banter. But after ſome explanations he was perſuaded to embrace the favour the next day.

March the eighth, he was presented to the philosophical faculty, who after examination, admitted him to a public disputation. Immediately on the same evening, in the presence of several professors, he drew up fourteen theses on different subjects in critical learning, philology and philosophy, in which astronomy was not forgotten. These were printed and defended by him the next day, for three hours together, in the public hall of the university, where M. De Ludewig presided, and at which appeared a crowded audience of the students, and other persons of all ranks. The respondent during the whole time discovered such courage and presence of mind, that the president had no occasion to interpose in his favour. After such authentic proofs of his capacity, he was solemnly admitted master of arts, with universal applause, March the 9th, 1735.

After this great honour conferred upon his son, Mr. Barratier continued but one day at Hall, and then pursued his journey to Berlin, where he arrived with his family, March the 14th. The next day his majesty called for young Barratier; his appearance and conversation were so agreeable to this great prince, that he almost every day sent for him during the five or six weeks that he continued at Berlin or Potzdam. Sometimes he was ordered into the royal presence several times in one day, and to converse either with his majesty in person, or with the courtiers, or men of letters who attended the king's levee.

He had the honour to receive particular marks of bounty from both their majesties, besides a present he received in money from the queen; her majesty enriched him with several volumes of mathematicks and philosophy, handsomly bound, and such as he made choice of, graciously offering to furnish him with any others he desired. His royal highness the prince, and the rest of the royal family, shewed their generosity to him. At this time the queen had his picture drawn at full length, by Mr. Pesne, painter to the king, and placed it at Monbijou, a pleasure house of her majesty's, in one of the suburbs of Berlin, amongst those of the celebrated men, which she had collected with great care and expence. The royal academy at Berlin received him into its body.

Mr. Barratier returned with his family to Hall, April the 28th, 1735. Our young master of arts at his arrival would make use of his privilege, and open public lectures; his father not being able to dissuade him, and foreseeing it was

a

a fancy of his own that would soon go off, let him take his own way.

He delivered lectures on three subjects; the first philological, on the book of Job; the second on astronomy, and the third on the ancient ecclesiastical history. He had not continued this office a fortnight, when (as his father had predicted) he grew disgusted with it to that degree, that he quitted for ever the profession of teaching. For four years he closely attended the colleges of the four principal professors, in this faculty; the chancellor and privy counsellor Ludewig, and the counsellors Messrs. Boehmer, Heineck, and Gaster; whose lectures he heard on all branches of the law, civil and canon, common and feodal. Tho' this was not his favourite study, yet in time he began to like it, especially the common law; all the time which his attendance spared him, he devoted to other studies.

The first year of his residence at Hall was taken up with natural philosophy, astronomy, and the mathematicks. He read over most of the books ancient and modern, which treat of those sciences. He wrote several essays and dissertations; he made also some astronomical remarks, and prodigious calculations; after this he returned to the study of antiquity, and ecclesiastical history, in which he read a great deal, and made laborious researches to qualify himself for the compleating his intended history of the heresies of the antitrinitarians, which he had began at Schwoobach.

These enquiries occasioned new collections, observations, and essays, some of which have been inserted in the *Bibliotheca Germanica*. This in time produced his last work; on the succession of the bishops of Rome, which appeared 1740. Shortly after this he applied himself to the law of nations, and to ancient and modern history; he perused on these subjects all the original writers and authors of note he could meet with.

On this occasion he attempted to write the history of the war of thirty years in Germany, as a proof of his extraordinary knowledge in the law of nations. All this while he was indefatigable in the studies of the belles lettres, reviewing the ancient Greek and Latin authors he had formerly read, and adding to his store such as he had not; poets, orators, philosophers, historians, critics and travellers. Not contented with these, he eagerly devoured all the historical books he could find amongst his acquaintance,

or the bookſellers at Hall; whether in French, German, Engliſh, Italian, or Low Dutch, and even Arabic.

Towards the cloſe of his life he had acquired ſuch a taſte for medals, inſcriptions, and antiquities; not only thoſe of Greece and Rome, but even of India and China, that he read all he could get relating to them, and laid in a conſiderable ſtock of this kind of knowledge. Metaphyſical inquiries, and experimental philoſophy, as occaſion offered, intervened between theſe different ſtudies.

At the end of the year 1737, he reſumed his project with reſpect to the longitude, or rather formed a new one, founded on the declination and inclination of the magnetic needle; propoſing for this end, a compaſs of his own invention.

The laſt work that employed him, near the cloſe of his life, and for which he had gathered large materials from great numbers of books, was *Inquiries concerning the Egyptian Antiquities*. The ſhades of death were now about to eclipſe this riſing luminary of knowledge, and leave us only the ſad remembrance of its luſtre.

Young Mr. Barratier had from his infancy been of a weak and delicate conſtitution, joined to a lively diſpoſition of mind. At length having ſuffered his illneſs with exemplary patience and reſignation, being ſupported from the bed to his table, and from table to bed; ſtill preſerving his mind calm and lively, tho' he could ſcarcely ſpeak; his laſt moment arrived unexpectedly on Wedneſday, October 5, 1740, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the age of 19 years, 8 months, and ſixteen days.

He expected and prepared for death like a true chriſtian hero and philoſopher, trouble and emotion had no acceſs to his heart; he bore his pains and griefs modeſtly, and without breaking out into violent complaints. He never ſeemed much wedded to the preſent world, even from his infancy he ſpoke of death ſo unconcernedly, that he ſeemed to think it equal with life. He could not bear muſic, at leaſt near hand, ſaying, it either ſtunned him, tired him, or made him ſleepy; for this reaſon he avoided all companies where it was encouraged. He had no voice, or inclination himſelf for ſinging, but on the other hand he was a great admirer of poetry.

His uſual food was ſoup, or boiled milk with bohea tea; bread and butter, fruits, biſcuits, or ſweet meats; he ſeldom in a week eat as much as other young people of his age do in a day or two. He drank neither beer, coffee, nor

nor chocolate; and took his wine mixed the greateſt part with water, very ſeldom pure, or at leaſt only a glaſs or two. He could not endure ſpirituous liquors, nor tobacco, either in ſnuff or ſmoaking. With ſuch a conſtitution it is eaſy to judge, how little value he ſet on high living, and how great his averſion was to all manner of gluttony and exceſs. He was never known to indulge himſelf this way; nor was he ever known to lye.

He publiſhed eleven different pieces, and left twenty-ſix manuſcripts on various ſubjects; the contents of which, with farther particulars of this extraordinary youth, the reader may ſee in his life wrote by Mr. Formey, profeſſor of philoſophy at Berlin.

BARNARD's (Sir JOHN) firſt appearance on the public ſtage, on which he afterwards made ſuch a diſtinguiſhed figure, was in the year 1722, when he was choſen one of the repreſentatives in parliament for the city of London; a truſt, which he continued to enjoy during the ſix ſucceeding parliaments, and which he always diſcharged with equal integrity and ability. In 1725, he received the thanks of the common council, for oppoſing a bill introducing a change in the method of conducting elections in the city of London. In 1727, he was choſen alderman of Dowgate Ward, in the room of John Crowley, Eſq; deceaſed, who had enjoyed that office but a few months. Next year he prepared and preſented to the commons a bill for the better regulation and government of ſeamen in the merchant ſervice.

In 1730, the court of Vienna having begun a negociation in England for a loan of 400,000 pounds, a bill was propoſed and enacted, prohibiting all his majeſty's ſubjects from lending any ſum of money to any foreign prince whatever, without licence obtained from his majeſty, under his privy ſeal, or ſome greater authority.

Violent oppoſition was made to this bill, by a great number of members; among whom Mr. John Barnard (for the dignity of knighthood he obtained afterwards by his own merit) made no inconſiderable figure. He obſerved, that if the bill ſhould paſs in its preſent form, it would, in his opinion, open a channel for the Dutch to carry on a very lucrative branch of buſineſs to the prejudice of England: that the bill ought abſolutely to name the emperor as the power prohibited to borrow; for that, otherwiſe, all the other ſtates of Europe would think themſelves equally affected by

this act, which would give it the air as if England was at war with all the world: that he was, by no means, for making the Exchequer a court of inquisition; he conceived it to be equally odious and unconstitutional, that subjects should be obliged to accuse themselves, and thereby incur the most severe penalties*; he knew, indeed, there were such precedents already, but that was so much the worse; precedents could not alter the nature of things; and he thought the liberties of his country of more consequence than any precedents whatever.

In the debate upon the famous excise scheme, projected by Sir Robert Walpole, in 1733, Sir John shewed himself not more zealous for the trade of his country, than jealous of the honour of those by whom it was principally conducted. While this affair was depending in parliament, the merchants of London, having been convened by circular letters, repaired to the lobby of the house of commons, in order to solicit their friends to vote against the bill.

Sir Robert Walpole, piqued at the importunity of these gentlemen, threw out some reflections against the conduct of those whom he supposed to have been the means of bringing them thither; and at the same time insinuated, that the merchants themselves could be considered in no other light than that of STURDY BEGGARS. This expression was highly resented by all those in the opposition, and particularly by Sir John Barnard, who made the following answer:

"I know (said he) of no irregular or unfair methods that were used to call people from the city to your door. It is certain that, any set of gentlemen, or merchants, may lawfully desire their friends; they may even write letters, and they may send those letters by whom they please, to desire the merchants of figure and character, to come down to the court of requests and to our lobby, in order to solicit their friends and acquaintance against any scheme or project, which they may think prejudicial to them.

This is the undoubted right of the subject, and what has been always practised upon all occasions. The honourable gentleman talks of STURDY BEGGARS: I do not know what sort of people may now be at the door, because I have not lately been out of the house; but I believe they are the same sort of people that were there when I came last into the house; and then, I can assure you, I saw none but

* This related to a clause in the act, ordering, that the attorney general should be empowered by English bill in the court of Exchequer, to extort discovery by exacting an oath of suspected persons.

such

ſuch as deſerve the name of STURDY BEGGARS as little as the honourable gentleman himſelf, or any gentleman whatever. It is well known, that the city of London was ſufficiently appriſed of what was this day to come before us: where they got their information, I know not, but I am very certain, that they had a right notion of the ſcheme, which has been now opened to us; and they were ſo generally and zealouſly bent againſt it, that, whatever methods may have been uſed to call them hither, I am ſure it would have been impoſſible to find any legal methods to prevent their coming hither." In a word, he made ſo ſtrenuous an oppoſition to this unpopular and unconſtitutional ſcheme, that, in conjunction with other members, he obliged the miniſtry entirely to lay it aſide.

In 1735 he moved for leave to bring in a bill to limit the number of play-houſes, and reſtrain the licentiouſneſs of players, which was now increaſed to an amazing degree; and though the bill miſcarried at that time, it was yet, about two years after, enacted into a law, which ſtill continues in force.

In 1736, he ſerved, with his brother-in-law, Sir Robert Godſchall, knt. alderman of Biſhopſgate-ward, the office of ſheriff of the city of London, and county of Middleſex. Next year he formed a ſcheme for reducing the intereſt on the national debt; a project, which though it did not at that time ſucceed, was, nevertheleſs, afterwards carried into execution, to the great emolument of the trading part of the nation.

In 1738, he ſerved the high office of lord-mayor of London. During his mayoralty he had the misfortune to loſe his lady, who was buried in a very grand manner at Clapham church; the children belonging to Chriſt's hoſpital, of which he was many years preſident, attended the funeral thro' the city. Upon the death of Sir John Thomſon, knt. in 1749, he removed purſuant to an act of common-council, and took upon him the office of alderman of Bridge-ward-without, and then became in name, as he might already be conſidered in reality, the father of the city; and in July 1758, to the inexpreſſible regret of his brother aldermen, and of all his fellow citizens, he reſigned his gown.

In the ſame year, upon the motion of Sir Robert Ladbroke, then father of the city, the thanks of the court of aldermen were given to Sir John Barnard, and expreſſed in the following terms: "It is unanimouſly agreed and ordered, that the thanks of this court be given to Sir John Barnard, knt. late one of the aldermen, and father of this city, for his conſtant attendance and ſalutary counſels in this

court; his wife, vigilant, and impartial administration of justice; his unwearied zeal for the honour, safety, and prosperity of his fellow citizens; his inviolable attachment to the laws and liberties of his country; and for the noble example he has set of a long and uninterrupted course of virtue in private as well as in public life.

It was likewise unanimously resolved, upon the motion of John Paterson, Esq; "That Sir John Barnard, knt. so justly and emphatically stiled the father of this city, having lately (to the great and lasting regret of this court) thought proper to resign the office of alderman, the thanks of this court be given him for having so long and faithfully devoted himself to the service of his fellow citizens; for the honour and influence which this city has, upon many occasions, derived from the dignity of his character, and the wisdom, steadiness, and integrity of his conduct; for his firm adherence to the constitution both in church and state, his noble struggles for liberty, and his disinterested and invariable pursuit of the true glory and prosperity of his king and country, uninfluenced by power, unawed by clamour, and unbiassed by the prejudice of party."

Upon his resigning the office of alderman, he retired, in a great measure from public business, and coninued to live chiefly in a private manner at Clapham; where, after having attained to near the age of eighty, he died on the 29th day of August, of the present year. The character of Sir John Barnard is so well known, and so generally established, that to attempt any description of it here would be altogether superfluous. A dutiful son, an affectionate husband, an indulgent master, a generous benefactor, an active magistrate, an intelligent merchant, an uncorrupt senator; he discharged all the duties of social life with equal honour to himself and advantage to his country: never man was more universally esteemed while living, or more sincerely regretted when dead.

BARRINGTON (John Shute Lord Viscount) was the youngest son of J. Benjamin Shute of London, merchant and wholesale linen-draper, who was youngest son of Francis Shute, of Upton, in the county of Leicester, Esq; He applied himself to the study of the law in the Inner Temple, and in the year 1708, was made a commissioner of the customs, from which he was removed the third of January, 1711 by Queen Anne. In this reign John Wildman, of Becket,

Becket, in the county of Berks, Esq; adopted him for his son after the Roman custom, and settled his large estate upon him: though no relation, and but of slender acquaintance.

Some years after, he had another considerable estate left him by Francis Barrington, of Tofts, Esq; who had married his first cousin, who died without issue. On this account, he procured an act of parliament, pursuant to the deed of settlement, to assume the name, and bear the arms of Barrington.

On the accession of king George I. he was chosen into parliament by the town of Berwick upon Tweed, *without a bribe*; which circumstance, as he caused it to be inscribed on his *monument*, we may suppose even at that time to be very singular. In Scriverham church

On July 5, 1717, he had a reversionary grant of the office of master of the rolls in Ireland, which he surrendered the 10th of December, 1731. His majesty king George the Ist, was pleased by privy seal, dated at St. James's the 10th of June, and by patent at Dublin, July 1, 1720, to create him baron Barrington, of Newcastle, and viscount Barrington of Ardglass, with the fee of twenty marks. Lodge's peerage, vol. 3d. pag. 276.

In the year 1722, he was again returned member to parliament for the town of Berwick; but the house of commons taking into consideration the Harbourg lottery, came at length to this resolution, that his lordship had promoted and carried on that fraudulent undertaking, for which he was expelled the house. He again offered himself a candidate for the said town against the lord Polworth, but lost his election by a small majority. He died at his seat at Becket, after a short illness of seven hours, on December 14, 1734, in the 56th year of his age. ib.

He married Anne, eldest daughter of Sir William Danes, knt. by whom he had seven sons and four daughters. He was a person of great learning and judgment, a disciple and friend of Mr. Locke; had a high value for, and diligently studied the holy scriptures, on which he made many valuable comments. He published

Miscellanea Sacra, two vol. Lond. 8vo, 1725.

An Essay on the Dispensations of God to mankind, ditto, 1728.

In the former of these works, the noble author traces with great care and judgment, the methods taken by the apostles, and first preachers for propagating christianity; and explains with great distinctness the several *gifts of the spirit*, by which they

they were enabled to discharge their office. These he improves into a noble argument for the truth of the Christian religion; an argument, which it is said, staggered the infidelity of the late famous champion of that party, Antony Collins, Esq; he wrote besides some tracts in favour of the dissenters.

Amory's memoirs of Dr. Benson, prefixed to his life of Christ, p. 9.

Amory's memoirs of the life, character, and writings of Dr. Benson.

BENSON (GEORGE) a learned and eminent dissenting teacher, was born at Great Salkeld in Cumberland, September 1699. He was early destined by his parents for the Christian ministry, on account of the seriousness of his disposition, and his love of learning; which was so strong and successful, that at eleven years of age, he was able to read the Greek testament. After finishing his grammar learning, he went to an academy kept by Dr. Dixon at Whitehaven, from whence he removed to Glasgow; where with great application and success, he pursued his studies until May 1721, when he left the University.

Towards the close of the year he came to London, and having been examined and approved by several of the most eminent presbyterian ministers, he began to preach; first at Chertsey, and afterwards in London. The learned Dr. Calamy was his great friend, and kindly took him for a time into his family. By this gentleman's recommendation, he went to Abingdon, in Berkshire; where, after preaching as a candidate, he was unanimously chosen their pastor, by the congregation of protestant dissenters in that town. During his stay here, which was about seven years, he preached and published three serious practical discourses, addressed to young persons: which were well received. But he afterwards suppressed them, as not teaching what he thought on further enquiry the exact truth, in relation to some doctrines of christianity.

In 1729, he received a call from a society of protestant dissenters in Southwark, among whom he laboured with great diligence and fidelity for eleven years, and was greatly beloved by them. In 1740, he was chosen by the congregation at Crouched Friars, collegue to the learned and judicious Dr. Lardner; and when infirmities obliged Dr. Lardner to quit the service of the church, the whole care of it devolved on him.

From the time of his engaging in the ministry, he seems to have proposed to himself the critical study of the scriptures, and particularly of the new testament, as a principal part

part of his buſineſs; and to have purſued the diſcovery of the ſacred truths it contained, with uncommon diligence and fidelity.

The firſt fruit of theſe ſtudies which he preſented to the public, was *A Defence of the Reaſonableneſs of Prayer*, with *A Tranſlation of a Diſcourſe of Maximus Tyrius*, containing ſome popular objections againſt prayer, and *An Anſwer to theſe*. Some time after this, he manifeſted his love to moderation and chriſtian liberty, and his averſion to perſecution, by whomſoever practiſed; by extracting from the memoirs of literature, and reprinting Mr. de la Roche's account of the perſecution and burning of Servetus by Calvin, with ſuch reflections as were proper to expoſe the injuſtice and inconſiſtence of this conduct in that reformer; and to prevent its being employed to countenance a like temper and conduct hereafter. To this he afterwards added, *A Defence of the Account of Servetus*; and *A brief Account of Archbiſhop Laud's cruel Treatment of Dr. Leighton*. About the ſame time, to guard chriſtians againſt the corruptions of popery, and to prevent their being urged by the deiſts as plauſible objections againſt chriſtianity; he publiſhed *A Diſſertation on 2 Theſſ.* ii. ver. 1—12. In illuſtrating the obſervations of the learned Joſeph Mede, he ſhewed theſe groſs corruptions of the beſt religion to have been expreſsly foretold, and chriſtians ſtrongly cautioned againſt them; and that in this view, they were among the evidences of the divine authority of the ſcriptures; as they proved the ſacred writers to have been inſpired by a divine ſpirit, which could alone clearly foretell events ſo diſtant, unlikely and contingent.

The light which Mr. Locke had thrown on the obſcureſt parts of St. Paul's epiſtle, by making him his own expoſitor; encouraged and determined Mr. Benſon, to attempt to illuſtrate the remaining epiſtles in the ſame manner. In 1731, he publiſhed *A Paraphraſe and Notes on the Epiſtle to Philemon*, as a ſpecimen. This was well received, and the author encouraged to proceed in his deſign. With the epiſtle to Philemon, was publiſhed *A ſhort Diſſertation, to prove from the Spirit and Sentiments of the Apoſtle, diſcovered in his Epiſtles, that he was neither an Enthuſiaſt nor Impoſtor; and conſequently that the Religion which he aſſerted he received immediately from Heaven, and confirmed by a variety of miracles, is indeed divine.* This argument hath ſince been improved and illuſtrated, with great delicacy and ſtrength; in a review of the apoſtles entire conduct and character, by lord Lyttleton.

Mr.

Mr. Benſon proceeded with great diligence and reputation to publiſh *Paraphraſes and Notes on the two Epiſtles to the Theſſalonians, the firſt and ſecond to Timothy, and the Epiſtle to Titus*; adding, *Diſſertations on ſeveral important Subjects, particularly on Inſpiration.*

In the year 1735, our author publiſhed his *Hiſtory of the firſt planting of Chriſtianity, taken from the Acts of the Apoſtles, and their Epiſtles, in two vol. 4to.* In this work, beſides illuſtrating throughout the hiſtory of the acts, and moſt of the epiſtles, by a view of the hiſtory of the times; the occaſion of the ſeveral epiſtles, and the ſtate of the churches to whom they were addreſſed: he eſtabliſhed the truth of the chriſtian religion on a number of facts, the moſt public, important and inconteſtable. Theſe works procured him great reputation. One of the univerſities in Scotland ſent him a diploma with a doctor's degree; and many of high rank in the eſtabliſhed church, as Herring, Hoadley, Butler, Benſon, Coneybeare, &c. ſhewed him great marks of favour and regard. He purſued the ſame ſtudies with great application and ſucceſs, till the time of his death, which happened in the year 1763, in the 64th year of his age.

His works, beſides thoſe already mentioned, are

A Paraphraſe and Notes on the ſeven Catholic Epiſtles; to which are annexed, ſeveral critical Diſſertations, 4to.

The Reaſonableneſs of the Chriſtian Religion, as delivered in the Scriptures, in two vol. 8vo.

A Collection of Tracts againſt Perſecution.

A Volume of Sermons on ſeveral important Subjects.

The Hiſtory of the Life of Jeſus Chriſt, taken from the New Teſtament; with Obſervations and Reflections proper to illuſtrate the Excellence of his Character, and the Divinity of his Miſſion and Religion.

BERKELEY (GEORGE) the celebrated biſhop of Cloyne, was the ſon of a clergyman in Ireland, diſtinguiſhed only by his piety and learning. He was educated at Trinity college in Dublin, of which he attained a fellowſhip. His firſt eſſays, as a writer, were publiſhed in the *Spectator* and *Guardian*, which entertaining works he adorned with many pieces in favour of virtue and religion. His learning and virtues, his wit and agreeable converſation introduced him to the acquaintance, and procured him the eſteem and friendſhip of many great and learned men; and among others of the earl of Peterboro', Dr. Swift, and Mr. Pope. The earl made him his chaplain,

lain, and took him as his companion on a tour through Europe.

He was promoted to the deanery of Clogher after his return, and in this situation, formed a most benevolent and charitable plan, for the better supplying of the churches in our foreign plantations, and converting the savage Americans to christianity, by erecting a college in the Summer-Islands. The proposal was well received, and the king granted a charter for the building; making him the president, and three of his friends fellows of the college.

When the patent was passed, the doctor embarked with many of his relations to lay the foundation of the new projected seminary. But after two years stay in America, the design was dropt. Besides the contributions of private persons, he obtained a parliamentary grant of 20,000 *l.* towards executing this noble purpose; which was to be paid, as soon as lands on the continent, near Bermuda, had been pitched upon and agreed for, as proper estates for the support of the intended college. But when such were agreed for, and application was made to Sir Robert Walpole, then at the head of the treasury, the minister alledged the public exigencies, and intimated his advice to Dr. Berkeley to return to Europe, and to give up his expectations. Supplement to Biog. Brit. art. Berkeley, note I.

He was warmly engaged too, in concert with Swift, Bolingbroke and others, in a scheme for establishing a society for the improvement of the English language, in imitation of the academy of France. But Harley, the great patron of it falling from power, this design too proved abortive. Annual Register, 1763.

In the year 1734, he was advanced from the deanry of Derry, to the bishopric of Cloyne, where he distinguished himself by pastoral vigilance and constant residence; and at once endeared himself to his people, by promoting their temporal and spiritual happiness. He endeavoured by all means to raise a spirit of industry, and to propagate the arts of cultivation and agriculture in that neglected country.

The earl of Chesterfield, when he was lord lieutenant of Ireland, offered him a richer see; but he declined it, saying, his neighbours and he loved one another, and he could not think of forming new connections in his old days, and tearing himself from those friends, whose kindness to him was his greatest happiness. Finding the infirmities of age come upon him, and that he was unable to discharge the functions of his office, he retired to Oxford; there to spend the remainder of his days in conversation with learned men, and Watkinson's memoirs.

to

to ſuperintend the education of his ſon. And that the revenues of the church might not be miſapplied, nor the intereſts of religion ſuffer by his abſence from his dioceſe, he made great intereſt for leave to reſign his biſhopric, and to obtain in lieu of it, a canonry of Chriſt-Church. But ſoon after his arrival in Oxford he died very ſuddenly and without a groan, January 14, 1753, in the 73d year of his age. His remains were interred at Chriſt-Church, Oxford, where there is a handſome monument erected to his memory, with an inſcription drawn up by Dr. Markham, in Latin. Dr. Watkinſon ſays he was particularly fond of muſic, and that he always kept one or two exquiſite performers to amuſe his leiſure hours. Mr. Pope ſums up his character in one line. After he has mentioned ſome particular virtues, that characterize other prelates, he aſcribes

To Berkeley ev'ry virtue under heav'n.

His writings are,

The Analyſt.

On the Principles of Human Knowledge.

Alciphron; or, the Minute Philoſopher.

A new Theory of Viſion.

Siris; or a Treatiſe on Tar Water.

A Volume of Tracts: among which are, Quæries relating to the Trade and Proſperity of Ireland.

Moſt of which works have gone through many Editions.

BERRIMAN (Dr. WILLIAM) was born September 24, 1688, and was the ſon of Mr. John Berriman, apothecary, in Biſhopſgate Street, and the grandſon of the Rev. Mr. Berriman, rector of Bedington, in Surry. He had his grammar learning at Banbury, in Oxfordſhire, and at merchant taylor's ſchool. At 17 years of age he was entered a commoner of Oriel college, in Oxford, where he took his ſeveral degrees, when he was of proper ſtanding for them. He was curate and lecturer of Allhallows, in Thames Street, and lecturer of St. Michael's, Queenhithe. He was appointed domeſtic chaplain to Dr. Robinſon, Bp. of London, in 1720, and was ſoon after collated by him to the living of St. Andrews, Underſhaft.

In the year 1727, he was elected fellow of Eton college, by the intereſt of Dr. Godolphin, the provoſt, without any ſollicitation. Here he chiefly reſided in the ſummer, and in his

his parsonage house in the winter, where he died February 5, 1749-50, in the 62d year of his age.

His writings are,

A seasonable Review of Mr. Whiston's Account of primitive Doxologies, printed in the Year 1719.

An Historical Account of the Trinitarian Controversy, in eight Sermons at Lady Moyer's Lecture, 1725.

A Defence of some Passages in the Historical Account, 1731.

Brief Remarks on Mr. Chandler's Introduction to the History of the Inquisition, 1733.

A Review of the Remarks.

Sermons at Boyle's lectures, in two vol. 8*vo.* 1733.

Besides these he published many occasional sermons in his life time, and after his death were published by his brother John Berriman, M. A. from his original MSS.

Christian Doctrines and Duties explained and recommended, in two vol. 8*vo.*

BLACKHALL (Offspring, D. D.) an eminent English divine, was born in London in the year 1654, and educated at Catherine Hall, in the university of Cambridge. In the year 1690, he was inducted into the living of South Okendon, in Essex, and four years afterwards to the rectory of St. Mary Aldermary, in London; and was successively chosen lecturer of St. Olave's, and of St. Dunstan's in the West. He was likewise appointed chaplain to king William. He preached before the House of commons on the 30th of January 1699, and in his sermon animadverted on Mr. Toland for asserting in his life of Milton, that king Charles I. was not the author of Icon Basilike, and for some insinuations against the authenticity of the holy scriptures; which drew him into some controversy with that author. In the year 1700, he preached a course of sermons at Mr. Boyle's lecture, in the cathedral church of St. Paul, which were afterwards published. In the year 1707, he was consecrated to the bishopric of Exeter.

Burnet, in the second volume of the history of his own time, having mentioned him and Sir William Dawes as raised to bishopricks, tells us "that these divines were in themselves men of value and worth; but their notions were all on the other side. They had submitted to the government; but they, at least Blackhall, *seemed* to condemn the revolution, and all that had been done pursuant to" Page 487, 488.

" to it." And it is asserted in an anonymous pamphlet, published in 1705, that he had refused for two years to take the oath of allegiance to king William.

He died at Exeter, November 29th, 1716, and was interred in the cathedral there. Archbishop Dawes who had a long and intimate friendship with him, solemnly declares, that in his whole conversation, he never met with a more perfect pattern of a true Christian life in all its parts, than in him; so much primitive simplicity and integrity; such constant evenness of mind, and uniform conduct of behaviour; such unaffected and yet most ardent piety towards God; such orthodox and stedfast faith in Christ; such disinterested and fervent charity to all mankind; such profound modesty, humility and sobriety; such an equal mixture of meekness and courage, of chearfulness and gravity; such an exact discharge of all relative duties; and in one word, such an indifferency to this lower world and the things of it; and such an entire affection and joyous hope and expectation of things above."

Preface to his works.

The same writer tells us, that his manner of preaching was so excellent, easy, clear, judicious, substantial, pious, affecting; and upon all accounts truly useful and edifying, that he universally acquired the reputation of being one of the best preachers of his time. Felton in his Classics commends him as an excellent writer. M. de la Roche in his new memoirs of literature, tells us, that our prelate was one of those English divines, who when they undertake to treat a subject, dive into the bottom of it, and exhaust the matter.

His works were published in two vol. folio, in London, 1723, consisting of *Practical Discourses on our Saviour's Sermon on the Mount, and on the Lord's Prayer, together with his Sermons preached at Boyle's Lecture*, with several others upon particular occasions.

BLAIR (JAMES, M. A.) was born and bred in Scotland; and was ordained and beneficed in the episcopal church there. But meeting with some discouragements, under an unsettled state of affairs, and having a prospect of discharging his ministerial function more usefully elsewhere, he quitted his preferments and came into England, some time in the latter end of K. Charles the IId's reign. It was not long before he was taken notice of by Dr. Compton, then bishop of London, who prevailed him to go as missionary to

to Virginia, about the year 1685: where by his regular converſation, exemplary conduct, and unwearied labours in the work of the miniſtry, he did good ſervice to religion, and gained to himſelf a good report amongſt all: ſo that the ſame biſhop Compton, being well apprized of his true and great worth, made choice of him, about the year 1689, as his commiſſary for *Virginia*; a very weighty and creditable poſt, the higheſt office in the church there: which however did not take him off from his paſtoral care, but only rendered him the more ſhining example of it, to the reſt of the clergy.

While his thoughts were wholly intent upon doing good in his office, he obſerved with true concern that the want of ſchools, and proper ſeminaries for religion and learning, was ſuch a damp upon all great attempts for the propagation of the goſpel, that little could be hoped for, without firſt removing that obſtacle.

He therefore formed a vaſt deſign of erecting and endowing a college in Virginia, at Williamſburgh, the capital of that country, for profeſſors and ſtudents in academical learning. In order thereto, he had himſelf ſet on foot a voluntary ſubſcription, amounting to a great ſum; and not content with that, he came over into England in the year 1693, to ſollicit the affair at court. Queen Mary was ſo well pleaſed with the noble deſign, that ſhe eſpouſed it with a particular zeal; and king William alſo very readily concurred with the queen in it.

Accordingly a patent paſſed for erecting and endowing a college, by the name of The William and Mary College; and Mr. Blair, who had the principal hand in laying, ſolliciting, and concerting the deſign, was appointed preſident of the college. He was beſides rector of Williamſburgh in Virginia, and preſident of the council in that colony. He continued preſident of the college near 50, and a miniſter of the goſpel above 60 years. He was a faithful labourer in God's vineyard, from firſt to laſt; an ornament to his profeſſion, and his ſeveral offices; and in a good old age went to enjoy the high prize of his calling, in the year 1743. Burnet's hiſt. vol. 2. p. 119. Humphrey's hiſt. account p. 9, 10.

His works are,

Our Saviour's divine Sermon on the Mount, explained; and the Practice of it recommended in divers Sermons and Diſcourſes, Lond. 1742, *four vol. octavo.* The executors of Dr. Bray (to whom the author had previouſly transferred his copy right) publiſhed a new impreſſion, reviſed and corrected, in 1740.

Dr. Waterland, in a preface to the new edition of these sermons, calls them a valuable treasure of sound divinity, of practical christianity. The subject is the highest and noblest that could be made choice of: it is explained with good judgment, and pressed with due force; in a clear and easy, but yet masculine stile, equally fitted to the capacities of common christians, and to the improved understanding of the knowing and judicious.

It must be allowed to our author, that he happily hit upon a new key (which divines before him had not thought on) for the fuller opening the occasion, the views, the retired meaning and connexion of our Lord's divine sermon. These discourses had the advantage of being composed at a mature age, after a course of serious studies, after much experience in the work of the ministry, after wide and large observations made upon men and things; and in short, after an improved, experimental knowledge gained in the school of Christ.

BOYLE (JOHN) Earl of Cork and Orrery, was the only son and heir of Charles earl of Orrery, by lady Elizabeth Cecil, and was born on January 2, 1707; and is entitled, not on account of his rank, but of his distinguished learning and genius to a place in these memoirs. He was educated at Christ Church College in Oxford, to which society he was an ornament, as his father had been before him.

He himself declares, that early disappointments, the perplexed state of his affairs, indifferent health, and many other untoward accidents, all contributed to make him, even in the earliest part of life, fond of retirement. What these were, it is not particularly mentioned; but they probably were of a delicate and domestic kind. Being thus indisposed for an active life, he passed his time mostly in his study; daily exercising and improving his talents, for polite literature and poetry.

Swift's life, letter 1st.

In this last art he gave occasionally several excellent specimens; the first of which was *A Copy of Verses to the Memory of that much beloved Youth and Relation Edmund, Duke of Bucks.* There are many others of the same kind in his copious, and curious notes to his translation of Pliny the younger's letters, which was undertaken for the service of his eldest son the lord Boyle, was published in two vol. 4to 1751, and hath since gone through several editions.

In the following year he published that entertaining work The Life of Dean Swift, in several letters addressed to his second son Hamilton Boyle, then a student at Christchurch,

for

for his use. This work has likewise gone through several editions.

He printed memoirs of Robert Cary, Earl of Monmouth, a curious manuscript presented to him by a relation, with explanatory notes in 1759, 8vo. to which he prefixed a short dedication to his third and youngest son Edmund, now earl of Cork and Orrery. He was twice married, first to the lady Henrietta Hamilton, youngest daughter to George earl of Orkney, and afterwards to Margaret, daughter and heir of John Hamilton, Esq; of Caledon, in the county of Tyrone in Ireland. He died in November 1762.

Supplement to Biographia Brit. p. 15.

BOULTER (Hugh, D.D.) was born in or near London, of reputable and wealthy parents. He was educated at merchant taylor's school; and before the revolution, was from thence admitted a commoner of Christ-Church in Oxford. Some time after he was chosen a demy of Magdalen-College, at the same election with Mr. Addison, and Dr. Wilcox. From the merit and learning of the persons elected, this was commonly called by Dr. Hough, president of the college, *the Golden Election*. He afterwards became fellow of the same college, in which station he continued in the university, till he was invited to London by Sir Charles Hedges, principal secretary of state, in the year 1700, who made him his chaplain, and recommended him to Dr. Tenison, archbishop of Canterbury; but his first preferments were owing to the earl of Sunderland, by whose interest and influence he was promoted to the parsonage of St. Olave, in Southwark, and the archdeaconry of Surry.

Here he continued discharging very faithfully and diligently every part of his pastoral office, till he was recommended to attend George I. as his chaplain, when he went to Hanover in the year 1719. He had the honour to teach prince Frederic the English language, and by his conduct he so won the king's favour, that he promoted him to the deanery of Christ Church, and the bishopric of Bristol in the same year.

As he was visiting his diocese five years afterwards, he received a letter from the secretary of state, acquainting him that his majesty had nominated him to the archbishopric of Armagh, and primacy of Ireland. This honour he would gladly have declined, and desired the secretary to use his good offices with his majesty to excuse him from accepting it.

Ireland happened to be at this juncture in a great flame,

occaſioned by Wood's ruinous project; and the miniſtry thought the biſhop would greatly contribute to quench it by his judgment, moderation and addreſs. The king therefore laid his abſolute commands upon him, to which he ſubmitted, but with ſome reluctance. As ſoon as he had taken poſſeſſion of the primacy, he began to conſider that country, in which his lot was caſt for life, as his own; and to promote its true intereſt with the greateſt zeal and aſſiduity. He often ſaid "he would do all the good to Ireland he could, "though they did not ſuffer him to do all he would."

The ſcarcity of ſilver coin in Ireland was exceſſively great, occaſioned by reducing the value of gold coin in England, and the ballance of trade which lay againſt them. To remedy this inconvenience, the primate ſupported a ſcheme at the council table, to bring gold and ſilver nearer to a par in value, by lowering that of the former, which was carried into execution. The populace, encouraged by ſome dealers in exchange, who were the only loſers by the alteration, grew clamorous, and laid the ruin of their country (as they called it) at the primate's door. But conſcious of his own integrity, he deſpiſed the fooliſh noiſe: experience evinced the utility of the project, the people in a ſhort time recovered their ſenſes, and he ſoon roſe to the greateſt height of popularity.

In June 1742, he made a viſit to his native country, died in London the September following, and was buried in Weſtminſter Abbey. His deportment was grave, his aſpect venerable, his temper meek and humble, and hardly to be ruffled by the moſt trying provocations.

He was an undiſſembled patron of liberty, both civil and religious; his benevolence and charity were ſuch as will be the admiration and bleſſing of the preſent times, and of poſterity. His learning was univerſal, yet he left no remains of it to the public; except ſome occaſional ſermons, and charges to his clergy. We ſhall therefore give no catalogue of his literary, but an imperfect one of his charitable works, which are certainly more worthy both of honour and mitation.

In the year 1729, there was a great ſcarcity, the poor were reduced to a miſerable condition, and the nation was threatened with famine and peſtilence. The primate diſtributed vaſt quantities of grain through ſeveral parts of the kingdom; directed all the vagrant poor that crouded the ſtreets of Dublin, to be received into the poor houſe, and there main-

maintained them at his private expence, 'till the following harveſt brought relief.

In the latter end of the year 1740, and the beginning of 1741, Ireland was again afflicted with a great ſcarcity. The prelate's charity was again extended, though with more regularity than before. The poor were fed in the work-houſe twice every day, according to tickets given out by perſons entruſted, the number of which amounted to 732,314. And it appeared that 2500 ſouls were fed there every morning and evening, moſtly at the primate's expence.

When the ſcheme for opening a navigation by a canal from Lough-Neagh to Newry, was propoſed in parliament, in the year 1729, the primate patronized it with all his intereſt; and when the bill was paſſed, and the work ſet about, was very inſtrumental in carrying it on with effect. One part of the deſign was to bring coals from thence to Dublin, and the coal mines were in the fee-lands of Armagh, which were then leaſed out to a tenant. The primate fearing the leſſee might be exorbitant in his demands, purchaſed the leaſe at a great expence, in order to accommodate the public. He alſo gave timber out of his woods to carry on the work; and often advanced his own money, without intereſt, for the ſame purpoſe.

He gave and ſettled a competent ſtipend on an aſſiſtant curate at Drogheda, a large and populous town in his dioceſe; where the cure was too burthenſome for one clergyman, and the revenues of the church were not ſufficient to maintain two.

He maintained ſeveral ſons of his poor clergy at the univerſity, and gave them a liberal education, in order to qualify them for future preferment.

He erected and endowed hoſpitals both at Drogheda and Armagh, for the reception of clergymen's widows; and ſettled a fund for putting out their children apprentices.

He built a ſtately market houſe at Armagh, at the expence of upwards of 800 pounds.

He ſubſcribed 50*l.* per ann. to Dr. Stevens's hoſpital in Dublin, for the maintenance and cure of the poor; and furniſhed one of the wards for the reception of patients at a conſiderable expence.

His charities, for augmenting ſmall livings, and buying of glebes, amounted to upwards of 30,000*l.* beſides what he deviſed by his will for the like purpoſes in England.

He was the main inſtrument of obtaining a royal charter for the *incorporated ſociety for promoting Engliſh proteſtant ſchools in Ireland*, of which he was vice preſident and treaſurer. He paid all the fees for paſſing the charter, out of his own purſe; ſubſcribed 23*l.* per ann. and afterwards paid upwards of 400*l.* towards the building of a working ſchool, on the lands of Santry, near Dublin. Beſides this, the ſociety were often obliged to him for their neceſſary ſupport, who, to his annual and occaſional benefactions, frequently added that of being their conſtant reſource in all emergencies, by anſwering the draughts made on him as treaſurer, when he had no caſh of the ſociety in his hands, which amounted to conſiderable ſums.

Biog. Brit. Theſe are a part, and only a part, of the primate's public charities.

BRADLEY (JAMES) D.D. Savilian profeſſor of aſtronomy in Oxford, fellow of the royal ſociety at London, and member of the academies of ſciences and belles lettres of Paris, Berlin, Peterſburg and Bologne.—Was the third ſon of William and Jane Bradley of Shireborn, in the county of Gloceſter. He was born in the year 1692, but what part of the year does not appear: the pariſh church of Shireborn having been rebuilt about that time, no regiſter was kept for ſome years; nor can we by any other means, trace out his birth day.

His ſchool education he received chiefly at Northleach in the ſame county, under the tuition of Meſſ. Iles and Brice, and from thence he was admitted a commoner of Baliol college in the univerſity of Oxford, March 15th, 1710, O. S. He took the degree of batchelor, Oct. 14th, 1714 and of maſter of arts in the ſame univerſity, Jan. 21ſt, 1716, O. S. He was ordained a deacon in St. Paul's church, London, by the biſhop of the dioceſe, the 24th of May, 1719, and admitted to prieſt's orders by the biſhop of Hereford, the 25th of July, 1719; and was inſtituted to the vicarage of Bridſtow, in that county and dioceſe, the 27th of the ſame month and year. He never had any other preferment in the church, except the ſmall rectory or fine cure of Landewy Welfry, in the county of Pembroke, and dioceſe of St. David; his inſtitution to this bears date the firſt of March, 1719, O. S. and his induction the 30th of April following.

It is preſumed that the biſhop of Hereford, to whom he was chaplain, was his patron to the vicarage; and the honoura-

nourable Mr. Molyneaux, who was then secretary to the prince of Wales, our late most gracious sovereign, George the second, procured him the fine cure.

It appears that thus early in life, he had many great friends, and it is probable that by some of them, he might have risen to some eminence in the church, had not his natural inclination led him to pursue other studies, in which he afterwards shone so conspicuously.

It is certain that he received his first rudiments of the mathematicks from his uncle, Dr. James Pound, who resided at his living of Wanstead in Essex, where our astronomer was some time curate: this gentleman was his mother's brother, a man of singular capacity and genius, and who was eminent as a divine, a physician, and a mathematician: in the two former capacities he went to the East-Indies, in the companies service; and was one of the chief of those who had the good fortune to escape from the massacre of the factory, on the island of *Pulo Condore*, *in Cochin China*. An account of this shocking scene remains amongst Dr. Bradley's papers, written by Dr. Pound, together with a Journal kept by him on board the Rose sloop, 'till after many difficulties and distresses, they arrived at Batavia the 18th of April, 1705.

The public suffered much in this catastrophe, by the loss of Dr. Pound's papers, and other valuable curiosities, collected by him, which all perished in the conflagration; as he had no time to save any thing but his own life.

With this relation, to whom he was dear, even more than by the ties of blood, Mr. Bradley spent all his vacations from other duties: it was whilst with him, at Wanstead, that he first began the observations with the *sector*, which led to those important discoveries, and enabled him *to settle the laws of the alterations of the fixed stars from the motion of light, &c. and the nutation of the earth's axis*; which will immortalize his name to the latest posterity.

On the death of John Kiel, M. D. Mr. Bradley was chosen, by the right honourable electors, Savilian professor of astronomy in Oxford; his appointment bears date Oct. 31st, 1721. On this promotion, so agreeable to his taste, he resigned the living of Bridstow, and also the *fine cure of Landewy Welfry*, and hence forward devoted his time and studies to his beloved science; in which it was soon known that he had made great proficiency, notwithstanding the vail which his innate modesty had cast over him; nor was he sooner known than distinguished, by the friendship of

I.

lord chancellor Macclesfield, Sir Isaac Newton, and his collegue in the Savillian professorship, Dr. Edmond Halley, and other great mathematicians, astronomers and patrons of science.

In the year 1730 he succeeded Mr. Whiteside as lecture reader of astronomy and experimental philosophy, in the university of Oxford. This was a considerable emolument to himself, and which he continued with great reputation, and with equal utility to the university, till within a year or two of his death; when the ill state of his health prevented him.

At the decease of Dr. Edmond Halley, he was appointed astronomical observator, at the royal observatory at Greenwich. The appointment is dated Feb. 3d, 1741-2. From letters found amongst Dr. Bradley's papers, it appears that Dr. Halley was greatly desirous (from a personal esteem and knowledge of his abilities) that our astronomer should succeed him. In one letter, when he found himself declining, he desires his leave to make interest for him. But he owed this new acquisition chiefly to the friendship of that great patron of science the right honourable George earl of Macclesfield, the late president of our royal society. Upon this promotion he was honoured with the degree of doctor of divinity, by diploma from the university of Oxford, dated in convocation the 22d of Feb. 1741, O. S.

In 1744 he married Mrs. Susanah Peach, daughter of Samuel Peach, Esq; of Chalford in Gloucestershire; by this marriage he had one only daughter who survives him.

In 1747 he published his letter to the right honourable George earl of Macclesfield, concerning an apparent motion observed in some of the fixed stars. On account of this curious discovery he obtained the annual gold prize-medal, from the royal society. It was in consequence of this letter, that in 1748, his late majesty George the second, by his sign manual, directed to the commissioners and principal officers of his majesty's royal navy, ordered the payment of 1000*l.* to James Bradley, D. D. his majesty's astronomer, and keeper of the royal observatory; in order to repair the old instruments in the said observatory, and for providing new ones. This enabled him to furnish the royal observatory with the noblest and most accurate apparatus in the known world; suited to the dignity of the nation and the royal donor. And in the executive part of this useful work, those eminent artists Mr. George Graham and Mr. Bird, de-

deserve honourable mention: the doctor was an excellent mechanic himself, yet he thought it his peculiar happiness to be cotemporary with men of such great abilities in their profession, who contributed so much towards the perfection of those instruments which enabled him to leave behind him the greatest number of the most accurate observations, that were ever made by any one man.

Nor was this the last instance whereby his late majesty distinguished his royal astronomer; for upon his refusing to accept the living of Greenwich (which was offered him by his very good friend Mr. Pelham, in his majesty's name) and which the doctor refused from a conscientious scruple, *that the duty of a pastor was incompatible with his other studies and necessary engagements*, his majesty granted him an annuity or yearly pension of 250*l.* during pleasure. "In "consideration" (as the sign manual, dated Feb. 15, 1752, expresses it) "of his great skill and knowledge in the several "branches of astronomy and other parts of the mathema-"ticks, which have proved so useful to the trade and navi-"gation of this kingdom".

This pension was continued to the demise of his late majesty, and renewed by our present august sovereign George the third, who has not more distinguished himself by the glory of his arms in war, and in restoring the blessings of peace to Europe, than by patronising learning, manufactures, and all the useful arts and sciences in his own kingdom.

About the year 1748, he became entitled to bishop Crew's benefaction of 30*l.* per ann. to the lecture reader in experimental philosophy, in the university of Oxford.

He was elected member of the royal society and one of the council, Jan. 25, 1752, in the room of Dr. Cromwell Mortimer, deceased.

He was made a foreign member of the academy of sciences at Paris, in 1748. By diploma from the whole academy, he was appointed a member of that at Petersburg, Sept. 23d, 1754.

He was chosen a member of the academy of sciences at Bologne, June 16, 1757.

He was likewise chosen a member of the royal Prussian academy of sciences and belles lettres, but the time when does not appear amongst his papers.

As it may be presumed, by too close application to his observations and to his studies, our royal astronomer was griev-

grievouſly afflicted for near two years before his death, with an oppreſſion on his ſpirits, which put an end to his labours: his chief diſtreſs aroſe from an apprehenſion that he ſhould ſurvive his rational faculties: but this ſo much dreaded evil, never came upon him; he ſtill retained his underſtanding 'till he was dying, and demonſtrated the clearneſs of it, by making a will, and ſettling his affairs in the moſt judicious and ſenſible manner.

The latter end of June, 1762, he was taken with a ſuppreſſion of urine, occaſioned by (as it afterwards appeared) an inflammation in his kidneys, which brought him to his end the 13th day of July following.

He died at Chalford in Glouceſterſhire, in the 70th year of his age, and lies interred at Minchinhampton in the ſame county, near to the remains of his wife and mother.

His CHARACTER.

He was remarkable for the evenneſs of his temper, and for a moſt ſweet and amiable diſpoſition. He enjoyed a great ſhare of health, which enabled him to bear long watchings and the moſt tedious applications to ſtudy, without fatigue: yet nevertheleſs, his conſtitution was certainly affected by them, which the relaxed ſtate of his nerves, in the decline of his life, before mentioned, manifeſtly evince.

He was always temperate, even to abſtinence; was eaſy of acceſs, tho' ſomewhat reſerved. He was humane, benevolent and kind; a dutiful ſon, and an indulgent huſband, a tender father, and a ſteady friend; and very generous to ſuch of his relations as needed his aſſiſtance. He was never tenacious of his own opinion, and was free from bigotry and oſtentation.

Indeed there was nothing more diſtinguiſhing in his character, than his modeſty and taciturnity; and yet, when he was drawn into converſation, none was more ready, more open, or more clear; no man would take more pains to adapt himſelf to the capacity and underſtanding of thoſe he converſed with. And though, ſince his death (amongſt other things injurious to his character) it has been very unjuſtly reflected upon him, in a learned ſociety, of which he was a member, by ſome *forward* gentlemen —"That he "withheld his obſervations from the public uſe and benefit" though it is well known that he was always ready to communicate them, when requeſted by thoſe that were not already too ſufficient in their own opinions; or thoſe that did know how to make a proper uſe of them. For his real charac-

character was the very reverſe, and if he had any fault in this reſpect it was on the open ſide, and being too little upon his guard againſt the deſigns of others.

It is well known that his communications have been made a very unfair uſe of; that they have been very ungenerouſly tranſmitted abroad; and that by ſuch practices, foreigners have been enabled to gain reputation, and to adopt the fruits of his labour as their own. He was always pleaſed to be aſked queſtions by the judicious; and even encouraged inquiſitiveneſs in his pupils, by ſhewing the greateſt readineſs to explain whatever was required by them. And though he affected no popularity, he was well known and reſpected by the great; and courted by all the learned, both of his own and foreign countries; and many of the moſt eminent in the ſcience he profeſſed correſponded with him. He had as little affectation of being counted an author; and hence ſo few of his works have appeared to the public: his great diffidence and accuracy contributed to this, for he ſtill thought his own works unfiniſhed; many of his uſeful labours therefore muſt remain ſo. But his obſervations ſurvive him; theſe are compleat and well preſerved in thirteen folio and two quarto volumes; they contain the moſt numerous and exact collection that ever was made, and will be lodged in ſafety for the public uſe.

BRAY (Sir REGINALD) who was inſtrumental in the advancement of Henry the ſeventh to the throne, was the ſecond ſon of Sir Richard Bray, one of the privy council to king Henry the ſixth, who lies buried in the north aile of Worceſter cathedral. His family came into England with the conqueror, and flouriſhed in the counties of Northampton and Warwick; but Edmond the father of Sir Richard is ſtiled of Eton, in the county of Bedford, which continued the ſeat of the family for ſome deſcents. Whether Sir Reginald had taken part with Henry the ſixth, or what public tranſactions he was concerned in, in the time of Edward the fourth, does not appear; but it ſeems that he was concerned in ſome, as he had a general pardon granted to him in the firſt year of king Richard the third. He was receiver general to Sir Henry Stafford, who married Margaret counteſs of Richmond, mother to the earl of Richmond, afterwards king Henry the ſeventh, and continued in her ſervice after the death of Sir Henry, and her remarriage with lord Thomas Stanley.

Pedigree of the family.

Willis's mitred abb.

Harl. MSS.

Dugd. Bar.

When

Hollingshead, Hall, &c.

When the duke of Buckingham had concerted with Morton bishop of Ely, then his prisoner at Brecknock in Wales, the marriage of the earl of Richmond with the princess Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Edward the fourth, and his advancement to the throne; the bishop recommended Sir Reginald for the transaction of the affair with the countess, telling the duke he had an old friend with her, a man sober, secret and well witted, called Reginald Bray, whose prudent policy he had known to have compassed matters of great importance; and accordingly wrote to him in Lancashire, where he was with the countess, to come to Brecknock with all speed. He readily obeyed the summons, and receiving his charge, returned to the countess, who having obtained the queen dowager's consent to the marriage, made this Reginald her chief manager of the conspiracy, and employed him to engage as many persons of note as he could. In a few days he brought in Sir Giles Daubeney, afterwards lord Daubeney, Sir John Cheney, Richard Guilford, Esq; afterwards Sir Richard (who were all much employed by Henry, after he came to the crown) Thomas Rame, Esq; who was taken and executed by king Richard, and many others.

After Henry came to the crown he was greatly in his favour as long as he lived, and had great honours and wealth bestowed upon him. He was made a knight banneret, whether at the battle of Bosworth or Blackheath, when the Cornish rebels were defeated, is uncertain. He was also made a knight of the bath at the king's coronation; and in the first year of his reign, was joint chief justice with lord Fitzwalter, of all the forests south of Trent, and also a privy councellor. After this he was made high treasurer and knight of the garter. He was at the battle of Blackheath, when lord Audley, having joined the Cornish rebels, was taken prisoner; and being beheaded, and his estate forfeited, his manor of Shere Vachery and Cranley in Surry, with a considerable estate, was given to Sir Reginald. He also had the Isle of Wight in farm from the king, at 300 marks per annum.

Camden.

Antiq. of Windsor.

His skill in architecture appears from Henry the seventh's chapel in Westminster abby, and the chapel of St. George at Windsor; as he had a principal concern and direction in the building of the former, and the finishing and bringing to perfection the latter, to which he was also a liberal benefactor. In the middle of the south aile of the chapel at Wind-

Windſor, is a ſpacious chapel built by him (ſtill called by his name) in which he is buried, and probably under the ſtone where lies Dr. Waterland; for on opening the vault for that gentleman, who died in 1740, a leaden coffin of ancient form and make, was found, which by other appearances alſo was judged to be the coffin of Sir Reginald, and was, by order of the dean, immediately arched over with great decency. By his will he directed his body to be buried in this chapel (expreſſing that it was new made by him for that intent, and the honour of God, &c.) and that his executors ſhould cauſe a tomb to be there made upon his grave, but this was never done. His arms are on the ſtone ſcreen, and his creſt and devices on divers parts of the roof.

He died the 5th of Aug. 1501, poſſeſſed of a very large eſtate, acquired by the favour of the king and his great employments: but notwithſtanding this, and his being an active miniſter for ſeventeen years, in the reign of a monarch who extorted ſo much money from his ſubjects, hiſtorians agree in giving him an excellent character. Polydore Virgil, Hall, &c. ſay that he was a very father of his country, a ſage and grave perſon, a fervent lover of juſtice, and one who would often admoniſh the king, when he did any thing contrary to juſtice or equity.

He married two wives, but had no iſſue by any of them. Sir William Sandes, who married Margery, daughter and heir of his eldeſt brother, got a conſiderable part of his fortune; Sir Edmond Bray (afterwards ſummoned to parliament by Henry VIII. as lord Bray) eldeſt ſon of his other brother, had a great ſhare of it; but the eſtate in Surry, which was lord Audley's, and which was a conſiderable one, he gave to Sir Edward Bray (younger brother of Sir Edmund) whoſe deſcendant, the reverend Mr. Bray, now enjoys part thereof.

BUTLER (Joseph) late biſhop of Durham, a prelate of the moſt diſtinguiſhed learning and piety, was the ſon of Mr. Thomas Butler, a ſubſtantial and reputable ſhopkeeper at Wantage in Berkſhire, and was born in the year 1692. The father, who was a preſbyterian, and had a numerous family, obſerving in this his youngeſt ſon, a ſtrong inclination to learning, ſent him, firſt to the grammar ſchool in that town, and afterwards to an academy in Glouceſterſhire, in order to qualify him for a diſſenting teacher. Before he left this place, he wrote ſome remarks on Dr. Samuel Clarke's

Clarke's firſt ſermon at Boyle's lecture, which are to be found annexed to the doctor's celebrated treatiſe on the being and attributes of God; and in which he treats that abſtruſe and metaphyſical ſubject with a degree of penetration and knowledge greatly ſuperior to his years.

Having made it his buſineſs to examine the principles of nonconformity, and diſcovering their weakneſs, he reſolved to conform to the eſtabliſhed church, and removed to Oxford, and was admitted a commoner of Oriel college, in the year 1714. Here he contracted an intimate acquaintance and friendſhip with Mr. Edward Talbot, ſon of the biſhop of Durham, and brother to the lord chancellor; which, in concert with his own rare qualities, laid the foundation of his ſubſequent advancement. Hence he was firſt appointed preacher at the rolls, and rector of Haughton and of Stanhope, two rich and valuable benefices in the biſhopric of Durham. He quitted the rolls in the year 1726, and publiſhed, in 8vo. a volume of ſermons, preached at that chapel.

After this he conſtantly reſided at Stanhope, in the regular diſcharge of all the duties of his office, 'till the year 1733, when he was called to attend the lord chancellor Talbot as his chaplain, who gave him a prebend in the church of Rocheſter. In the year 1736 he was appointed clerk of the cloſet to queen Caroline, whom he attended every day, by her majeſty's ſpecial command, from ſeven to nine in the evening. In the year 1738 he was nominated to the biſhopric of Briſtol; and not long afterwards to the deanery of St. Paul's, London. He now reſigned his living of Stanhope. In the year 1746 he was made clerk of the cloſet to the king; and in 1750, was tranſlated to Durham.

This rich preferment he enjoyed but a ſhort time, for he died at Bath, June 16, 1752. His corpſe was interred at the cathedral at Briſtol, where there is a monument with an inſcription erected to his memory. He died a batchelor.

His deep learning and comprehenſive mind, appear ſufficiently in his writings, particularly in that excellent treatiſe entitled, *The Analogy of Religion natural and revealed to the conſtitution and courſe of nature*, publiſhed in 8vo. 1736.

Supplement to Biograp. Brit. p. 21. The following epitaph, as a further illuſtration of his character, we ſhall tranſcribe from the London magazine for May, 1754.

Epitaph

Epitaph on the late Lord Biſhop of Durham.

Beneath this marble, *Butler* lies entomb'd,
Who, with a ſoul inflam'd by love divine,
His life in preſence of his God conſum'd,
Like the bright lamps before the holy ſhrine.
His aſpect pleaſing, mind with learning fraught,
His eloquence was like a chain of gold,
That the wild paſſions of mankind controul'd;
Merit, wherever to be found, he ſought.
Deſire of tranſient riches, he had none;
Theſe he with bounteous hand did well diſpenſe,
Bent to fulfill the ends of providence,
His heart ſtill fix'd on an immortal crown.
His heart a mirrour was of pureſt kind,
Where the bright image of his maker ſhin'd,
Reflecting faithful to the throne above
The irradiant glories of the myſtic *Dove*.

See his ſermon on the love of God.

BYNG, (GEORGE) lord viſcount Torrington, was the ſon of John Byng, Eſq; and was born 1663. At the age of fifteen he went volunteer to ſea with the king's warrant. His early engagement in this courſe of life gave him little opportunity of acquiring learning, or cultivating the polite arts; but by his abilities and activity as a naval commander, he furniſhed abundant matter for the pens of others. We ſhall only juſt mention ſome of his great and gallant actions, and muſt refer thoſe who require a fuller and more circumſtantial account of him, to Collins's peerage of England, to Corbet's account of the expedition to Sicily, and to the hiſtorians of his time.

In 1704, he ſerved in the grand fleet ſent into the Mediterranean, under the command of Sir Cloudeſly Shovel, as rear admiral of the red; and it was he who commanded the ſquadron that attacked, cannonaded, and reduced Gibraltar. He was in the battle of Malaga, which followed ſoon after; and, for his behaviour in that action, queen Anne conferred on him the honour of knighthood. In 1705, in about two month's time, he took twelve of the enemies largeſt privateers, with the Thetis, a French man of war of forty-four guns; and alſo ſeven merchant ſhips, moſt of them richly laden. The number of men taken on board, was 2070, and of guns 334.

In 1718, he was made admiral and commander in chief of the fleet, and was ſent with a ſquadron into the Mediterranean

ranean for the protection of Italy, according to the obligation England was under by treaty, againſt the invaſion of the Spaniards; who had the year before ſurpriſed Sardinia, and had this year landed an army in Sicily. In this expedition he detached captain Walton in the Canterbury, with five more ſhips, in purſuit of ſix Spaniſh men of war, with gallies, fireſhips, bomb-veſſels and ſtore-ſhips; who ſeparated from the main fleet, and ſtood in for the Sicilian ſhore. The captain's laconic epiſtle on this occaſion is worthy of notice, which ſhewed that fighting was his talent as well as his admiral's, and not writing,

Sir,

We have taken and deſtroyed all the Spaniſh ſhips and veſſels, which were upon the coaſt, as per margin.

Canterbury, off Syracuſa, I am, &c.
Aug. 16, 1718. G. Walton.

From the account referred to, it appeared that he had taken four Spaniſh men of war, with a bomb veſſel and a ſhip laden with arms; and burned four, with a fire-ſhip and bomb-veſſel. The king made the admiral an handſome preſent, and ſent him plenipotentiary powers to negotiate with the princes and ſtates of Italy, as there ſhould be occaſion. He procured the emperor's troops free acceſs into the fortreſſes, that ſtill held out in Sicily; ſailed afterwards to Malta and brought out the Sicilian gallies, and a ſhip belonging to the Turky company. Soon after he received a gracious letter from the emperor Charles VI. written with his own hand, accompanied with a picture of his imperial majeſty, ſet round with very large diamonds, as a mark of the grateful ſenſe he had of his ſervices.

It was entirely owing to his advice and aſſiſtance, that the Germans retook the city of Meſſina, 1719, and deſtroyed the ſhips that lay in the baſon, which entirely compleated the ruin of the naval power of Spain. The Spaniards being much diſtreſſed, offered to quit Sicily; but the admiral declared that the Spaniſh troops ſhould never be ſuffered to quit the iſland, 'till the king of Spain had acceded to the quadruple alliance. And to his conduct it was entirely owing, that Sicily was ſubdued, and his catholic majeſty forced to accept the terms preſcribed him by the quadruple alliance.

After performing ſo many ſignal ſervices, the king received him with the moſt gracious expreſſions of favour and ſatiſ-

satisfaction, made him rear admiral of England, and treasurer of the navy; one of his most honourable privy council, and baron Byng of Southill, in the county of Bedford; and viscount Torrington in Devonshire, and one of the knights companions of the Bath, upon the revival of that order.

In 1727, George the second, on his accession to the crown, placed him at the head of his naval affairs, as first lord commissioner of the admiralty; in which high station he died Jan. the 17th, 1733, in the 70th year of his age, and was buried at Southill in Bedfordshire.

C.

CABOT (SEBASTIAN) the first discoverer of the continent of America, was the son of John Cabot, a Venetian, who resided several years at Bristol, where he was born in 1477. He was educated by his father in those parts of the mathematics which were then best understood, especially arithmetic, geometry and cosmography. Before he was twenty years of age, he made several voyages: by thus adding practice and experience to theory, he became most eminent in the art of navigation.

The first voyage of consequence in which Sebastian Cabot was engaged, seems to have been that made by his father, by commission from Henry the VIIth, for the discovery of the North West passage to India. They sailed in the spring of the year 1497, and happily kept on their North West course 'till the 24th of June, when they first discovered land, which for that reason they called *Prima Vista*. Another Island, less than the first, they named St. John, because it was found on the feast of St. John Baptist. They afterwards sailed down to Cape Florida, and then returned with a good cargo, and three savages on board, into England, where they met with a gracious reception.

It is probable that Sebastian, after his father's death, made several voyages into those parts, to compleat his discovery of the coasts of Newfoundland. A map of his discoveries, drawn by himself, with his effigies under it, was hung in the privy gallery at Whitehall.

Stowe and *Speed* ascribe this discovery wholly to Sebastian, without any mention of the father. And *Purchas* is very much offended, that *America* should be so called from Americus Vespatius; and asserts, that it ought rather to be cal-

led *Cabotiana*, or *Sebaſtiana*; becauſe, ſays he, *Sebaſtian Cabot* diſcovered more of it than Americus, or Columbus himſelf. It is evident that Newfoundland was the firſt of our plantations, and that it has been the ſource of riches and naval power to this nation; and it may truly be ſaid of Sebaſtian Cabot, that he was the author of our maritime ſtrength, and opened the way to thoſe improvements which have ſince made us ſo great and flouriſhing a people.

Hiſtory leaves a blank in the life of this great man of near twenty years; for the next account we hear of him, is in the eighth of Henry VIII. At this time he entered into a ſtrict correſpondence with Sir Thomas Pert, vice admiral of England, who procured him a good ſhip of the king's, in order to make diſcoveries. But it looks as if he had now changed his route, and intended to have paſſed by the ſouth to the Eaſt-Indies: for he ſailed firſt to Brazil, and miſſing there of his purpoſe, ſhaped his courſe for the Iſlands of Hiſpaniola and Porto Rico, where he carried on ſome traffic and then returned; having abſolutely failed in the deſign upon which he went; not through want of any courage or conduct in himſelf, but *from the fear and faint-heartedneſs of Sir Thomas Pert, his coadjutor*, as Mr. Eden ſays.

This diſappointment probably inclined him to leave England, and go to Spain, where he was treated with very great reſpect, and raiſed as high as his profeſſion would permit; being declared *Pilot-major*, or chief pilot of Spain; and by his office, entruſted with reviewing all projects for diſcovery, which, in thoſe days, were many and important. His great capacity, and approved integrity, induced many rich merchants to treat with him in the year 1524, about a voyage to be undertaken, at their expence, by the new found paſſage of *Magellan*, to the Maluccas; which at length he accepted, and of which we have a clear account in the writings of *Herrera*, the Spaniſh Hiſtorian.

He ſailed in April, 1525, firſt to the Canaries, then to the iſlands of Cape Verde, thence to Cape St. Auguſtine and the iſland of Patos. Some of his people began to be mutinous, and refuſed to be conducted by him through the ſtreights: on which account he laid aſide his deſign of going to the ſpice iſlands, left ſome of the principal of the mutineers aſhore on a deſert iſland, ſailed up the rivers of *Plate* and *Paraguay*, built ſeveral forts, and not only diſcovered, but ſubdued a large tract of fine country; producing gold, ſilver,

ſilver, and other rich commodities. He diſpatched meſſengers to Spain to demand a ſupply of proviſions, ammunition, goods to carry on a trade, and a competent recruit of ſeamen and ſoldiers. But finding his requeſt not readily complied with, after having been five years in America, he returned home; where he met with but a cold reception. The merchants were diſpleaſed becauſe he had not purſued his voyage to the Moluccas; and his ſevere treatment of the mutineers had given umbrage at court.

Theſe unfavourable circumſtances, probably induced him to return to his native country, which he did about the latter end of Henry VIII. and ſettled at Briſtol. In the beginning of king Edward's reign, this eminent ſeaman was introduced to the duke of Somerſet, then lord protector; and by his means, to the young monarch, who took great delight in his converſation.

He was now in ſuch high favour and eſteem, that a new office was erected for him, equivalent to that which he held in Spain, *viz.* that of *governor of the myſtery and company of merchant adventurers*, for the diſcovery of *regions, dominions, iſlands and places unknown*; and a penſion of 166*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per annum, was granted him by letters patent. From thence great confidence was repoſed in him, and he was conſulted on all matters relating to trade. He was concerned in a very remarkable cauſe, of the utmoſt importance to the Engliſh commerce.

There was at this time, a company of merchants in *Dowgate ward*, who came from the *Hanſe* towns in Germany, who brought in various articles, but principally ſteel; from whence the place where they dwelt was called the Steel-yard, which name it ſtill retains. The kings of England had encouraged theſe merchants at firſt, and granted them large privileges; among others, that of exporting our woollen manufactures. And when the Engliſh began to apply themſelves to trade, and to import many of the commodities in which they dealt, great controverſies aroſe between them, and the foreigners, on all occaſions, pleaded an excluſive charter. But our Sebaſtian Cabot, at the head of the merchant adventurers, exhibited in council an information againſt them, brought the matter to a fair hearing; and in concluſion it was decreed, that the merchants of the Steel-yard were no legal corporation.

In the year 1552, an enterpriſe was entered into by the advice of *Cabot*, and by his intereſt, encouragement was

given to it, by the court, for fitting out some ships for the search and discovery of the northern parts of the world; and thereby to open a passage for traffic to new and unknown regions. This was the first voyage the English made to Russia, and the beginning of the commerce, which hath been carried on ever since between the two nations. Upon the first success, the Russia company was founded, and were formed into a body corporate, by a charter granted by Philip and Mary, of which Sebastian was appointed governor for life.

After this we find him very active in the affairs of the company. In the journal of Mr. Stephen Burroughs, it is observed, that on the 27th of April, 1556, he went down to Gravesend, and there went aboard his ship, fitted out for Russia; was very liberal to the sailors and to the poor, desiring their prayers for the success of the voyage. It is also remarked, that on his return to Gravesend, he made a grand entertainment at the sign of the *Christopher*; where, says Mr. Burroughs, *for the very joy he had to see the towardness of our intended discovery, he entered into the dance himself.* This instance of his chearfulness and vivacity, is the last circumstance related of him in history: from whence it is probable that he died soon afterwards, being aged above seventy years. Besides the many services which he did to mankind in general, and to this kingdom in particular, it is remarked of him, that he was the first who took notice of the variation of the needle, a matter of great im-
Stow. 480. portance in navigation.

There are extant of *his ordinances*, instructions and advertisements of and for the direction of the intended voyage
Eden's voyages. to Catha, to be found in Hakluit's voyages.

Navigatione nelle parte settentrionali: per Sebastiano Cabota. Ven. 1583. *fol.*

He published likewise, a map of the world.

Biograph. Claff. &c. CÆSAR (CAIUS JULIUS) the son of Lucius Julius Cæsar, and Aurelia; was descended, on the father's side, from Julius, the son of Æneas; on the mother's from Ancus Martius. He was born at Rome, during the consulate of Caius Marius and L. Valerius Flaccus, on July the 12th, about ninety years before the nativity.

It would far exceed the plan we have formed in these biographical annals, to delineate at large the character of this great man, as represented by various historians. His genius proved him worthy of his descent; for notwithstanding the difficul-

difficulties of a narrow fortune, his virtue raiſed him to that ſtupendous height which few have attempted, none arrived at. At the age of ſixteen he loſt his father, and the next conſulate put up to be *Flamen Dialis*, or high prieſt of Jupiter; whither he obtained it or not, authors differ. 'Tis agreed on all hands, that this election had like to have proved fatal to him, for his early ambition rouſed the dictators jealouſies. He ſerved as a volunteer in Aſia, under the prætor Thermus, who ſent him to Bythinia for the fleet, where he contracted a friendſhip with king Nicomedes: at the ſiege of Mytilene. Sometime after, he behaved himſelf ſo well that he obtained a civic crown; and under Servilius Iſauricus, in Sicily, he gave ſignal proofs of his courage and abilities. Being about twenty-four years of age, he attended the prætor Fotus into Spain, and acquitted himſelf with ſucceſs. After his return he married Pompeia, whoſe imprudent conduct, ſoon forfeited Cæſar's eſteem: ſhe was detected in an intreague with Clodius, which was the occaſion of an immediate divorce.

His generoſity and affable behaviour, every day increaſed his affection with the people; and relying upon their favour, he put up for the extraordinary government of Egypt; becauſe the Alexandrians had expelled their king. He wanted not ſuffrages; but Ptolemy having been formerly honoured by the ſenate with the name of friend, now found protection from his allies: notwithſtanding his diſappointment, he ſoon after put up for the pontificate, void by the death of Metellus, which he carried by a vaſt majority.

This præture ended, Cæſar was choſen governor of the farther Spain, where he ſoon raiſed a conſiderable army, reduced Portugal and Gallicia; then puſhing his ſucceſs, carried his arms as far as the ocean would permit. Upon his return to Rome he married his daughter Julia to Pompey, and with Bibulus, was choſen conſul.

Having paſſed ſeveral edicts, which made him more popular, and diſcharged the office of conſul much to his own ſatisfaction, he obtained the government of Illyricum, and both the provinces of Gaul; where, Plutarch tells us, in nine years time, he took five hundred towns by ſtorm, conquered three hundred ſtates, engaged 3,000,000 of men at ſeveral times, killed one third, and took another.

So long as Craſſus and Cæſar's daughter Julia lived, Pompey and he were in perfect friendſhip; and the whole management of affairs at Rome, was wholly decided by theſe

powerful men. But when Craſſus died, Cæſar and Pompey fell out, which occaſioned the civil wars. His power ſoon became the object of envy, and the people enjoying peace, and having leiſure to reflect how laviſh they had been of their favours to him, reſolved to pull him down; this could not be done without an aſſaſſination: inſtruments were quickly found, and the ungrateful Brutus became leader of this faction. The ſenate houſe was the place where this mighty tragedy was acted, and many were the accomplices; when Cæſar, having received twenty-three wounds, expired

He fell on the 15th of March, in the fifty-ſixth year of his age (having only ſurvived his rival four) and founded the Roman empire in his own blood; for after his deceaſe, the commonwealth became an abſolute monarchy, the conſtant fate of illgoverned republics. Quintillian remarked of Cæſar, "that he ſpoke, writ and fought with the ſame ſpirit." *Eodem animo dixit quo bellavit*; and that the ſame happy genius which favoured all his victories, animated even his orations and writings. He had a prodigious wit and univerſal learning, was noble by birth, a conſummate ſtateſman, a brave and wiſe general, and a moſt heroic prince. It has been remarked of Cæſar, "that he thought nothing done "while there was any thing left for him to do;" he went on performing the greateſt exploits, without aſſuming to himſelf a privilege of taking reſt upon the foundation of the merit of his former actions; it was his rule of life to ſupport himſelf, rather by what he ſhould perform, than what he had already done. He was more than ordinarily ſolicitous about his reputation, when a common mind would have thought itſelf in ſecurity: but his reflexions when he retired to his cloſet, in ſome diſturbance upon the repeated ill omens of Calphurnia's dream the night before his death, ſhew even a nobler inſtance of his temper and greatneſs of ſoul.

Spect. N°. 374. "Be it ſo then. If I am to die tomorrow, that is what "I am to do to morrow: It will not be then, becauſe I am "willing it ſhould be then: nor ſhall I eſcape it becauſe I "am unwilling. It is in the gods when, but in myſelf how "I ſhall die. If *Calphurnia*'s dreams are fumes of indi- "geſtion, how ſhall I behold the day after tomorrow? If "they are from the gods, their admonition is not to pre- "pare me to eſcape from their decree, but to meet it. I "have lived to a fullneſs of days and glory: what is there "that Cæſar has not done with as much honour as ancient "heroes?

" heroes? Cæsar has not yet died; Cæsar is prepared to " die."

Other writings, besides the commentaries, have been attributed to Cæsar, though lost. The most capital edition of his commentaries was published by Dr. Clarke, in 1712, with fine folio copper plates.

CARLETON (Sir DUDLEY) son of Anthony Carleton, Esq; of Baldwin Brightwell, near Watlington in Oxfordshire, was born there, 1573, and was bred in Christchurch college in Oxford, under Dr. King. He travelled to compleat his education; and after his return he attended Sir Ralph Winwood into the low countries, in the quality of a secretary; where he was very active, when king James resigned the cautionary towns to the states. Here he added so great experience to his learning, that the king employed him afterwards, for twenty years together, as ambassador in Venice, Savoy, and the united provinces.

Towards the latter end of king James, he was made vice-chamberlain of the household, which office he held for sometime under Charles the First. He was sent ambassador extraordinary, at two several times, to Lewis the XIIIth, king of France, and in the same capacity, likewise, to the *united provinces*. In the second of king Charles I. he was created baron of Imbercourt in Surrey; and the next year was sent into Holland to present the garter, and the ensigns of that noble order to Henry prince of Orange. Two years afterwards he was created viscount Dorchester, in Oxfordshire; and appointed one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state. In this office he continued till the time of his death, which happened in the year 1631, in the fifty-eighth year of his age. He died at his house in Westminster, and was buried in the Abbey; where, soon after, a well composed plain monument of black and white marble, was erected to his memory.

" He was, says Mr. Wood, an exact statesman, under-" stood the intreagues of state well; yet just in his dealings, " and beloved by most men, who much missed him after " his death." He was a person that understood several languages well; as also the laws, conditions and manners of most states in Europe." Though he was rigid in some points, yet he had such a graceful look, such a gentle and sweet elocution, and behaved himself so well in all employ-

ments, that he continued in favour till his dying day, and did his country eminent service.

He lived in times when weak men imagined to themselves, some unknown bliss from untried governments, when public clamours where loud, and dissentions high; yet he gained the esteem of all parties. It was a very sensible plain saying of his, in order to conciliate the minds of men to order and mutual forbearance, that *there will be mistakes in divinity, while men preach, and errors in government, while such govern.*

His writings, according to Mr. Wood, are as follow,

Balance, pour peser en toute equité & droiture la harangue faite n'agueres en l'Assemblée des illustres & puissans Seigneures les Estats generaux des Provinces unies, &c. printed 1618, 4to.

Harangue faite au counseil de Mess. les Estats generaux, touchant le discord & les troubles del Eglise & la police, causes par la doctrine d'Arminius, 1617. *printed with the former.*

Besides these he hath extant,

Various Letters in the Cabala, or Scrinia Sacra, London, folio, 1663.

Various Letters to George, Duke of Bucks, in Cabala, or Mysteries of State. London, 1654. 4to.

Several French and Latin Letters to the learned Ger. Jo. Vossius, printed in Ger. Jo. Vossii & Clarorum Virorum ad eum Epistolæ. London, 1690, *fol. published by P. Colomesius.*

Several speeches in parliament, ann. 1626. *some of which may be seen in the first vol. of Rushworth's collection.*

Besides these, he left in manuscript,

Memoirs for Dispatches of political Affairs relating to Holland and England, ann. 1618; *with several propositions made to the states.*

Particular Observation of the Military Affairs in the Palatinate, and the Low Countries, 1621, 1622.

Wood's Athenæ Oxonienses, v. p. 482, 483.

Letters relating to State Affairs, written to the King and Viscount Rochester, from Venice, ann. 1613.

Letters from and to Sir Dudley Carleton, Knt. during his Embassy in Holland, from January, 1615-6, *to December* 1620; *with a judicious historical preface. Lond.* 1757, 4to.

Lloyd's State Worthies, in loco.

A Letter to the Earl of Salisbury, printed in Howard's collection.

CARTE, (THOMAS) the historian, was the son of the reverend Mr. Samuel Carte, vicar of St. Martin's Leicester, and prebendary of Litchfield. He was born at Clifton

Clifton upon Dunſmoor in Warwickſhire, where his father was at that time vicar; and was baptized there by *immerſion*, Apr. 23, 1686. We have no account of the place where he received his grammar learning; but his academical education was in Univerſity college at Oxford. He took his batchelor's degree in 1702, and was afterwards incorporated at Cambridge, and took his maſter's degree there in the year 1706.

Upon his entering into holy orders, he was appointed reader of the abbey church at Bath: and preaching here on the thirtieth of January 1714, he took occaſion in his ſermon to vindicate king Charles the firſt with regard to the Iriſh maſſacre, which drew him into a controverſy with Mr. Chandler, the diſſenting teacher, on that ſubject. He immediately publiſhed a pamphlet in 4to. entitled, The Iriſh maſſacre ſet in a clear light, wherein Mr. Baxter's account of it, in the hiſtory of his own life, and the abridgment thereof, by Dr. Calamy, are fully conſidered; together with two letters from Mr. Chandler, reviving the aforeſaid account, to the reverend Mr. Thomas Carte, at Bath; with his two replies to Mr. Chandler.

N. B. This is inſerted in Somers's Tracts. On the acceſſion of the preſent royal family, he refuſed to take the oaths to the government, and put on a lay habit; and is ſaid to have been ſome kind of ſecretary to biſhop Atterbury, before his troubles. In the year 1722 he was accuſed of high treaſon, and a proclamation was iſſued out, offering a reward of 1000*l.* for apprehending him. He fled and reſided ſometime in France; and being introduced to moſt men of learning and family in that country, he gained acceſs to all libraries, public and private. Queen Caroline being a great patroneſs of learned men, and having received ſome favourable impreſſions of Mr. Carte; obtained leave for him to return home in ſecurity; when he immediately ſet about publiſhing Thuanus, which he dedicated to her majeſty. From private information.

He married a daughter of Coll. Brett's; and died April, 1754. He publiſhed,

1. *The Iriſh Maſſacre, ſet in a clear light*, 1714, *a pamphlet in 4to.*

2. *An edition of Thuanus*, 1733, 7 *vol. folio.*

3. *The Life of the firſt Duke of Ormond*, 1736, 3 *vol. fol.*

4. *Collection of original Letters and Papers concerning the Affairs of England, from* 1641 *to* 1660-1739, 2 *vol. 8vo.*

5. *The*

5. *The Hiſtory of the Revolutions of Portugal*, 1740, 8*vo*.

N. B. This, I believe, was wrote by him, tho' if it was he forgot to mention it in his vindication of the full anſwer to a letter from a by-ſtander, where he gives a liſt of what he had wrote.

6. *A full anſwer to the Letter from a By-ſtander*, 1742, *a pamphlet*, 8*vo*.

7. *A full and clear Vindication of the full Anſwer to a Letter from a By-ſtander*, 1743, *a pamphlet*, 8*vo*.

8. *Catalogue des Rolles Gaſcons*, 2 *vol. folio*.

9. *A Preface to a tranſlation, by Mrs. Thompſon, of the Hiſtory of the memorable and extraordinary Calamities of Margaret of Anjou, Queen of England, &c. by the Chevalier Michael Baudier*, 8*vo*. *London*, 1736.

10. *Advice of a Mother to her ſon and daughter, tranſlated from the French of the Marchioneſs de Lambert, London, ſeveral editions*.

11. *Further Reaſons addreſſed to the Parliament for rendering more effectual an Act of Queen Anne, relating to the veſting in Authors, the Right of Copies, for the Encouragement of Learning, by R. H.*

12. *Hiſtory of England*, 4 *vol. in folio*. The firſt was printed in 1747, the laſt 1755, not till after his death, and it ends in 1654. His deſign was to have brought his hiſtory down to the revolution, for which purpoſe he had taken great pains in copying every thing valuable that could be met with in England, Scotland, France, Ireland, &c. — He had, as he himſelf ſays, p. 43, of his vindication of the full anſwer to a letter from a By-ſtander, "read abundance "of collections relating to the time of king Charles the IId, "and had in his power a ſeries of memoirs from the begin- "ning to the end of that reign; in which all thoſe in- "treagues and turns at court, at the latter end of that "king's life; which biſhop Burnet, with all his gout for "tales of ſecret hiſtory, and all his genius for conjectures, "does not pretend to account for, are laid open in the clear- "eſt and moſt convincing manner; by the perſon who was "moſt affected by them, and had the beſt reaſon to know "them."

At his death all his papers came into the hands of his widow, who afterwards married Mr. Jernegan, a member of the church of Rome. It is much to be lamented that ſuch a very

a very valuable collection of materials ſhould be loſt to the world.

In the ſecond volume of this hiſtory their is a very clear account of the conſtitution of our parliament, and of the time when cities and boroughs firſt came to be repreſented; ſhewing the difference between the king's council in parliament, and the parliament itſelf; in which he has removed the miſtakes of writers who had confounded them. It is a pity this diſſertation is not printed by itſelf.

Beſides his collections for his hiſtory of England, he left behind him, in manuſcript, *A Vindication of King Charles the Firſt, with regard to the Iriſh Maſſacre.*

Mr. Carte was a man of ſtrong conſtitution, laborious and indefatigable in his ſtudies. Dr. Mangey, who was univerſally allowed to be a man of great learning, ſaid, that he always thought he could ſit as long at his ſtudies as any man, till he came to live in the ſame houſe with Mr. Carte, who, he ſaid, uſed to write or read from early in the morning till night, only allowing himſelf time to take a diſh or two of tea, or ſomething of that kind; ſo that, ſaid the doctor, I could not keep pace with him at all. When his ſtudies of the day were over, he would eat heartily, and when he was in company, was very chearful and entertaining, having nothing moroſe or reſerved in his compoſition.

CARTERET (JOHN) lord viſcount Carteret and earl of Granville, born April 22, 1690, was the ſon of George lord Carteret, and lady Grace, daughter of the earl of Bath, (the only perſon intruſted by king Charles the ſecond and general Monk, in the arduous affair of the reſtoration of monarchy and epiſcopacy) who was created lady viſcounteſs Carteret, and counteſs Granville, by George I. Jan. 1715.

At his father's deceaſe he was only four years and five months old. His lordſhip was carefully educated at Weſtminſter ſchool, where, as afterwards at Chriſt-church college in Oxford, his admirable parts enabled him to make ſo quick a progreſs in learning, that he was much eſteemed in both thoſe flouriſhing ſeminaries, as a great ornament to them: and treading in the ſteps of his anceſtors, he much indeared himſelf to his country by many eminent ſervices. In the year 1711, he was introduced into the houſe of peers, where he diſtinguiſhed himſelf in defence of our religion and liberties, and by his ardent zeal for the proteſtant ſucceſſion.

On

On the acceſſion of king George the Firſt to the throne, he was appointed one of the lords of the bed-chamber, bailiff of the iſland of Jerſey, and lord lieutenant and cuſtos rotulorum of the county of Devon.

In 1719 he was appointed ambaſſador extraordinary, and miniſter plenipotentiary to the queen of Sweden: when, by his prudent negociations, he removed the difficulties in the commerce of the Britiſh ſubjects in the Baltic, procured ſatisfaction for the loſſes they had ſuſtained, and intirely renewed the antient friendſhip between the two crowns. He likewiſe mediated a peace between Sweden and Denmark; and finally adjuſted all the differences in the north, and put an end to the war, which had ſo long raged between Sweden, Ruſſia, Denmark, and the king of Pruſſia. The king was ſo well ſatisfied with his ſucceſsful negociations, that, on his return, he appointed him his ambaſſador extraordinary to the court of France: but when he had received his inſtructions, and was preparing to ſet out for that kingdom, Mr. ſecretary Craggs died, and he was appointed to ſucceed him in that office; and in March, 1721, he was ſworn one of the lords of the privy council, as likewiſe one of his majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate.

The king declaring, in the year 1723, that ſome extraordinary affairs called him abroad for the ſummer, his lordſhip was appointed one of the lords juſtices for the adminiſtration of the government. And, by his majeſty's command, he and lord Townſhend, were ordered to wait on him at Hanover.

In April, 1724, there being ſeveral removes at court, lord Carteret reſigned his office of ſecretary, and was ſucceeded by the duke of Newcaſtle, and was at the ſame time conſtituted lord lieutenant of Ireland. He was well acquainted with the ſtate of the nation before he went over, and procured Mr. Wood's patent for coining halfpence and farthings, which had been complained of as a great grievance, to be revoked; tho' at his firſt going over, he ſigned a proclamation, offering 300*l.* reward for a diſcovery of the author of the Drapier's Letters. Notwithſtanding this he lived in great friendſhip with Swift, who once aſked him how he could concur in ſuch a meaſure; to which his excellency replied, in the words of Virgil,

——— *Regni novitas me talia cogit*
Moliri.

He

He gratified Swift in promoting his friend Sheridan and many others. This celebrated wit uſed to remonſtrate with great freedom againſt ſuch meaſures as he diſliked; and lord Carteret having gained the advantage of him in ſome diſpute, concerning the diſtreſſes of Ireland, he cried out in "a violent paſſion, what the vengeance brought you among "us? get you gone, get you gone. Pray God Almighty "to ſend us our boobies back again". Dean Swift, p. 270.

In the year 1727, when the king took his laſt journey abroad, on which he died, he was again declared one of the lords juſtices for the adminiſtration of the government, during his abſence. George the Second, on his acceſſion, was again graciouſly pleaſed to declare him lord lieutenant and chief governor of Ireland. This ſucceſſive appointment to that high ſtation by two great kings, was his peculiar honour, and was highly acceptable to the people of that kingdom.

The many good laws that were paſſed during his vicegerency, for the ſupport and honour of the eſtabliſhment, the relief of the diſtreſſed, the employment of the poor, the increaſe of tillage, and the improvement of the trade and inland navigation of the kingdom, will be ſo many monuments to poſterity of his wiſe adminiſtration: and the Iriſh will ever remember, that he held that parliament, wherein the king conſented to the appropriation of a proper fund for the encouragement of theſe great purpoſes, and to remit part of his hereditary revenue.

After he had continued in this high ſtation the uſual time, he was ſucceeded by the duke of Dorſet, 1730; and from thence had no public employment till the year 1742, when he was again declared one of the principal ſecretaries of ſtate. In September following, he was ſent to the ſtates general, to concert meaſures with them in that very critical juncture, for the ſupport of their liberties, and the good of the common cauſe.

In 1743 he waited on the king to Hanover, and attended, all that year, the campaign in Germany; his majeſty chiefly relying on his councils. During this time, a treaty of marriage between her royal highneſs the princeſs Louiſa and the prince royal of Denmark, was ſigned by him and the baron de Sohlenthall, embaſſador extraordinary from the king of Denmark.

On the death of his mother, in the year following, he ſucceeded to the titles of viſcount Carteret and earl Granville. At the latter end of the ſame year, he reſigned the ſeals,

and was ſucceeded by the earl of Harrington. In the year 1746, on the memorable reſignation of the duke of Newcaſtle and lord Harrington, he was again appointed principal ſecretary of State; but he continued only two or three days in his employment. At a chapter of the moſt noble order of the garter, held at Kenſington, in June 1749, he was elected one of the knights companions, together with his royal highneſs prince George, the margrave of Anſpach, and others; and was inſtalled at Windſor, in July the following year. In 1751, his majeſty was pleaſed to appoint him preſident of his moſt honourable privy council. He died Jan. the 2d, 1763.

CATHERINE, empreſs of Ruſſia, was born of low and obſcure parents in Livonia, about the year 1684. Her youth was ſpent in ſervitude, in attendance on the children of M. Gluck, ſuperintendant of Marienburgh. When ſhe was eighteen years of age, ſhe appeared to be extremely handſome; and a Swediſh corporal, then in garriſon there, fell violently in love with her. Matrimony was agreed on between them, but their wiſhes were fruſtrated by the ſiege and capture of Marienburgh, by the Ruſſians. The fair damſel fell into the hands of the victor, velt-mareſchal Czeremetoff, in whoſe houſe ſhe ſtaid five or ſix months. Here ſhe was ſeen and admired by prince Menzikoft, who begged her of the general.

She did not continue long with the prince, for the Czar coming one day to dine with him, obſerved her amidſt a crowd of ſervants in the hall, and was immediately ſtruck with her beauty. She was ſoon afterwards conducted to his palace, where he honoured her with the title of *Grace*, eſtabliſhed a houſhold for her, and gave her cloaths, money, furniture and ſervants according to his fancy. All her attention was employed in ſtudying the Czar's humour, and in making herſelf agreeable to him, in which ſhe ſucceeded ſo well, that he married her privately, and afterwards publicly, in the year 1711.

She attended him in all his expeditions; and when he was engaged in war with the Turks, and was ſurrounded by them on the banks of Pruth; by her advice, activity and addreſs, ſhe ſaved him, his army, and his empire from deſtruction.

Peter, who was naturally grateful, from this time took every opportunity of ſhewing his affection for his worthy conſort, and his ſenſe of her ſervices. He never reſolved on

any

any important enterprise, without first consulting her; success attended him in every thing, and the court of Petersburgh appeared in a new light. He instituted the new order of St. Catherine in honour of her, to perpetuate the memory of her love and fidelity; which he gave her power to bestow on such of her own sex, as she should think proper. He had the ceremony of her coronation performed in the year 1724, with the greatest splendour and magnificence. And at his death, which happened the year following, he chose her his successor, and intrusted to her all the great designs he had projected, and the means of executing them.

Accordingly when she had paid becoming honours to her deceased husband, she took all proper steps to secure the quiet of her dominions, to find out the revenues of the clergy, and to settle the succession. She established the academy of sciences at Petersburgh, encreased her marine, and carried on the project of discovering the north-east passage to China. But after a reign of two years and three months, she died in the thirty-ninth year of her age, leaving behind her two princesses, Anne Petrowna, married to the duke of Holstein; and Elizabeth, who afterwards became empress.

We shall conclude our account, with the character given of her by her husband, the immortal Peter the Great.

"Although the inequality of our stations was great, yet "so far am I from ever repenting of the choice I have made, "that I have on the contrary, by marrying Catherine, "found myself possessed, not only of an empress in name, "but of one in reality, for magnanimity and good under- "standing; and of an angel in human form, for beauty and "all manner of virtue.

"She embraced the Greek religion in 1703, and has "ever since shewn her attachment to that faith; by marks "of the strictest piety and devotion; by observing its cus- "tomary fasts with a more rigid severity, than any of the "Russians do.

"She understands and talks the Russian language to per- "fection: she is judiciously politic, and by an admirable "timing of her caresses, knows how to sooth my most vio- "lent passions into an absolute calm.

"She shews a courteous and affable behaviour to all, but "especially to my soldiers; and upon all festival days, will "condescend to give my guards brandy with her own hands.

"As to her person, she is somewhat short, thick set, and "corpulent; yet, notwithstanding, she is perfectly agree-

"able

" able and handſome. Though it was not for any of thoſe " outward endowments, but for the tranſcendent virtues " of her mind, and her conſummate penetration, that I " have made her the partner of my royal bed, ſucceſſor to " my empire, and her heirs after me; as well knowing, " that only ſuch deſcendants are worthy of ſuch dominion, " and ſo great inheritance."

History of the Ruſſian empire, vol. 2d.

CECIL (WILLIAM, Lord Burleigh) was the ſon of Richard Cecil, groom of the robes, yeoman of the wardrobes, and high ſheriff of the county of Northampton. He was born at Bourn in Lincolnſhire, in Sept. 1521.

Having been educated at the grammar ſchool there, his father ſent him to St. John's college in Cambridge; where, in his twentieth year, he married a Siſter of Sir John Cheek, tutor to king Edward VIth. He removed from Cambridge to Gray's Inn, being deſigned for the bar; and when his firſt wife died, he married a daughter of Sir Anthony Cook, king Edward's ſchool-maſter. This lady was well verſed in the Greek and latin tongues, and though he was twice married very young, yet marriage did not interrupt the courſe of his ſtudies, either at the univerſity or inns of court. Both of his wives were deſcended from two of the greateſt ſcholars of the age, and his relation to theſe gentlemen rather advanced than hindred his learning. He applied himſelf to the ſtudy of the law with indefatigable induſtry, and ſoon became eminent in his profeſſion.

When the duke of Somerſet was choſen protector to his nephew king Edward the VIth, he took him into his family, and made him maſter of requeſts (the firſt who bore that title in England) and in the ſecond year of that king's reign, cuſtos brevium of the court of common pleas; in the third year cuſtos rotulorum of Lincolnſhire; in the fifth, one of the principal ſecretaries of State. He was alſo knighted, ſworn of the privy council, and made chancellor of the garter. By ſome writers he is charged with ingratitude to this munificent patron, and ſaid to be concerned in his fall. The duke of Somerſet ſent for him, before he was apprehended, and told him, he doubted of ſome ill meaning againſt him. Cecil replied, if he were not in fault, he might truſt to his innocence: if he were, he had nothing to ſay, but to lament him.

When the king died, he was one of the privy councellors who declared for lady Jane Grey; yet queen Mary never

never resented it farther than by dismissing him from his offices; and towards the latter end of her reign, she often consulted him. He kept fair with her ministers, and was very much respected by cardinal Pool, bishop Tonstall, and Sir William Peters, zealous papists, for his great wisdom.

Queen Elizabeth, on her accession, added to her catholic councellors, eight protestants. Among these was Sir William Cecil, whom she admitted again to his place of secretary of state, and made him master of the court of wards. He was soon after unanimously chosen by the university of Cambridge to be their chancellor, which office had been vacant ever since the death of Cardinal Pool. He was a member of the first parliament the queen held, and of all the following parliaments till the year 1571, when he was created a baron of England, by the name of William Cecil, baron of Burleigh; in consideration of his fidelity and services. If we should mention all the occurrences in that glorious reign, in which he was concerned, we should rather seem to write queen Elizabeth's life than Cecil's.

When age and distempers began to waste him, and he found himself unfit for business, he desired her majesty to permit him to lay down his offices; on which she visited and comforted him, and continued to do so during his last sickness: but his disease, old age, was such as no remedies could cure; and on the fourth of August 1598, he quietly departed this life, in the seventy-eighth year of his age. He left one son, by his first wife Mary Cheek, Thomas, created earl of Exeter by king James: and by his second wife, Mildred Coke, he had Sir Robert Cecil, afterwards earl of Salisbury, who succeeded him in all his offices. He held the office of lord high treasurer of England twenty-seven years; and though he detested to raise an estate by base and corrupt means; yet he increased his own and the public treasury, by industry and frugality. He suffered nothing to be spent but for the queen's honour, the defence of her realms, and the relief of her allies. He looked strictly, yet not over rigidly, to the farmers of the public revenues. He used to say, he never liked that the treasury should, like the spleen, grow too great, whilst the rest of the members languished and pined away. He endeavoured to enrich both prince and people, saying often, nothing is truly for the prince's profit which is not for his honour.

In the management of the demesnes of the crown, he would have no rents of land raised, nor old tenants turned

out: which rule he observed likewise in his private estate. But to draw his character at large, and do it justice, would far exceed the limits to which we are confined.

As to his writings, he is reckoned, by Hollinshed, amongst the historians of the English nation. He wrote two poems in Latin, on the death of Margaret Nevil, lady of the bed-chamber to queen Catherine. They were printed amongst the *Carmina Suffolc. fratrum. Lond.* 4*to.* 1552.

A Latin poem in memory of Thomas Chaloner, knight.

A preface to queen Catherine's book, entitled, *Lamentation of a Sinner, Lond.* 12*mo.* 1548.

Precepts or Directions for the well ordering and Carriage of a Man's Life. 1637. *Harleian Cat. vol.* 2. *p.* 755.

Meditations on the Death of his Lady.

A Meditation on the State of England, during the Reign of Queen Elizabeth.

He wrote answers to many libels against the queen and government, the titles of many of which are now lost; some are said to be extant in print, more in manuscript. He was supposed to be the author of a thin pamphlet in defence of the punishments inflicted upon the Roman catholics, in the reign of queen Elizabeth; it is called, *The Execution of Justice in England, for maintenance of public and Christian Peace, against certain Stirrers of Seditions and Adherents to the Traytors and Enemies of the Realm, without any Persecution of them for Questions of Religion, as is falsely reported, &c. Lond.* 1583. 2*d Edition.*

He drew up also a great number of pedigrees, some of which are preserved in the library of the archbishop of Canterbury at Lambeth, particularly the genealogies of the kings of England, from William the Conqueror, to Edward the Fourth; of queen Anne Bullen, and of several princely houses in Germany.

Walpole's Cat.

A collection of his state papers were published by S. Haynes, 1740. And a continuation of them by Mr. Murdin, 1760.

CELLARIUS (Christopher) was born the twenty-second of November, 1638, at Smalcalde, a little town in Franconia. His father, of the same name, was minister of the town, and his mother, Mary Zehners, was daughter of the famous divine, Joachim Zehners. He came of a family in which learning seems to have been hereditary.

When he was three years old he had the misfortune to lose his father, but his mother took care of his education.

He

He began his ſtudies in the college of Smalcalde, and he there made ſuch great progreſs, both in Latin and Greek, that it was found proper at eighteen years of age to remove him to Jena, to finiſh his ſtudies in that univerſity. He ſtayed three years in this place, where he applied himſelf to claſſical learning under Boſius, to philoſophy under Bechman, to the oriental languages under Friſchmuth, and to mathematics under Weigelius. In 1659 he quitted Jena to go to Gieſſen, to ſtudy divinity there under Peter Haberkorn. He afterwards returned to Jena to continue his ſtudies, and took his doctor's degree there in 1666. The year following he was made profeſſor of Hebrew and moral philoſophy at Weiſſenfels, and he filled this charge for ſeven years with great credit and applauſe.

In 1673 he was called to Weymar, to be rector of the college there. He kept this employment three years, and quitted it for another of the ſame kind at Zeits. After two years ſtay here, the college of Merſbourg was offered to him, which he accepted. His learning, his abilities, and his diligence ſoon rendered this college famous, and drew a great number of ſtudents; and the place was ſo agreeable to him, that he determined to end his days here; but providence diſpoſed of him otherwiſe. For the king of Pruſſia having founded a univerſity at Hall, in 1693, prevailed upon him to be profeſſor of eloquence and hiſtory in it. Here he compoſed a great part of his works.

His great application ſhortened his days, and haſtened on the infirmities of old age. He was a long time afflicted with the ſtone, but he never could be perſuaded to apply for aſſiſtance from medicine. He died the fourth of June, 1707, in the ſixty-eighth year of his age.

He publiſhed very good editions of above twenty Latin and Greek authors. And if we ſhould give an exact catalogue of his own works, it would be amazing, and ſhew what a ſurpriſing paſſion he had for ſtudy. Indeed it is ſaid of him, that he would ſpend whole days and nights together in it, without any attention to the care of his health, or the calls of nature. But, notwithſtanding he was a very voluminous writer, yet he publiſhed nothing in haſte, nothing but what was quite correct and finiſhed, and what was likewiſe of great utility. His works relate chiefly to grammar, to geography, to hiſtory, and to the oriental languages. As they are ſo very numerous, we ſhall only ſet down ſome of the moſt conſiderable of them.

1. *A Latin Grammar, in German.* 8*vo. Merſbourg*, 1689, which has gone through ſeveral editions ſince.

2. *Antibarbarus Latinus, ſive de Latinitate mediæ & infimæ ætatis*, 12*mo. Jenæ* 1677, and in many editions afterwards. Before he publiſhed this book, Olaus Borrichius had publiſhed, at Copenhagen, a work entitled, *Cogitationes de variis linguæ Latinæ ætatibus, &c.* Cellarius had not ſeen this before the publication of his own; and his reading of it afterwards, was the occaſion of his making an addition to it, under the title of

3. *Curæ poſteriores de Barbariſmis & Idiotiſmis Sermonis Latini. Jenæ*, 1686, 12*mo.*

4. *Orthographia Latina ex vetuſtis monumentis, hoc eſt nummis, marmoribus, &c. excerpta digeſta, noviſque obſervationibus illuſtrata. Halæ, in* 8*vo.* 1700 *and* 1704.

5. *Hiſtoria univerſalis breviter ac perſpicue expoſita, in antiquam & medii Ævi ac novam diviſa, cum notis perpetuis. Jenæ*, 1703, *in* 3 *vol.* 12*mo.*

6. *Collectanea Hiſtoriæ Samaritanæ, quotquot inveniri potuerunt. Cizæ*, 1688, 4*to.* He had a deſign of writing a compleat hiſtory of the Samaritans, but for want of materials was forced to give it up. He collected together what he could find relating to their manners, religion, &c. which he hath given in this work.

7. *Hiſtoria Gentis & Religionis Samaritanæ ex nova Sichemitarum epiſtola aucta. Halæ*, 1699, *in* 4*to.*

8. *Grammatica Hebræa in tabulis Synopticis una cum conſilio* 24 *horis diſcendi linguam Sanctam.* To which he added *Rabbiniſmus, ſive inſtitutio Grammatica pro legendis Rabbinorum Scriptis. Cizæ*, 4*to.* 1684.

9. *Canones de Lingua Sanctæ Idiotiſmis.* 4*to. Cizæ* 1679.

10. *Sciagraphia Philologiæ Sacræ, cum etymologico radicum deperditarum ex aliis linguis, Arabicâ præſertim, reſtitutarum. in* 4*to. Cizæ*, 1678.

11. *Chaldaiſmus, ſive Grammatica nova linguæ Chaldaicæ, &c. Cizæ*, 1685, 4*to.*

12. *Porta Syriæ, ſive Grammatica Syriaca. Cizæ*, 1682, 4*to.*

13. *Horæ Samaritanæ; hoc eſt excerpta Pentateuchi Samariticæ verſionis cum tranſlatione Latinæ & notis perpetuis, & Grammatica Samaritana copioſis illuſtrata exemplis, & tandem Gloſſarium purè Samariticarum vocum. Cizæ*, 1682, *in* 4*to.*

14. *Iſagoge in linguam Arabicam. Cizæ*, 4*to.* 1686.

His works in geography are well known, are very correct,

rect, and are excellent helps to the understanding of ancient authors. For a more particular account of the author and his works, consult J. G. Walchius's discourse of his life and writings, prefixed to his *Dissertationes Academicæ*, published at Leipsic, 1712, 8vo.

CHARKE (CHARLOTTE) was youngest daughter of the celebrated Laureat Colley Cibber, Esq; and sister to Mr. Theophilus Cibber. At eight years old she was put to school, but had an education bestowed on her more suitable to a boy than to one of the softer sex; and as she grew up she followed the same plan, being much more frequently in the stable than in the bed-chamber, and fully mistress of the handling of a curry-comb, though totally ignorant of the use of a needle. Her very amusements all took the same masculine turn, shooting, hunting, riding races, and digging in a garden being ever her favourite exercises. Companion to the Play-house.

She also relates an act of her proweſs when a meer child, in protecting the house when in expectation of an attack from thieves, by the firing of pistols and blunderbusses out at the windows. All her actions seem to have had a boyish mischievousness in them, and she sometimes appears to have run great risque of ending them with the most fatal consequences.

This wildness, however, was put some check to by her marriage, when very young, with Mr. Richard Charke, an eminent performer on the violin, immediately after which she launched into the billows of a stormy world, in which she was, through the whole remainder of her life, buffeted about without ever once reaching a peaceful harbour. Her husband's insatiable passion for women very soon gave her just cause of uneasiness, and in a short time appears to have occasioned a separation.

She then applied to the stage, apparently from inclination as well as necessity, and opened with the little part of Mademoiselle in the Provoked Wife, in which she met with all the success she could expect. From this she rose in her second and third attempts to the capital characters of Alicia in Jane Shore, and Andromache in the Distress'd Mother, in which, notwithstanding the remembrance of Mrs. Porter and Mrs Oldfield, she met with great indulgence from the audience, and being remarkable for reading well, was suffered to go on upon sudden emergencies to read characters of no less importance than those of Cleopatra and queen

Elizabeth. She was after this engaged at a good salary and sufficient supply of very considerable parts, at the theatre in the Haymarket, and after that at Drury-Lane. In a word, she seemed well settled, and likely to have made no inglorious figure in theatrical life, had not that want of consideration and ungovernable impetuosity of passions which run through all her actions, induced her to quarrel with Mr. Fleetwood, the then manager, whom she not only left on a sudden without any notice given, but even vented her spleen against him in public, by the writing a little dramatic farce, called, *The Art of Management*; and though that gentleman not only forgave that injury, and restored her to her former station, yet she acknowledges that she afterwards very ungratefully left him a second time, on a cause in which he could incur no share of blame.

Her adventures during the remainder of her life are nothing but one variegated scene of pitiable distresses, of a kind which no one can be a stranger to who has either seen or read the accounts of those most wretched of all human beings, the members of a meer stroling company of actors; we shall therefore be excused the entering into particulars. In 1755 she came to London, where she published the narrative of her own life, whether the profits of her book enabled her to subsist for the short remainder of her life, without the seeking for farther adventures is uncertain. Death, however, put a period to it, and thereby to one continued course of misery, the evident consequence of folly, imprudence and absurdity, sometime in the year 1759.

Bayle Moreri.

CHARLES V. (Emperor and king of Spain) was son of Philip the first, archduke of Austria, and of Jane queen of Castile. He was born at Ghent, Feb. 24, 1500, and succeeded to the crown of Spain in 1517. Two years afterwards he was chosen emperor at Frankfort, after the death of Maximilian his grandfather. He was a great warrior and politician; and his ambition was not satisfied with the many kingdoms and provinces he possessed, for he is supposed with reason to aspire at universal empire.

He is said to have fought sixty battles, in most of which he was victorious. He took the king of France (Francis the Ist.) prisoner, and sold him his liberty on very hard terms; yet afterwards, when the people of Ghent revolted, he asked leave to pass through his dominions; and tho' the generous king thus had him in his power, and had an opportunity of re-

revenging his ill treatment, yet he received and attended him with all pomp and magnificence. He sacked Rome and took the pope prisoner; and the cruelties which his army exercised there, are said to exceed those of the northern barbarians. Yet the pious emperor went into mourning on account of this conquest; forbad the ringing of bells; commanded processions to be made, and prayers to be offered up for the deliverance of the pope, his prisoner; yet did not inflict the least punishment on those who treated the holy father and the holy see with such inhumanity.

He is accused by some Romish writers of favouring the Lutheran principles, which he might easily have extirpated. But the truth is, he found his account in the divisions which that sect occasioned; and he for ever made his advantage of them; sometimes against the pope, sometimes against France, and at other times against the empire itself. He was a great traveller, and made fifty different journies into Germany, Spain, Italy, Flanders, France, England and Africa. Though he had been successful in many unjust enterprizes, yet his last attempt on Metz, which he besieged with an army of 100,000 men, was very just and very unsuccessful.

From this time he became disgusted with the world, and resolved to spend the rest of his days in religious retirement. He resigned his dominions to his brother Ferdinand and his son Philip, and retreated to a convent of Hieronimites, near Palenca in the province of Estremadura, where he died three years afterwards, Sept. 21, 1558.

His abdication is a very singular circumstance, and very different accounts are given of the motives which prompted him to it: but the most probable is, that some compunctions of conscience drove him to solitude, in order to expiate by the exercises of penance, the evils he had brought upon the Christian world, and to prepare for death. Among other acts of penance he did not forget flagellation. The scourge he made use of, tinctured with his blood, was preserved as a kind of relick among the monuments of the Austrian piety. But he was not so entirely wraped up in devotion as to forbear all amusements; for he used to ride on horseback, to dress his garden, to make watches, and to divert himself with experiments in mechanics. And it is related that he used to say, that he tasted more satisfaction in his solitude in one day, than in all the triumphs of his former reign. He was a great proficient in modern langua-

ges, and very fond of learned men, particularly thoſe who excelled in hiſtory.

It is related, when he was in Italy, that being told that Guiccardini attended his levee, he gave immediate orders for his being admitted into his dreſſing room, and converſed with him for ſome time. Upon which a murmur aroſe among ſeveral perſons of quality, and officers of the army, who for many days together had been deſiring an audience, and could not obtain the honour. The emperor being told of this, took Guiccardini by the hand, led him into the drawing room, and thus addreſſed the company; Gentlemen, I can create an hundred nobles, and as many officers in an hour, but I cannot produce ſuch an hiſtorian, therefore be not ſurpriſed that I ſhould admit him before you.

Some writers affirm, that he himſelf was an hiſtorian, and that in imitation of Julius Cæſar, he compoſed the memoirs of his own reign, in the French tongue. But it does not appear clearly that this book was ever printed.

CHARLES XII. (King of Sweden) a man, the moſt extraordinary, perhaps, that ever appeared in the world, was born in the year 1682. At ſix years of age he was taken from the women, and was made to read Puffendorf's introduction to the hiſtory of Europe. He afterwards learned the German language to ſuch perfection, that he ſpoke it as well as his mother tongue.

At ſeven years of age he could manage a horſe, and delighted in the moſt violent exerciſes. He diſcovered an invincible obſtinacy in his temper; the only way to gain upon him was to touch his honour: the name of glory could obtain any thing of him. He had a great averſion to learn Latin; but when they told him that the kings of Denmark and Poland underſtood it, he ſoon applied himſelf to that language, and retained ſo much of it as enabled him to ſpeak it all the reſt of his life; but he never could be prevailed upon, after the ſame manner, to learn French.

As ſoon as he had ſome little knowledge in Latin, they made him tranſlate *Quintus Curtius*, the ſubject of which book took his fancy. The perſon who explained this author to him, having aſked him what he thought of Alexander, I think, ſays the prince, that I would be like him: but, ſays the other, he lived but two and thirty years. Ah! replies he, and is not that enough, when one has conquered kingdoms?

His

His father, Charles XI. died when he was fifteen years old, at which age the laws of Sweden fix the majority of their kings. But Charles XI. put off the majority of his ſon till he ſhould come to be eighteen, and left him under the guardianſhip and regency of Eduiga Eleonery, dowager of Charles X. She kept the king, her grandſon, as much as ſhe could, from intermedling with buſineſs. The young prince uſually paſſed his time in hunting or reviewing his troops.

One day, in the ſame year in which his father died, when he had been taking a review of ſeveral regiments, and *Piper*, the counſellor of ſtate, ſtood by him, the king appeared to be immerſed in thought. Piper took the liberty of enquiring into the ſubject. I am thinking, anſwers he, that I am capable of commanding thoſe brave fellows yonder, and dont care that either they or I ſhould receive orders from a woman. The king having thus expreſſed his wiſh to reign, in three days, the ſtates conferred the government upon him.

The beginning of his adminiſtration did not raiſe any favourable ideas of him. He appeared, both to foreigners and to Swedes, as a perſon of a mean capacity. But the ſtorm which gathered round him, gave him ſoon an opportunity of diſplaying his real character. Three powerful princes, *viz.* Frederic, K. of Denmark; Auguſtus, elector of Saxony and king of Poland; and Peter the Great, Czar of Muſcovy, conſpired his ruin almoſt at the ſame inſtant.

The preparations of theſe enemies alarmed the king's council, and they deliberated upon them in his preſence; and as ſome of them were propoſing to divert the ſtorm by negociations; Charles, riſing from his ſeat with an air of gravity and reſolution, ſaid, I am reſolved never to enter upon an unjuſt war, nor put an end to a juſt one but by the deſtruction of my enemies. My reſolution is fixed. I will attack the firſt who ſhall declare againſt me; and when I have conquered him, I may hope to ſtrike a terror into the reſt. Theſe words aſtoniſhed all the old councellors, and they received his orders for the war with admiration. They were ſtill more ſurpriſed when they ſaw him, of a ſudden, renounce all the moſt innocent amuſements of youth. He had been fond of gaiety and dreſs, but was ever after clad like a common ſoldier: he reduced his table to the utmoſt frugality, drank nothing but pure water, renounced all converſation with the fair ſex; and full of the idea of

Alex-

Alexander and Cæsar, he proposed to imitate those two conquerors in every thing but their *vices*.

Having settled order and regularity in his dominions, he set out for his first campaign on the eighth of May, 1700. He left Stockholm, and never after returned thither. The king of Denmark had ravaged the dominions of the duke of Holstein, had taken the castle of Gottorp, and was besieging in person, the town of *Tonningen*. Charles himself commanded the Swedish fleet; with which, being joined by thirty English and Dutch men of war, he went to attack the Danish fleet, which declined the engagement, and gave them an opportunity of drawing so near Copenhagen, as to throw some bombs into the town. The king, in a sudden transport, said, What if we should lay hold of the opportunity of making a descent, and besiege Copenhagen by land, whilst it is blocked up by sea? The proposition was admired and approved.

He debarked with 5000 men, and flinging himself into the water, followed by his troops, he carried the post of Humblebeck, notwithstanding the resistance of his enemies. The king, who had never before heard a discharge of muskets loaden with ball, asked a gentleman who stood near him, amidst a shower of musket shot, what whistling that was which he had in his ears? 'Tis the noise of the musket ball which they fire upon you, the gentleman replied. "That's right, says the king, henceforward it shall be my "music."

The king of Denmark seeing the Baltic covered with his enemies ships, a young conqueror, already master of Zealand, and ready to take possession of his capital; finished a treaty with as much rapidity as the Swede made his descent.

Thus Charles XII. at eighteen years of age, began and ended this war in less than six weeks. He had already given orders for his army to go into winter quarters, when he received advice that Narva was besieged by 100,000 Muscovites. He now resolved to march against the Czar, notwithstanding the rigour of the season. The whole Swedish army was no more than 20,000; but when Charles found himself before the posts of the enemy, he had only with him 8000 men. With these he attacked them, before they had time to learn with how small a number they had to engage; and with the loss of 1500 men, entirely routed and dispersed that immense army, and gained one of the most signal victories that is to be met with in all history. The

Mus-

Muſcovites attributed this ſurpriſing event to ſorcery, to diabolical influence and enchantment.

Charles having paſſed his winter at Narva, in the ſpring following marched to Riga, againſt the Saxons, entrenched on the banks of the Duna. He paſſed his army by a ſtratagem, attacked the Saxons, forced them in all their poſts, and gained a complete victory over them. He purſued his conqueſts as far as where the diet of Poland was ſitting, where he made them declare the throne of Poland vacant, and elect Staniſlaus their king. And afterwards making himſelf maſter of the greateſt part of Saxony, he required Auguſtus to renounce the crown of Poland, and to acknowledge Staniſlaus.

Auguſtus, in hopes that his preſence might ſoften the king of Sweden, ſet out for Gunterſdorf, and obtained an interview with him without any ceremony. Charles was in jack-boots, with a piece of black taffety tied round his neck inſtead of a cravat; his cloaths were, as uſual, made of a coarſe blue cloth, with braſs buttons: he had a long ſword by his ſide, which had ſerved him in the battle of Narva, and upon the pommel of which he would often lean. The converſation turned wholly upon thoſe great boots; Charles told Auguſtus, he had not laid them aſide for ſix years, except when he went to ſleep. Theſe trifles were the ſole diſcourſe between two kings, one of whom had diſpoſſeſſed the other of a crown. They dined together ſeveral times afterwards: Charles always affected to give the right hand to king Auguſtus; but was ſo far from ſoftening the rigour of his demands, that he obliged him to ſend Staniſlaus the jewels and records of the crown, and to write him a letter of congratulation on his acceſſion.

Charles having reduced the kings of Denmark and Poland, having humbled the emperor, given laws to the empire, and protected the Lutheran religion, prepared to leave the pleaſures of Saxony, and to penetrate into Muſcovy and dethrone the Czar. He quickly obliged the Muſcovites to abandon Poland, purſued them into their own country, gained many advantages, and won ſeveral battles.

The Czar was inclined to peace, and ventured ſome propoſals: but Charles, who had not been uſed to grant peace to his enemies but in their capital cities, only anſwered, "I "will treat with the Czar at Moſcow". When this haughty anſwer was reported to the Czar, "my brother Charles, "ſays he, ſtill affects to act the Alexander, but I flatter "my-

"myſelf he will not find a Darius in me". And the event anſwered accordingly: For in the memorable battle of Pultowa, the Swediſh army was intirely conquered and deſtroyed; and Charles loſt, in that deciſive day, the fruit of nine years pains, and almoſt an hundred battles. He paſſed the Boriſthenes with a little troop, then went to Ocrakow, and from thence to Bender; near which place he built a houſe, and intrenched himſelf. He had with him 1800 men, who were all cloathed and fed, both they and their horſes, at the expence of the grand ſenior. From the firſt moment of his repairing to the Turkiſh territories, he laid the deſign of turning the Ottoman arms upon his enemies; and is ſaid to have had a ſolemn promiſe from the grand vizier to be carried into Muſcovy, with 200,000 men.

Whilſt he continued at Bender, he inſenſibly acquired a taſte for books. He read the tragedies of Corneille and Racine, and the works of Deſpreaux; his ſatyrs he had no reliſh for, but he much admired his other works. When he read that paſſage, in which the author makes Alexander a fool and a madman, he tore out the leaf. He would ſometimes too, play at cheſs: but as ſoon as he had recovered his wound, and was able to mount a horſe, he renewed his uſual fatigues, tiring three horſes a day, and exerciſing his ſoldiers. Thoſe who had a mind to gain his favour attended him, and were all day long in their boots. One morning, going into the houſe of his chancellor, and finding in the antichamber ſeveral pair of ſhoes, he threw them all into the fire, and went his way. When the chancellor perceived the ſmell of the burnt leather, and inquired into the reaſon of it, "What a ſtrange king is this, ſaid he, that his "chancellor muſt always be booted."

Charles's intereſt at length prevailed in the ſeraglio, and the ſultan gave orders to fall upon the Muſcovites with 200,000 men. The Czar, upon the news of the Turkiſh preparations, left Moſcow; and, with an army of 80,000 men, marched to Moldavia and Walachia. On a ſudden, he found his army deſtitute of proviſions, and without forage, on the banks of the Pruth; with that river behind him, 150,000 Turks before him, and 40,000 Tartars harraſſing him on the right hand and the left. Reduced to this extremity, he ſaid publickly, "I am at leaſt in as bad a "caſe as my brother Charles was at Pultowa."

When it was ſeen that the two armies muſt inevitably engage, an expreſs was ſent to the king of Sweden, who ſet out

out that moment from Bender, followed by forty officers; and enjoying by anticipation the pleasure of fighting the emperor of Moscovy. But the Czar, whose ruin seemed to be inevitable, prevailed on the grand vizier, by means of some powerful presents, to sign a treaty; and just as the king of Sweden arrived, was drawing off, with drums beating and ensigns displayed.

When Charles was informed by what means he had lost an opportunity, which perhaps he would never recover, he went directly to the vizier, and with indignation reproached him with his treaty, and told him he had it in his power to have carried the Czar prisoner to Constantinople. The Turk answered coldly, Who should govern his empire in his absence? It is not fit that all kings should be out of their kingdoms. Charles replied with an indignant smile, threw himself down upon a sopha, with an air of resentment and contempt, stretched out his leg towards him, entangled, by design, his spur in his robe, and tore it; then rose up immediately, mounted his horse, and returned to Bender, full of despair. The grand signior in vain sent to him to quit his dominions. He threatened to hang up the bashas and shave the beards of the Janisaries who brought him such messages.

This *Iron-head*, as they called him, persisting in his resolution, they were ordered to attack him; and to take him either alive or dead. He defended himself to the last extremity, killed no less than twenty Janisaries with his own hand, and performed prodigies of valour on a very unwarrantable and unnecessary occasion. But the house being set on fire, having received two or three wounds, and being thrown down by his spurs, he was at last over-powered and taken prisoner, and sent to Adrianople; where the grand signior gave him audience, and promised to make good the damages he had sustained.

At last, after a stay of above five years, he left Turkey; and having disguised himself, traversed Walachia, Transylvania, Hungary and Germany, attended only by one person; and in sixteen days riding, during which time he never went to bed, came to the gates at Straelsund about midnight, Nov. 21, 1714. He was conducted to general Duker, the governor in bed, as a courier from the king in Turkey, who rubbing his eyes, asked what news of his majesty. The king took him by the shoulder, what, says he, Duker, have my best subjects forgot me? The general jumped out of bed

and

embraced his master's knees with tears of joy. The news ran over the town in an instant, the windows were illuminated, the conduits ran with wine, and the artillery fired.

The king's boots were cut off his swollen legs, and he was put to bed; when he had slept some hours, the first thing he did was to review his troops, and examine the fortifications. And that very day he sent out orders into all parts for renewing the war with more vigour than ever against all his enemies. But affairs were much changed: Augustus had reascended the throne of Poland, Sweden had lost many of its provinces, and was without money, trade, credit or troops. The kings of Denmark and Prussia siezed on the isle of Rugen, besieged him in Straelsund, which surrendered the 22d of December, 1715, but the king escaped to Carlescroon.

Being so near his capital, it was expected he would have gone thither after so long absence. But he could not bear to think of that 'till he had got some signal victories.

It was a great surprize to all Europe, who were attentive to the fortune of Charles, when instead of defending his country, which was threatened with invasions by Muscovy, Denmark, Russia, Saxony and England, he marched into Norway with 20,000 men. He sat down before Fredericshall in the month of December, when the ground was so hard that they might as well have opened trenches in a rock; and the cold so extreme, that several of the soldiers fell down dead in their posts. But the king's constitution, by eighteen, years labour, was hardened to that degree, that he would sleep in the open field in Norway, in the midst of winter, upon boards or straw, covered only with his cloak, without prejudicing his health.

On the 11th of December he went at night to see the trenches, and stood looking at the men, at an angle, with his body half exposed to a battery of cannon. A ball struck him on the right temple, and killed him in a moment: he had the force at that instant, to put his hand by a natural motion, to the guard of his sword, and lay in that posture.

Thus fell Charles XII. at the age of thirty-six years, having known the extremes of prosperity and adversity, without being softened by the one, or in the least disturbed for a moment at the other: a man extraordinary rather than a great man, and more to be admired than imitated. He was a tall, handsome, well-shaped man, with light brown hair, and large blue eyes, full of sweetness. As to his religion, he was a se-

a ſerious Lutheran. Prayers were conſtantly ſaid in his camp twice a day, at which he never failed to be preſent himſelf, to give his ſoldiers an example of piety as well as valour.

When the Turks obſerved his rigidneſs in abſtaining from wine, and his regularity in attending the public devotions, they honoured him as a true Muſulman. He had a firm belief in the doctrine of predeſtination. He wrote ſome obſervations upon war, and his own campaigns, from 1700 to 1709, but the manuſcript was loſt at the unfortunate battle of Pultowa.

CHEYNE (GEORGE) an eminent phyſician of great learning and abilities, was born of a good family in Scotland, in the year 1671. He was educated at Edinburgh, under the celebrated Dr. Pitcairn. He paſſed his youth in cloſe ſtudy, and almoſt conſtant application to the abſtracted ſciences, and in great temperance and a ſedentary life.

But coming up to London when he was about thirty years of age, he changed, on a ſudden, his whole manner of living. He found the bottle-companions, the younger gentry and free-livers, to be the moſt eaſy of acceſs, and ſuſceptible of friendſhip; and being naturally of a chearful temper and lively imagination, he ſoon became much careſſed by them, and grew daily in bulk and in friendſhip with theſe gay gentlemen, and their acquaintance.

He continued this courſe not only from liking, but to force a trade, which method he obſerved to ſucceed with ſome others; and by this means his health was, in a few years, brought into great diſtreſs. He grew exceſſively fat, ſhort-breath'd, lethargic and liſtleſs. He ſwelled to ſuch an enormous ſize, that he exceeded thirty-two ſtone weight. Upon ſtepping into his chariot quickly, and with any effort, he was ready to faint away for want of breath, and his face turned black. He was not able to walk up above one pair of ſtairs at a time, without extreme pain and blowing. He laboured, likewiſe, under a nervous and ſcorbutic diſorder to the moſt violent degree; his life was an intolerable burden, and his condition the moſt deplorable.

Having tried all the power of medicine in vain, he reſolved at laſt to uſe a milk and vegetable diet, which removed his complaints. His ſize was reduced to almoſt one third; he recovered his ſtrength, activity and chearfulneſs, with the free and perfect uſe of his faculties; and by a regular obſervance

vance of his regimen, he reached to a mature period; for he died at Bath in the year 1748, in the 72d year of his age.

He was a fellow of the college of physicians at Edinburgh, and of the royal society. He favoured the public with many writings, which have been well received, and have gone thro' various editions.

1. *An Essay on Health and Long Life.*

2. *Georgii Cheynæi Tractatus de Infirmorum Sanitate tuenda, vitaque producenda, libro ejusdem Argumenti Anglici edito longe auctior & limatior, huic accessit de Natura fibræ ejusq. laxæ sive resolutæ Morbis Tractatus nunc primum editus.*

3. *An Essay of the true Nature and due Method of treating the Gout; together with an Account of the Nature and Quality of Bath Waters, the Manner of using them, and the Diseases in which they are proper; as also of the Nature and Cure of most Chronical Diseases.*

4. *A new Theory of acute and slow continued Fevers; to which is prefixed, an Essay concerning the Improvement of the Theory of Medicine.*

5. *Philosophical Principles of Religion Natural and Revealed, in 2 parts.*

6. *Fluxionum Methodus inversa: sive Quantitatum fluentium leges generaliores.*

7. *The English Malady; or, a Treatise of Nervous Diseases of all Kinds, in three parts.*

CHURCHILL, (CHARLES) a noted satyrist, was the son of the reverend Mr. Charles Churchill, curate and lecturer of St. John's in Westminster; he was also educated in Westminster school, and received some applause for his abilities from his tutors in that famous seminary. His capacity however was greater than his application, so that he acquired the character of a boy who could do good if he would. As the slightest accounts of persons so noted are agreeable, it may not be amiss to observe, that having one day got an exercise to make, and from idleness or inattention, having failed to bring it at the time appointed, his master thought proper to chastise him with some severity, and even reproached his stupidity: what the fear of stripes could not effect, the fear of shame soon produced, and he brought his exercise the next day finished in such a manner, that he received the public thanks of all the masters.

Still,

Still, however, it is to be ſuppoſed that his progreſs in the learned languages was but ſlow, nor is it to be wondered at, if we conſider how difficult it was for a ſtrong imagination, ſuch as he was poſſeſſed of, to conform and walk tamely forward in the trammels of a ſchool education: minds like his are ever ſtarting aſide after new purſuits, deſirous of embracing a multiplicity of amuſing objects, eager to come at the end without the painful inveſtigation of the means; and, if we may borrow a term from the mercantile world, a genius like his, diſdaining the painful aſſiduity of learning knowledge by retail, aimed at being an wholeſale dealer in the treaſures of literature. Thus much was neceſſary to premiſe, in order to palliate his being refuſed admittance into the univerſity of Oxford, to which he was ſent by his father, for want of proper ſkill in the learned languages. He has often mentioned his repulſe upon that occaſion; but whether his juſtification of himſelf is to be admitted, we will not undertake to determine. Certain it is, that both he and his companions have often aſſerted, that he could have anſwered the college examination had he thought proper; but he ſo much deſpiſed the trifling queſtions that were put to him, that inſtead of making the proper replies, he only launched out in ſatyrical reflections upon the abilities of the gentleman whoſe office it was to judge of his.

Be this at it will, Mr. Churchill was rejected from Oxford, and probably this might have given occaſion to the frequent invectives we find in his works againſt that moſt reſpectable univerſity. Upon his returning from Oxford, he again applied to his ſtudies at Weſtminſter ſchool; and there, at the age of ſeventeen, contracted an intimacy with the lady to whom he was married, and who ſtill ſurvives him. This was one of thoſe imprudent matches which generally begin in paſſion and end in diſguſt. However, the beginning of this young couple's regard for each other was mutual and ſincere, and ſo continued for ſeveral years. At the uſual age for going into orders, Mr. Churchill was ordained by the late biſhop of London, notwithſtanding he had taken no degree, nor ſtudied in either of our univerſities; and the firſt place he had in the church, was a ſmall curacy of thirty pounds a year in Wales. To this remote part of the kingdom he brought his wife; they took a little houſe, and he went through the duties of his ſtation with chearfulneſs and aſſiduity. Happy had it been for him in this life, perhaps more happy in that to which he had been called, if he had

ſtill continued here in piety, ſimplicity and peace. His pariſhioners all loved and eſteemed him; his ſermons, though rather raiſed above the level of his audience, were however commended and followed. In order to eke out his ſcanty finances, he entered into a branch of trade, which he thought might end in riches, but which involved him in debts that preſſed him for ſome years after; this was no other than keeping a cyder cellar, and dealing in this liquor through that part of the country. A poet is but ill qualified for merchandiſe, where ſmall gains are patiently to be expected, and carefully accumulated. He had neither patience for the one, nor œconomy for the other; and a ſort of rural bankruptcy was the conſequence of his attempt.

Upon leaving Wales, he came up to London, and his father ſoon after dying, he ſtept into the church in which he had officiated. In order to improve his income, which in this ſituation did not produce full an hundred pounds yearly, he undertook to teach young ladies to read and write Engliſh, and was employed for this purpoſe in the boarding ſchool of Mrs. Dennis, where he behaved with that decency and piety which became his profeſſion: nor ſhould we here omit paying proper deference to a mode of female education, which ſeems new amongſt us; for while in other ſchools our young miſſes are taught the arts of perſonal allurements only, this ſenſible governeſs pays the ſtricteſt attention to the minds of her young pupils, and endeavours to fit them for the domeſtic duties of life, with as much aſſiduity as they are elſewhere formed to levity and ſplendor.

While Mr. Churchill was in this ſituation, his method of living bearing no proportion to his income, ſeveral debts were contracted in the city, which he was not in a capacity of paying; and a goal, the continual terror of indigent genius, ſeemed now ready to cloſe upon his miſeries. From this wretched ſtate of uneaſineſs he was relieved by the benevolence of Mr. Lloyd, father to the poet of that name, who paid his debts, or at leaſt ſatisfied his creditors.

In the mean time, while Mr. Lloyd, the father, was thus relieving Mr. Churchill by his bounty, Mr. Lloyd the ſon began to excite him by his example. The *Actor*, a poetical epiſtle, written by this gentleman, and addreſſed to Mr. Bonnel Thornton, was read and reliſhed by all the judges of poetical merit, and gave the author a diſtinguiſhed place among the writers of his age. Mr. Churchill ſoon undertook to write the *Roſciad*, a work tho'

upon

upon a more confined plan, yet it was more adapted to engage the public attention. It first came out without the name of the author; but the justness of its remarks, and particularly the severity of the satire, soon excited public curiosity. Though he never disowned his having written this piece, and even openly gloried in it; yet the public, unwilling to give so much merit to one alone, ascribed it to a combination of wits: nor were Messrs. Lloyd, Thornton, or Colman left unnamed upon this occasion. This misplaced praise soon induced Mr. Churchill to throw off the mask, and the second edition appeared with his name at length; and now the fame, which before was diffused upon many objects, became centered in a point. As the *Rosciad* was the first of this poets performances, so many are of opinion that it is his best; and indeed, I am inclined to concur in the same sentiment. In it we find a very close and minute discussion of the particular merit of each performer; their defects pointed out with candour, and their merits praised without adulation. This poem, however, seems to be one of those few works which are injured by succeeding editions: when he became popular, his judgment began to grow drunk with applause; and we find, in the latter editions, men blamed whose merit is incontestible, and others praised that were at that time in no degree of esteem with the judicious, and whom at present even the mob are beginning to forsake.

His next performance was his *Apology to the Critical Reviewers*; this work is not without its peculiar merit; and as it was written against a set of critics, whom the world was willing enough to blame, the public read it with their usual indulgence. In this performance he shewed a peculiar happiness of throwing his thoughts, if we may so express it, into poetical paragraphs; so that the sentence swells to the break or conclusion, as we find in prose.

His fame being greatly extended by these productions, his improvement in morals did not seem by any means to correspond: but while his writings amused the town, his actions in some measure disgusted it. He now quitted his wife, with whom he had cohabited for many years, and resigning his gown, and all clerical functions, commenced a complete *man of the town*, got drunk, frequented stews, and, giddy with false praise, thought his talents a sufficient attonement for all his follies. Some people have been unkind enough to say, that Mrs. Churchill gave the first just cause for separation,

but nothing can be more falſe than this rumour; and we can aſſure the public, that her conduct in private life, and among her acquaintance, was ever irreproachable.

In ſome meaſure to palliate the abſurdities of his conduct, he now undertook a poem called *Night*, written upon a general ſubject indeed, but upon falſe principles; namely, that whatever our follies are, we ſhould never undertake to conceal them. This, and Mr. Churchill's other poems, being ſhown to Mr. Johnſon, and his opinion being aſked concerning them, he allowed them but little merit; which being told to the author, he reſolved to requite this private opinion with a public one. In his next poem therefore of the *Ghoſt*, he has drawn this gentleman under the character of Pompoſo; and thoſe who diſliked Mr. Johnſon, allowed it to have merit. But our poet is now dead, and juſtice may be heard without the imputation of envy; though we entertain no ſmall opinion of Mr. Churchill's abilities, yet they are neither of a ſize nor correctneſs to compare with with thoſe of the author of the Rambler; a work which has, in ſome places, enlarged the circle of moral enquiry, and fixed more preciſe land-marks to guide philoſophy in her inveſtigation of truth. Mr. Johnſon's only reply to Mr. Churchill's abuſe was, that he thought him a ſhallow fellow in the beginning, and that he could ſay nothing worſe of him ſtill.

The poems of *Night*, and of the *Ghoſt*, had not the rapid ſale the author expected; but his *Prophecy of Famine* ſoon made ample amends for the late paroxyſm in his fame, *Night* was written upon a general ſubject, and for that reaſon no way alluring; the *Ghoſt* was written in eight ſyllable verſe, in which kind of meaſure he was not very ſucceſsful; but the *Prophecy of Famine* had all thoſe circumſtances of time, place, and party to recommend it, that the author could deſire; or, let us uſe the words of Mr. Wilkes, who ſaid, before its publication, that he was ſure it muſt take, as it was at once perſonal, poetical and political. It had accordingly a rapid and extenſive ſale; and it was often aſſerted by his admirers, that Mr. Churchill was a better poet than Mr. Pope. This exaggerated adulation, as it had before corrupted his morals, now began to impair his mind; ſeveral ſucceeding pieces were publiſhed, which being written without effort, are read without pleaſure. His *Gotham*, *Independence*, *The Times*, ſeem meerly to have been written by a man who deſired to avail himſelf of the avidity of the public

public curiosity in his favour, and are rather aimed at the pockets than the hearts of his readers.

He went over from London to Boulogne on a visit to Mr. Wilkes, there was attacked by a milliary fever, which carried him off in a few Days.

We shall subjoin that pleasant description which he gives of himself in one of his latest pieces, intituled, *Independency*.

Such was the first—the second was a man,
Whom nature built on quite a diff'rent plan;
A *bear*, whom from the moment he was born,
His dam despis'd, and left unlick'd in scorn.
Broad were his shoulders, and from blade to blade,
A H—— might at full length have laid;
Vast were his bones, his muscles twisted strong,
His face was short, but broader than 'twas long.
His features, tho' by nature they were large,
Contentment had contrived to overcharge,
And bury meaning, save that we might spy
Sense low'ring on the penthouse of his eye;
His arms were two twin oaks, his legs so stout
That they might bear a mansion-house about,
Nor were they, look but at his body there,
Design'd by fate a much less weight to bear.
O'er a brown cassock, which had once been black,
Which hung in tatters on his brawney back,
A sight most strange, and awkward to behold,
He threw a covering of blue and gold.
Just at that time of life, when man by rule,
The fop laid down, takes up the graver fool,
He started up a fop, and, fond of show,
Look'd like another Hercules, turned beau.
A subject met with only now and then,
Much fitter for the pencil than the pen;
Hogarth would draw him, (envy must allow)
E'en to the life, was Hogarth living now.
With such accoutrements, with such a form,
Much like a porpoise just before a storm,
Onward he roll'd; a laugh prevail'd around,
E'en Jove was seen to simper at the sound.
(Nor was the cause unknown, for from his youth
Himself he studied by the glass of truth)
He join'd their mirth, nor shall the Gods condemn,
If, whilst they laugh'd at him, he laugh'd at them.

Judge reaſon view'd him with an eye of grace,
Look'd thro' his ſoul, and quite forgot his face.

Companion to the Play-houſe.

CIBBER (THEOPHILUS) was ſon of the celebrated laureat. As if the very beginning of his life was intended a preſage of the confuſion and perplexities which were to attend the progreſs of it, and of the dreadful cataſtrophe which was to put the cloſing period to it; he was born on the day of the violent and deſtructive ſtorm, in the year 1703, whoſe fury raged over the greateſt part of Europe, but was particularly fatal to this kingdom. In what degree of elderſhip he ſtood among the children of the laureat, I know not, but as it is apparent that Mrs. Cibber was very prolific, and as our hero did not come into the world till ten years after his father's marriage, it is probable he had many ſeniors.

About the year 1716 or 1717 he was ſent to Wincheſter ſchool, where he received all the education he had to boaſt of, and I believe very ſoon after his return from thence came on the ſtage. Inclination and genius probably induced him to make this profeſſion his choice, and the power his father poſſeſſed as one of the managers of the theatre-royal, together with the eſtimation he ſtood in as an actor, enabled this his ſon to purſue it with conſiderable advantages, which do not always ſo favourably attend the firſt attempts of a young performer. In this profeſſion, however, he quickly gave proofs of great merit, and ſoon attained a conſiderable ſhare of the public favour. His manner of acting was in the ſame walk of characters which his father had with ſo much and ſo juſt a reputation ſupported. In his ſteps he trod, and though not with equal excellence, yet with ſufficient to ſet him on a rank with moſt of the riſing generation of performers, both as to preſent worth and future proſpect of improvement.

The ſame natural imperfections, which were ſo long the bars to his father's theatrical advancement, ſtood ſtill more ſtrongly in his way. His perſon was far from pleaſing, the features of his face rather diſguſtful. His voice had the ſame ſhrill treble, but without that muſical harmony, which Mr. Colley Cibber was maſter of. Yet ſtill an apparent good underſtanding and quickneſs of parts; a perfect knowledge of what he ought to repreſent, together with a vivacity in his manner, and a kind of *effronterie*, which was well adapted to the characters he was to repreſent, pretty amply counterballanced thoſe deficiencies. In a word, his firſt

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setting out in life seemed to promise the assurance of future happiness to him both as to ease, and even affluence of circumstances, and with respect to fame and reputation; had not one foible overclouded his brightest prospects, and at length led him into errors, the consequences of which it was almost impossible he should ever be able to retrieve. This foible was no other than a total want of œconomy. A fondness for indulgencies which a moderate income could not afford, probably induced him to submit to obligations which it had the appearance of meanness to accept of; the consciousness of those obligations, and the use he imagined they might be made of against him, might perhaps at first prevail on him to appear ignorant of what it was but too evident he could not avoid knowing, and afterwards urge him to steps, in the pursuance of which, without his avenging his wrongs, his fame, his peace of mind, his credit, and even his future fortunes were all wrecked at once.

His life was one continual series of distress, extravagance and perplexity till the winter 1757, when he was engaged by Mr. Sheridan to go over to Dublin, to assist him in making a stand against the new theatre just then opened in opposition to him in Crow-street. On this expedition Mr. Cibber embarked at Park Gate, (together with Mr. Maddox, the celebrated wire dancer, who had also been engaged as an auxiliary to the same theatre) on board the Dublin Trader, some time in the month of October; but the high winds, which are frequent at that time of the year in St. George's Channel, and which are fatal to many vessels in their passage from this kingdom to Ireland, proved particularly so to this. The vessel was driven on the coast of Scotland, where it was cast away, every soul in it (and the passengers were extremely numerous) perishing in the waves, and the ship itself so entirely lost, that scarcely any vestiges of it remained to indicate where it had been wrecked, excepting a box, containing books and papers, which were known to be Mr. Cibber's, and which were cast up on the western coast of Scotland.

Thus fell the well known Mr. Theophilus Cibber, whose life was begun, pursued, and ended in a storm. Possessed of talents that might have made him happy, and qualities that might have rendered him beloved, yet through a too insatiable thirst of pleasure, and a want of consideration in the means of pursuing it, his life was one scene of misery, and his character made the mark of censure and contempt.

Now, however, let his virtues which were not a few, remain on record, and for his indiſcretions,

Let them be buried with him in the grave,
But not remember'd in his epitaph.

As a writer, he has not rendered himſelf very conſpicuous, excepting in ſome appeals to the public on peculiar circumſtances of his own diſtreſſed life. He was indeed concerned in, and has put his name to, an account of the lives of the poets of Great Britain and Ireland, in five volumes 12mo. But in this work his own peculiar ſhare was very inconſiderable, many other hands having been concerned with him in it. In the dramatic way he has altered for the ſtage three pieces of other authors, and produced one original of his own. Their titles will be found in the enſuing liſt.

1. *Henry* VI. a tragedy from Shakeſpear.
2. The *Lover*, a comedy.
3. *Pattie and Peggy*, a ballad opera.
4. An alteration of Shakeſpear's *Romeo and Juliet*.

Companion to the play-houſe.

CIBBER (Mrs. SUSANNA MARIA) who for ſeveral years was reckoned not only the beſt actreſs in England, but ſuppoſed by many to excel the celebrated mademoiſelle Clairon of the continent, was the daughter of one Arne, an upholſterer in Covent Garden, as likewiſe ſiſter to Dr. Thomas Auguſtine Arne, celebrated for his taſte in muſical compoſition. Her firſt appearance on the ſtage was as a ſinger, in which light the ſweetneſs of her voice rendered her very conſpicuous. However, her judgment, or her ear, did not ſeem to equal her natural powers in this reſpect; for to the laſt ſhe ſung out of tune in thoſe ſhort ſongs which now and then came into her caſt of parts. It was in this ſituation that ſhe married Theophilus Cibber, ſon to Colley Cibber the comic poet and player. Theophilus had been before married to another wife, but ſhe dying, as he informs us himſelf, Miſs Arne's amiable and virtuous diſpoſition induced him once more to marry, and the firſt year of their nuptials was attended with as much felicity as could be expected from people that were poor and fond, and leading a life of ſplendid poverty.

Theſe nuptials were by no means agreeable to old Colley, who had entertained hopes of ſettling his ſon in a more reſpectable light in life than on the ſtage; but the amiable deportment of his daughter-in-law, and the ſeeming reformation of

of his ſon, induced him to forgive and to take the young couple into favour.

As he was a manager of Drury-Lane playhouſe at that time, ſo he in general undertook to inſtruct the younger actors; and one day at a rehearſal, his ſon happening to mention his hope, that young Mrs. Cibber might one day be brought on in ſpeaking parts, as well as in the light of a ſinger, Colley deſired ſhe might be brought to ſpeak before him. Upon her firſt attempt to declaim in tragedy, as he informs us, he was ſurpriſed at ſuch a variety of powers united; her ſpeaking voice was perfectly muſical, her expreſſion both in voice and feature ſtrong and pathetic at pleaſure, and her figure at that time perfectly in proportion. He therefore aſſiduouſly undertook to cultivate thoſe talents, and taught her at home for ſome time with great application.

Her firſt appearance was in the character of Zara, in Aaron Hill's tragedy, being its firſt repreſentation. The audience were both delighted and aſtoniſhed with her excellence; for ſhe had united grace with majeſty, even in a greater degree than the celebrated Mrs. Oldfield had done before. The conſequence was, that by her merit the piece, which was at beſt an indifferent tranſlation, made it's way upon the ſtage, and her reputation as an actreſs was eſtabliſhed beyond the power of envy to remove. Her ſalary now therefore was raiſed from thirty ſhillings a week to double that ſum, and her huſband, as well as her father-in-law, began to felicitate themſelves that they had made ſo valuable an alliance.

But though Mrs. Cibber's excellence as an actreſs was never after diſputed, yet the tranquillity of the family into which ſhe was matched was by no means rendered permanent by her ſucceſs. She was married to a man who was at once luxurious and prodigal, rapacious after money only to gratify a thouſand calls from his paſſions or his vanity. His pride however not permitting him to reſtrain his expences, though he gratified them even at the expence of that pride, he was reſolved to make a ſacrifice of what every honeſt man holds dear, I mean the honour of his wife. With this view therefore he cemented the cloſeſt friendſhip with a gentleman whom we will call Mr. Benefit, for that was the name which Mr. Cibber gave him. This gentleman he introduced to his wife, recommended to her, gave them frequent interviews, and even ſaw them put, as if by accident,

dent, in the ſame bed. All this appeared upon the trial afterwards commenced by himſelf for criminal correſpondence. Thus our actreſs, aſſailed on every ſide, by the perſuaſions of her huſband, by the diſagreeableneſs of his perſon, by the worthleſſneſs of his heart, by the indigence to which ſhe was reduced from his prodigality, by the inſinuations of her lover, by his pleaſing addreſs, by numerous temptations at firſt reſiſted, yet ſtill repeated; is it, I ſay, to be wondered at, if ſhe at laſt yielded up her perſon, and having given up that, if ſhe gave alſo her heart? In ſhort, the lover and the actreſs were happy; nor was the huſband, who by theſe means recruited his diminiſhed finances, leſs pleaſed. But he had ſtill an hidden motive of ſatisfaction unknown to the lovers, which he ſoon brought forward to ſtrike them with aſtoniſhment. This was no other than the commencement of a ſuit for criminal converſation, laying his damages againſt the gentleman at five thouſand pounds. How the jury looked upon this affair, may be ſeen by their verdict, which only gave the plaintiff ten pounds coſts; a ſum not ſufficient to reimburſe him a fortieth part of his expences.

From that time forward Mrs. Cibber diſcontinued living with her huſband, and reſided entirely with Mr. Benefit, with whom ſhe lived in the moſt perfect friendſhip. What degree of reputation ſhe poſſeſſed even to her lateſt attempts upon the ſtage, may be known by the character given of her in an account of a cotempary write. "Her perſon," ſays this panegyriſt, "is ſtill perfectly elegant; for although "ſhe is ſomewhat declined beyond the bloom of youth, "and even wants that embon-point which ſometimes is "aſſiſtant in concealing the impreſſions made by the hand "of time, yet there is ſo complete a ſymmetry and pro-"portion in the different parts which conſtitute this lady's "form, that it is impoſſible to view her figure, and not "think her young, or look in her face and not conſider "her handſome. Her voice is beyond conception plaintive "and muſical, yet far from being deficient in power, for "the expreſſion of reſentment and diſdain, and ſo much "command of feature does ſhe poſſeſs, for the repreſenta-"tion of pity or rage, that it would be difficult to ſay "whether ſhe affects the hearts of an audience moſt, when "playing the gentle, the delicate Celia, or the haughty, the "reſenting Hermione; in the innocent love-ſick Juliet, or "in

"in the enraged, the forſaken Alicia. In a word, in every "caſt of tragedy ſhe is excellent."

Beſides her excellence as an actreſs, ſhe has ſome claims to our eſteem as a tranſlator, the Oracle of St. Foix being rendered by her into Engliſh, and played for her benefits not entirely without ſucceſs. The diſorder of which ſhe died was very peculiar, being ſuppoſed to be a rupture of one of the coats of the ſtomach, which formed a ſack at the bottom of her ſtomach, into which the food paſſed, and thus prevented digeſtion. She hath left but one child by the gentleman with whom ſhe continued to cohabit, and by whom ſhe continues to be moſt ſincerely lamented.

COLLINS (WILLIAM) a late unfortunate but admirable poet, was born at Chicheſter, about the year 1724, and was the ſon of a reputable tradeſman in that city. His claſſical education he received at Wincheſter under Dr. Burton; and at the age of nineteen, was elected through his merit upon the foundation to New-College in Oxford. He was firſt upon the liſt, and in order to wait for a vacancy in that ſociety, was admitted a commoner of Queen's college in the ſame univerſity. But unfortunately, which is a caſe that ſeldom falls out, no ſuch vacancy happened during the time limited, and he thus was alienated from the Wickamiſts. Langhorne's obſervations on his genius and writings, p. 114. ib. p. 179.

His tutor, very ſenſible of his deſert, recommended him to the ſociety of Magdalen, which recommendation backed by an uncommon diſplay of genius and learning, in the exerciſes performed on the occaſion, procured him to be elected a demy of that college in July 1741. During his reſidence in this place he applied himſelf to the ſtudy of poetry, and publiſhed an epiſtle addreſſed to Sir Thomas Hanmer on his edition of Shakeſpear, and the *Perſian*, or as they have been ſince entitled, *Oriental Eclogues*; with regard to which, it may juſtly be aſſerted, that in ſimplicity of deſcription and expreſſion, in delicacy and ſoftneſs of numbers, and in natural and unaffected tenderneſs, they are not to be equalled by any thing of the paſtoral kind in the Engliſh language.

He publiſhed propoſals too for an hiſtory of the revival of letters; but either through want of encouragement from the public, or through want of induſtry and ſteadineſs in himſelf, the deſign was never executed. After having taken the

the degree of batchelor of arts, he became weary of academical ſtudies, and would no longer be confined to the purſuit of theoretical knowledge, but would commence the *Scholar of Humanity*, and ſtudy nature in her works, and man in ſociety. With this view he left the univerſity and removed to London.

The genius of Mr. Collins was capable of every degree of excellence in lyric poetry, and perfectly qualified for that high province of the muſe. Poſſeſſed of a native ear for all the varieties of harmony and modulation, ſuſceptible of the fineneſs feelings of tenderneſs and humanity; but above all, carried away with that high enthuſiaſm, which gives to imagination its ſtrongeſt colouring; he was at once capable of ſoothing the ear with the melody of his numbers, of influencing the paſſions by the force of the *pathos*, and of gratifying the fancy by the luxury of deſcription.

In conſequence of theſe powers, and more particularly in conſideration of the laſt; he attempted the lyre, and choſe ſuch ſubjects for his eſſays, as were moſt favourable for the indulgence of deſcription and allegory; where he could exerciſe his powers in moral and perſonal painting; where he could exert his invention in conferring new attributes on images or objects already known, and deſcribed by a determinate number of characteriſticks; and where he might introduce new forms from the moral and intellectual world, into the ſociety of imperſonated beings: and promote the influence of the ſocial virtues, by painting them in the fineſt and happieſt lights.

In 1746 he publiſhed his odes deſcriptive and allegorical, the ſale of which was by no means ſucceſsful; and hence it was the author, conceiving a juſt indignation againſt a blind and taſteleſs age, burnt the remaining copies with his own hand.

As he was a man of a liberal ſpirit and of ſmall fortune, his pecuniary reſources were ſoon exhauſted, and his life became a miſerable example of neceſſity, indolence and diſſipation. Sometimes he would project books, which he was very able to execute; and he became, in idea, an hiſtorian, a critic, and a dramatic poet by turns. At one time he determined, as already mentioned, to write a hiſtory of the revival of letters; at another to tranſlate and comment upon Ariſtotle's poetics; then he turned his thoughts to the drama, and proceeded ſo far towards a tragedy, as to become acquainted with the manager.

Under

Under this unaccountable diſſipation he ſuffered the greateſt inconveniencies. Day ſucceeded day, for the ſupport of which he had made no proviſion, and in which he was to ſubſiſt either by the long repeated contributions of a friend, or the generoſity of a caſual acquaintance. But the anxieties of poverty, and the heart-burning of dependence oppreſſed his ſpirits, and ſeem to have ſunk him at leaſt into a ſullen deſpondence.

His uncle, Col. Martin, died and left him a conſiderable fortune, which one might have hoped, would have made him happy; being thus poſſeſſed of independence, and removed from every ſcene and every monument of his former miſery. But fortune had delayed her favours, 'till he had loſt all capacity of enjoying them.

His faculties had been ſo long haraſſed by anxiety, diſſipation and diſtreſs, that he fell into a nervous diſorder, which brought with it an unconquerable depreſſion of ſpirits, and at length reduced the fineſt underſtanding to the moſt deplorable childiſhneſs. In the firſt ſtages of his diſorder he attempted to relieve himſelf by travel, and paſſed into France, but the growing malady obliged him to return; and having continued with ſhort intervals in this pitiable ſtate till the year 1756, he died in the arms of a ſiſter at Chicheſter.

Mr. Langhorne, an ingenious writer and excellent poet, publiſhed the poetical works of Mr. Collins, with memoirs of the author, and obſervations on his genius and writings, in one volume 12mo, London 1765. To him we are indebted for the above particulars; and he further obſerves of Mr. Collins, that none of his poems bears the marks of an amorous diſpoſition, and that he is one of thoſe few poets, who have ſailed to *Delphos* without touching at *Cythera*.

CORAM (Capt. THOMAS) was born about the year 1668, was bred to the ſea, and ſpent the firſt part of his life in the ſtation of maſter of a veſſel trading to our colonies. While he reſided in that part of the metropolis, which is the common reſidence of ſea-faring people; buſineſs often obliged him to come early into the city and return late, when he had frequent occaſions of ſeeing young children expoſed, through the indigence or cruelty of their parents. This excited his compaſſion ſo far, that he projected the Foundling Hoſpital. In this humane deſign he laboured

laboured seventeen years, and at last by his sole application obtained the royal charter for it.

He was highly instrumental in promoting another good design, viz. the procuring a bounty upon naval stores imported from the colonies, and was eminently concerned in setting on foot the colonies of Georgia and Nova Scotia.

His last charitable design, which he lived to make some progress in, but not to compleat, was a scheme for uniting the Indians in North America, more closely to the British interest, by an establishment for the education of Indian girls. Indeed he spent a great part of his life in serving the public, with uncommon zeal and spirit, and with a total disregard to his private interest. Towards the latter part of his life he was supported by the voluntary subscriptions of public spirited persons, at the head of whom was that truly amiable and benevolent prince Frederic, late prince of Wales.

This singular and memorable man died at his lodgings near Leicester Square, on Friday, March 29, 1751, in the 84th year of his age: and on the Wednesday following, April the 3d, was interred, pursuant to his desire, in the vault under the chapel of the Foundling Hospital.

CORNEILLE (MICHAEL) was born at Paris in the year 1642. He was one of those eminent painters, who adorned the age of Lewis XIV. His father who was himself a painter of merit, instructed him with great exactness. Having gained a prize at the academy, young Corneille was honoured with the king's pension, and sent to Rome; when the princely generosity of Lewis had founded a school for the accommodation of young artists of genius.

Here he studied some time; but thinking himself rather confined by the modes of study there established, he gave up his pension, and followed the lead of his own inclination. He applied himself to the antique particularly with great care; and in drawing is said to have equalled Carache. In colouring he was deficient; but his advocates say, his deficiency in that respect was solely owning to his having been unacquainted with the nature of colours; for he used many of a changeable nature, which in time lost the effect he had originally given them.

Upon his return from Rome, he was chosen a professor in the academy at Paris; and was employed by the king in all the great works he was carrying on at Versailles and

and Trianon; where ſome noble efforts of that artiſt's genius are to be ſeen.

COOKE (Sir ANTHONY) preceptor to K. Edward VI. was born at Giddy, or Gidding Hall in Eſſex, about the year 1506, and was deſcended from Sir Thomas Cooke, lord mayor of London. We cannot fix the place of his education; but it was moſt probably at Cambridge, as the Oxford antiquarian makes no mention of him. But however he was ſuch an eminent maſter of the whole circle of arts, of ſuch ſingular piety and goodneſs, of ſuch uncommon prudence in the management of his own family, that thoſe noble perſons who had the charge of King Edward VI. appointed him to be the chief inſtructor of that prince in learning, and to form his manners. He lived in exile during the Marian perſecution, but after Elizabeth's acceſſion returned home, and ſpent the remainder of his days in peace and honour at Giddy Hall, where he died, aged ſeventy, in the year 1576.

Knowing, ſays Mr. Lloyd, that ſexes are equal, and that women are as capable of learning as men, he inſtilled that to his daughters at night, which he had taught the prince in the day; being reſolved to have ſons by education, for fear he ſhould have none by birth. And he was remarkably happy in them, for they were learned above their ſex in Greek and Latin, and were equally diſtinguiſhed by their virtue, piety and good fortune. Mildred was married to the great Lord Burleigh, Anne to Sir Nicholas Bacon, lord keeper of the great ſeal, Elizabeth to Sir John Ruſſel, ſon and heir of Francis earl of Bedford, and Katherine to Sir Henry Killigrew.

Thus, as Mr. Lloyd ſays, his care was that his daughters might have compleat men, and that their huſbands might be happy in compleat women; never promiſing, yet always paying a great dowry. Very providently did he ſecure his eternity, by leaving the image of his nature in his children, and of his mind in his pupil. He took however, as the ſame author obſerves, more pleaſure to breed up ſtateſmen, than to be one. Contemplation was his ſoul, privacy his life, and diſcourſe his element. Buſineſs was his purgatory, and publickneſs his torment. pap. 376. ib. 377.

Several witty and ingenious ſayings of his are recorded; particularly the following, That there were three things before whom he could not do amiſs; his prince, his conſcience,

ſcience, and his children. This facetius ſtory is likewiſe related of him. A Suſſex knight having ſpent a great eſtate at court, and reduced himſelf to one park and a fine houſe in it, was yet ambitious to entertain the king (Edward VI.) For that purpoſe he new painted his gates, with a coat of arms and this motto over them in large golden letters, OIA VANITAS. Sir Anthony offering to read it, deſired to know of the gentleman what he meant by OIA, who told him, it ſtood for *omnia*. I wonder, replied he, having made your *omnia* ſo little as you have, you ſhould yet make your *vanitas* ſo large.

Your all. Vanity.

COX (RICHARD) a learned biſhop in the ſixteenth century, was born of mean parentage at Whaddon in Buckinghamſhire. He was educated at Eton ſchool, and from thence elected to King's College, where he attained a fellowſhip in the year 1519. He was invited by cardinal Wolſey to Oxford to fill up his new foundation, and we cannot give a greater proof that he was diſtinguiſhed by the brightneſs of his parts, and his proficiency in learning, for of ſuch the cardinal took care to form his ſociety. But tho' theſe qualities, attended with a remarkable piety, ſhould have procured him the eſteem and honour of the univerſity; yet by favouring ſome of Luther's opinions, and ſpeaking his mind too freely of the corruptions of popery, he fell under their diſpleaſure, was deprived of his preferment, and thrown into priſon.

When he had recovered his liberty, he left Oxford; ſome time after was choſen maſter of Eaton ſchool, which flouriſhed remarkably under his vigilence and induſtry. He was chaplain to biſhop Goodrich, and by his intereſt, ſeconded by that of archbiſhop Cranmer, he obtained ſeveral dignities in the church, viz. the archdeaconry of Ely, a prebend of the ſame church, and of Lincoln, and the deanery of Chriſtchurch.

He was appointed tutor to prince Edward, whoſe ſingular accompliſhments ſufficiently declare with what judgment and fidelity he diſcharged that important truſt. On that prince's acceſſion to the throne, he became a great favourite at court, was made a privy counſellor, and the king's almoner; and for the augmentation of the king's alms, he had a grant made him of all goods and chattels of felons.

He was elected chancellor of the univerſity of Oxford in 1547; the next year he was inſtalled canon of Windſor, and

and the year following dean of Westminster. About this time he was appointed one of the commissioners to visit the university of Oxford: and is accused by some of abusing his authority by destroying many books, out of his zeal against popery. But the universities are certainly greatly obliged to him; for both in this and the preceeding reign, when an act passed for giving all chantries, colleges, &c. to the king, the colleges in both universities were excepted out of it, through his powerful intercession.

Wood's hist. and antiq. of Oxford, l. 1. p. 271, 272. and l. 2. p. 50.

After queen Mary's accession, he was stript of his preferments and committed to the Marshalsea. But his confinement was not long; and as soon as he was released, foreseeing the impending storm, he resolved to take sanctuary in some other country, where he might enjoy the free exercise of his religion, without the dread of persecution. He went first to Strasburgh, where he was told that the English exiles at Franckfort had laid aside the English liturgy, and set up a form of their own, framed after the French and Geneva models. This innovation gave him great concern, and in order to oppose it, he went to Francfort, and after some bickerings with the puritan ministers there, by the interposition of the magistracy, he had the satisfaction to see the common prayer book settled in that congregation. Here he too formed a kind of university, and appointed a Greek and a Hebrew lecturer, a divinity professor, and a treasurer for the contributions remitted from England.

Downe's life of Bp. Cox.

Collier's ecclesiast. hist. v. 2. p. 396.

Having thus accomplished his design, he returned to Strasburgh in order to converse with his friend Peter Martyr, whom he had known intimately at Oxford, and whose learning and moderation he highly esteemed. When the bloody scene in England was closed by the death of queen Mary, he returned to his native country, and was one of those divines, who were appointed to revise the liturgy; and was the chief champion on the protestant side in the disputation held at Westminster between eight papists, and an equal number of the reformed clergy.

He preached often before queen Elizabeth in lent; and in his sermon, at the opening of her first parliament, he displayed his eloquence in a powerful and affecting manner, to persuade them to banish all popish innovations and corruptions, and to restore religion to its primitive purity. His abilities in the pulpit, and his zeal for the English liturgy, were soon rewarded by the bishopric of Ely; over which see he presi-

ded above twenty one years, and one of the chief pillars and ornaments of the church.

He did not indeed retain any great degree of the royal favour; for even before his consecration he petitioned the queen against the act for alienating and exchanging the lands and revenues of the bishops, representing the mischiefs and inconveniences that would follow, and urging the unlawfulness of the practice by many arguments both from reason and scripture.

He likewise opposed with great zeal her retaining the crucifix and lights in her chapel; and was a strenuous advocate for the marriage of the clergy, against which she had contracted a strange aversion.

He was a great patron to learned men, and amongst others to Dr. Whitgift, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury.

He was one of those commissioned to compile a body of ecclesiastical laws, which was done in a famous book, entitled, *Reformatio legum Ecclesiasticarum*; and he did his utmost to have it established by authority of parliament. But this design was over-ruled, because, as Bishop Burnet alledges, it was thought more for the greatness of the prerogative, and the authority of the civil courts, to keep those points undetermined.

Hist. of the reformation, P. 1, 330.

He is blamed by some for giving up several manors and other estates belonging to his see: but those who are acquainted with the history of those times, and the sacrilegious rapaciousness of the courtiers, will perhaps think differently of him, and allow him to merit some degree of praise for his firmness in his retaining what he did, and for resisting the strongest sollicitations, and most violent attacks.

Sir Christopher Hatton, and some other court favourites, endeavoured to lay their griping hands on Ely-house, and several parks and manors belonging to him; and were backed by the despotic commands of the queen, who expected from her bishops an implicit obedience, and would often threaten to unfrock them, if they made any difficulties. Their malice, which was only provoked by their avarice, involved him in much trouble and vexation; and wearied out, he at last obtained leave to resign his bishopric, upon the moderate conditions of being allowed out of it an annual pension of two hundred pounds. Forms of resignation were actually drawn up, but the court could not

not find any divine of character, that would accept the see on their base and ignominious terms. He therefore enjoyed it till his death, which happened in 1581, in the 82d year of his age.

It must be remembered of this bishop, that he was the first who brought a wife to live in a college: and that he procured a new body of statutes for St. John's college in Cambridge, of which he was visitor as bishop of Ely. He was author of several things, which have been published chiefly since his disease, viz.

1. *An Oration at the Beginning of the Disputation of Dr. Tresham and others with Peter Martyr.*

2. *An Oration at the conclusion of the same. These in Latin were printed in* 1549, 4*to, and afterwards among Peter Martyr's Works.*

3. *He had a great Hand in compiling the Liturgy of the Church of England: and when a new Translation of the Bible was made in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, now commonly known by the Name of the Bishops Bible, the Four Gospels, the Acts of the Apostles, and the Epistles to the Romans, were allotted to him for his Portion.*

4. *He wrote Resolutions of some Questions concerning the Sacraments: Answers to the Quæries concerning some Abuses of the Mass: and had some Hand in the Declaration concerning the Functions and Divine Institution of the Bishops and Priests; all which are to be found in the Addenda to Dr. Burnet's History of the Reformation.*

5. *Several Letters and small Pieces of his have been published by the industrious Mr. Strype, in his Annals of the Reformation.*

He also had a hand in Lilly's *Grammar.*

CROMWELL (THOMAS) Earl of Essex, an eminent statesman in the reign of Henry VIII. and one of the chief instruments of the reformation, was the son of a blacksmith at Putney in Surry. He had by nature a strong constitution and excellent parts, to which he added uncommon industry. As his extraction was mean, so his education was low; and his highest proficiency in learning, was getting the Latin version of the New Testament by heart. When he was come to years of discretion, he travelled abroad for his improvement; and was retained for some time as clerk or secretary to the English factory at Antwerp. But this situation not suiting his aspiring mind, he travelled into divers Biographia Brit.

countries, in which he was secretly employed about the king's affairs: he thus learned various languages; and that he might gain some knowledge of the art of war, he served for some time as a soldier under the duke of Bourbon, and was at the sacking of Rome.

On his return to England, he was admitted into the family of cardinal Wolsey as his sollicitor; to whom he approved himself by his fidelity and diligence in several important affairs; and whom he defended in the house of commons against the articles of impeachment with so much wit and eloquence, as to make his integrity and abilities much praised and admired.

After the cardinal's fall, the king employed him in his own service, to whom he rendered himself very acceptable, by discovering to him, that the bishops had incurred a premunire by their oaths to the pope at their consecration, and which subjected all their possessions to his pleasure, and gave him an opportunity of accumulating great riches. He was raised in a short time to several eminent dignities; and was successively made a privy counsellor, and master of the jewel house; clerk of the hanaper, and chancellor of the exchequer; and principal secretary of state, and master of the rolls; lord keeper of the privy seal, a baron of the realm; and vicar-general, and vicegerent over all the spirituality, under the king, who was declared supreme head of the church.

Fox's acts and monuments, pag. 1179, 1053.

He was the chief instrument in dissolving the abbies and other religious houses, and in depressing the clergy, whom he usually called, on account of their acknowledging the papal authority, the king's half subjects. With respect to the expulsion of the monks, he observed, that it was only reducing to labour and a lay character, which was their original institution; and as to the strictness and austerities of life enjoined them by the rules of their several orders, he alledged, they might practice all this discipline and self-denial without the forms of a monastic confinement.

Herbert's life of Henry VIII. p. 462. 274.

He made use of his power for destroying popery, and promoting the reformation. He caused certain articles to be set forth and enjoined by the king's authority, which struck at many essentials of the Roman religion, viz. tradition, worshipping of images, purgatory, and the seven sacraments. Some injunctions were likewise laid on the clergy, not to extol in their sermons, images, relicks, miracles or pilgrimages,

mages, but to exhort their people to ſerve God, and to make proviſion for their families; to inculcate the duty of parents to teach their children the lord's prayer, the creed, and the ten commandments in the vulgar tongue; and that an Engliſh bible ſhould be provided for every pariſh church; and that they ſhould for every church keep one book of regiſter for chriſtenings, weddings, and burying-ings.

Having been thus inſtrumental in promoting a reformation, the king granted him many noble manors and large eſtates, the ſpoils of the religious houſes; advanced him to the dignity of earl of Eſſex; and conſtituted him lord high-chamberlain of England. The tide of proſperity, which had hitherto flowed in upon him, began now to take a turn. A ſcheme he laid to ſecure his greatneſs, proved his ruin; ſuch is the weakneſs of human policy! He uſed his utmoſt endeavours to procure a marriage between K. Henry and Anne of Cleves. As her friends were all Lutherans, he imagined it might tend to bring down the popiſh party at court; and he expected a great ſupport from a queen of his own making. But the capricious monarch being diſguſted with her perſon on the firſt night's cohabitation, took an invincible averſion to the promoter of the marriage.

Many circumſtances concurred to his ruin. By reaſon of his low birth he was odious to the nobility: to the roman catholicks on account of his diſſolution of the abbies: to the nation in general on account of the large ſubſidies he had demanded and obtained. With theſe cauſes concurred a more near and ſecret reaſon. The king did not only hate his new queen; but had now ſettled his affection upon Catherine Howard, niece to the duke of Norfolk, which both raiſed the intereſt of that family, and depreſſed Cromwell, who had made the late match.

The king finding his government grown uneaſy, thought it good policy to caſt all that had been done amiſs, upon a miniſter, whoſe aſcendency over him had been notorious; and by making him a ſacrifice, gratify his own paſſions, and regain the affections of his people. He was arreſted by the duke of Norfolk at the council table, when he leaſt ſuſpected it, and committed to the Tower.

In his fall he had the common fate of all diſgraced miniſters to be forſaken by his friends, and inſulted by his ene-

mies. Only archbishop Cranmer, with a friendship uncommon to courtiers, wrote earnestly to the king in his favour, declaring no monarch of England had ever so valuable a servant. But his ruin was determined. The unjust practice of attainting, without hearing the parties answer for themselves, which he had too much promoted, was now turned upon himself. He was accused of several crimes and misdemeanors, and of several heretical principles and practices; tho' some of these were improbable, and he might have cleared himself of others by producing the king's orders, no one durst venture to plead for him, and he was attainted of high treason and heresy.

He used all his efforts to procure mercy; and once wrote to the king in such pathetick terms, that his majesty caused the letter to be thrice read, and seemed to be affected with it. But the charms of Catherine Howard, and the sollicitations of the duke of Norfolk, and the bishop of Winchester at length prevailed, and he was executed on Tower Hill after six weeks imprisonment. On the scaffold he prayed fervently for the king, and declared that he died in the catholic faith.

His character is variously represented by papists and protestants; by the first as crafty, cruel, ambitious and covetous; by the latter, as carrying his greatness with admirable temper and moderation, in his highest elevation obliging and grateful to his friends, and very bountiful to the poor. And it is observed, that he preferred more men of abilities and integrity, both ecclesiastics and laymen, than any one of his predecessors in power had ever done.

Strype's ecclesiastical memorials v. 1. p. 364. Birch's heads and characters.

D.

DALTON (JOHN, D. D.) was born at Deane, near Whitehaven in Cumberland, in the year 1709, and was the son of the Rev. John Dalton, then rector of Deane, a very worthy clergyman, and much esteemed in that county. He had his school education at Lowther in Westmorland, and from thence was removed, at the age of sixteen, to Queen's College in Oxford, where he was admitted on the foundation. When he had taken his first degrees, he had the honourable employment of being tutor or governor to that hopeful young nobleman lord Beauchamp, only son of Algernoon Seymour, earl of Hertford, late duke of Somerset.

During

During his attendance on that noble youth, he employed some of his leisure hours in adapting Milton's admirable masque at Ludlow Castle to the stage, by a judicious insertion of several songs and different passages selected from other of Milton's works, as well as of several songs and other elegant additions of his own, suited to the characters, and to the manner of the original author.

He rendered it a very acceptable present to the public, and it still continues one of the most favourite dramatic entertainments, under the title of Comus, a masque, having the additional advantage of being most excellently set to musick by Dr. Arne; besides which, it had the peculiar advantage of being at first most inimitably performed by Mr. Quin, in the character of Comus, and by Mrs. Cibber in that of the lady.

We cannot omit mentioning to Mr. Dalton's great honour, that during the run of this piece, he industriously sought out a grandaughter of Milton's, oppressed both by age and penury, and procured her a benefit from this play, the profits of which to her amounted it is said to upwards of one hundred and twenty pounds. A bad state of health prevented him from attending his pupil on his travels abroad, and saved him the mortification of being an eye witness of his death, for he died of the small pox at Bologne, by which fatal catastrophe the hopes of his friends, of his family, and of his country were blasted. Soon after succeeding to a fellowship in his college, he entered into holy orders according to the rules of that society.

He now applied himself with great diligence to the duties of his function, and was taken notice of as an able preacher at the university, and as such employed by the present archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Secker, as his assistant at St. James's, and that he deserved the character his volume of excellent sermons published in 8vo, in London 1757, abundantly testify. He was presented to the rectory St. Mary at Hill by the late Duke of Somerset, and upon his recommendation, was promoted by the king to a prebend of Worcester; at which place he died, and gave a most uncommon proof of great ease and strength of mind, and of a most social and chearful spirit, under a long and painful illness; and even within the near and certain prospect of an approaching death.

He married a sister of Sir Francis Gosling, alderman of London, of whom he left no surviving issue. He died in

the 54th year of his age, July the 22d, 1763, and was buried in the cathedral at Worceſter.

Beſides his writings already mentioned, he publiſhed two epiſtles written A. D. 1735, 1744, 4*to.*

A deſcriptive Poem, addreſſed to two Ladies at their return from viewing the Coal Mines near Whitehaven; to which are added ſome Thoughts on Building and Planting, to Sir James Lowther, of Lowther Hall, Bart. 4*to.* 1755.

This entertaining poem deſcribes the real deſcent of two fair heroines into the ſubterraneous, and indeed ſubmarine regions, the mines which are remarkable for many ſingular circumſtances; Savery's fire engine, in a poetical and philoſophical manner, all new and uncommon ſubjects; and the remainder is employed in a ſurvey of the improvements in Whitehaven, by the great commerce theſe mines occaſion, and in a very elegant diſplay of the beauties of the adjacent country.

Remarks on twelve Hiſtorical Deſigns of Raphael and the Muſeum Græcum & Egyptiacum; or, Antiquities and Views of Greece and Egypt, illuſtrated by Prints from Mr. Richard Dalton's Drawings.

DAMPIER Capt. WILLIAM) the famous voyager, was deſcended from a good family in Somerſetſhire, and born in the year 1652; but loſing his father when very young, he was ſent to ſea, where he ſoon diſtinguiſhed himſelf, particularly in the South Sea; after which he aſſociated himſelf with captain Cook, in order to cruize on the Spaniards, and on the 23d of Auguſt 1683, ſailed from Achamack in Virginia, for the Cape de Verde iſlands. After touching at ſeveral of them, he ſteered for the ſtreights of Magellan, but the wind being againſt them, they ſtood over for the Guinea coaſt, and in a few days anchored at the mouth of Sherborough river, where the ſhip's crew were hoſpitably received by the inhabitants.

After which he proceeded to the South Seas through the ſtreights of Magellan, and arriving at the fertile iſland of Juan Fernandez, took on board a Moſkito Indian, who had been left in that uninhabited place above three years before. After ſtaying fourteen days at this iſland, they ſet ſail on the 8th of April 1684, ſteering towards the line, off the iſlands of Peru and Chili; took ſeveral prizes, and proceeded

to

to the Gallipago iſlands, and from thence to Cape Blanco, where Capt. Cook was interred.

On the 19th of July Mr. Edward Davis was appointed Captain in the room of Mr. Cook, ſailed the next day towards Rio Leja, and from thence to the gulph of Amapalla; and on the 20th of September came to an anchor in the iſland of Plata. Here they made a deſcent upon Paita, attacked the fort, and took it with little oppoſition. But finding that the governor and inhabitants had quitted the town, and carried off their money, goods and proviſions, they ſet fire to it: and afterwards ſailed for, and attacked Guaiquil, but without ſucceſs.

They entered now the bay of Panama; their deſign was to look into ſome river unfrequented by the Spaniards, in ſearch of canoes, and therefore they endeavoured to make the river of St. Jago, on account of its nearneſs to the iſland of Gallo, in which there is much gold, and ſafe anchorage for ſhips.

Mr. Dampier with ſome others, in four canoes, ventured to row ſix leagues up the river, but the Indians at their approach, got into their canoes, and paddled away againſt the ſtream much faſter than they could follow. They therefore returned the next morning in order to ſail for the iſland of Gallo; and in their way took a Spaniſh pacquet boat, ſent with diſpatches from Panama to Lima, by which they learned that the armada, being arrived from Spain at Porto Bello, waited for the plate fleet from Lima, which made them reſolve to rendezvous among the king's or pearl iſlands, by which all the ſhips bound to Panama from Lima muſt neceſſarily paſs.

On the 28th of May they diſcovered the Spaniſh fleet; but night approaching they exchanged only a few ſhot. The Spaniſh admiral, by the artifice of a falſe light, got the weather gage of them the next day, and came up to them with full ſail, which obliged them to make a running fight of it almoſt round the bay of Panama, and thus their long projected deſign ended unſucceſsfully. They ſailed now for the iſland of Quibo, where they found Capt. Harris, and as their late attempt at ſea had been fruitleſs, they reſolved to try their fortune by land, by attacking the city of Leon, on the coaſt of Mexico. This place they took and burnt, and proceeded to Rio Leja, which they alſo took.

Here Mr. Dampier left capt. Davis, and went on board Capt. Swan, in order to ſatisfy his curioſity, by obtaining a more

more perfect knowledge of the northern parts of Mexico. They continued ſailing to the weſtward till they came to Guatulco, one of the beſt ports in the kingdom of Mexico, and from thence to Cape Cerientes, where they waited ſome time in hopes of meeting with a galleon, of which they had received information. They continued cruizing off this cape till the firſt of January, when their proviſions being exhauſted, they ſteered to the valley of Valderas to procure a ſupply of beef. And while they were engaged in this neceſſary buſineſs, the Manila ſhip paſſed by them to the eaſtward.

After this they ſteered towards California, and anchored in one of the Tres Marias iſlands. Mr. Dampier having been long ſick of a dropſy, was here buried for about half an hour up to the neck in ſand, which threw him into a profuſe ſweat; and being afterwards wrapped up warm, and put to bed in a tent, found great benefit from this extraordinary remedy.

Finding their ſucceſs in this part of the world had been very indifferent, and that there appeared no probability of its mending, Capt. Swan and Mr. Dampier agreed to ſteer their courſe for the Eaſt Indies. They ſailed to St. John's iſland, to the Piſcadores, to Bouton iſland, to New Holland, to Trieſt, and arriving at Nicobar, our author with others was left on ſhore, and was treated with great civility by the inhabitants. He however left them, and arrived at the Engliſh factory at Achen, where he became acquainted with Capt. Bowry, who would have perſuaded him to ſail with him to Perſia in quality of boatſwain; but he declined accepting of this propoſal, on account of the ill ſtate of his health.

He afterwards engaged with Capt. Weldon, under whom he made ſeveral trading voyages, for upwards of fifteen months, and afterwards entered as a gunner to an Engliſh factory at Bencoolen. Upon this coaſt he ſtayed till the year 1691, and then embarked for England, when he was obliged to make his eſcape by creeping through one of the port holes; for the governor had revoked his promiſe of allowing him to depart, but he brought off his journal and moſt valuable papers. He arrived in the Downs September 16, and being in want of money, ſold his property in a painted Indian prince, who was carried about for a ſight and ſhewn for money.

He

He appears afterwards to be concerned in an expedition concerted by the merchants of Briſtol to the South Seas, commanded by Captain Woodes Rogers, which ſailed in Auguſt 1708, and returned September 1711; a voyage attended with many ſingular circumſtances, and a great number of curious and entertaining events. We have no further particulars of his life or death.

His voyage round the world is well known, and has gone through many editions.

DAVIES (Dr. JOHN) was born in Denbighſhire, and educated by William Morgan, afterwards biſhop of St. Aſaph. He was admitted a ſtudent in Jeſus College in the univerſity of Oxford in 1589, and afterwards became a member of Lincoln College in the ſame univerſity. He was rector of Malloyd, or Maynlloyd in Merionethſhire, and afterwards a canon of St. Aſaph, by the gift of Dr. Parry biſhop thereof, (to whom he was chaplain) and a dignitary, if Mr. Wood miſtakes not, in ſome other church. Wood's Ath.

He commenced doctor in 1616, and was highly eſteemed by the univerſity, ſays Mr. Wood, as well verſed in the hiſtory and antiquities of his own nation, and in the Greek and Hebrew languages; a moſt exact critic, an indefatigable ſearcher into ancient writings, and well acquainted with cucurious and rare authors.

His works are,

Antiquæ Linguæ Britannicæ nunc communiter dictæ Cambro-Britannicæ, a ſuis Cymræcæ vel Cambricæ, ab aliis Wallicæ, Rudimenta, &c. Octavo, London 1621.

Dictionarium Latino Britannicum. Lond. 1632. *Fol.*

With this is printed,

Dictionarium Latino-Britannicum, which was begun and a great progreſs made in it by Thomas Williams, phyſician, before the year 1600. It was afterwards compleated and publiſhed by Dr. Davies.

Adagia Britannica Authorum Britannicorum nomina & quando floruerunt, Lond. 1632, *printed at the End of the Dictionary before mentioned.*

Adagiorum Britannicorum Specimen, MS. Bib. Bodl.

He alſo aſſiſted W. Morgan, Bp. of Landaff, and Richard Parry, Bp. of St. Aſaph, in tranſlating the Bible into Welſh, in that correct edition, which came out in the time of James I. 1620.

He

He alſo tranſlated into the ſame language (which he had ſtudied at vacant hours for 30 years) the book of *Reſolution*, written by Robert Parſons, a jeſuit.

Supplement to Biographia Brit. P. 41.

DESAGULIERS (JOHN THEOPHILUS) who introduced the reading of lectures in experimental philoſophy at the metropolis, and who made ſeveral improvements in mechanicks, was the ſon of the Rev. Mr. John Deſaguliers, a French proteſtant refugee, and was born at Rochelle, March the 12th, 1683. His father brought him an infant into England, and having taught him the claſſics himſelf, ſent him at a proper age to Chriſt Church College in Oxford. When Dr. John Kiel left the univerſity, and went abroad with the Palatines in the year 1702, Mr. Deſaguliers ſucceeded him in reading courſes of experimental philoſophy, which he performed at Hart Hall.

In 1712 he married, and ſettled in Channel Row, Weſtminſter ſoon afterwards, where he continued his courſes ſeveral years. In the year 1714 he was elected a fellow of the royal ſociety, of which he was a very uſeful member, as appears from a great number of his papers printed in their tranſactions, on optics, meteorology and mechanics. About this time the munificent duke of Chandos, the Mecænas of his time, took him under his patronage, made him his chaplain, and preſented him to the church of Edgware, near his own magnificent ſeat at Canons.

King George the Iſt. before whom he performed a courſe of his lectures at Hampton Court in 1717, intended him the valuable living of Much Munden in Hertfordſhire; but the earl of Sunderland, at the head of the miniſtry at that time, obtained it for another perſon, and prevailed with a friend to preſent him to a ſmall living in Norfolk, worth 70*l.* per ann. This benefice he afterwards exchanged for one in Eſſex, at the preſentation of king George II. before whom, as well as the reſt of the royal family, he had the honour of reading his lectures: and his royal highneſs Frederic, prince of Wales, made him afterwards his chaplain.

In the latter part of his life he removed to lodgings over the Great Piazza, in Covent Garden, where he carried on his lectures with great ſucceſs 'till the time of his death, which happened in 1749. He was a member of ſeveral foreign academies, and correſponding member of the royal academy of ſciences at Paris.

He

He obtained from many competitors the prize propoſed by the French king, for the beſt account of electricity. He publiſhed *A Courſe of experimental Philoſophy*, 2 *vol.* 4*to.* 1734. *And an Edition of Dr. Gregory's Elements of Catoptrics and Dioptrics, with an Appendix, containing an Account of reflecting Teleſcopes, in* 8*vo.* 1735, *&c.* See his pamphlet on that occaſion.

DE WITT (JOHN) the famous penſionary, was the ſecond ſon of Jacob de Witt, burgomaſter of Dort, and deputy to the ſtates of Holland, and was born 1625. He was educated at Dort, and made ſo great a progreſs in his ſtudies, that at the age of twenty-three he publiſhed his *Elementa Curvarum Linearum*, one of the deepeſt books in mathematicks that had appeared in thoſe days. Samſon's Hiſtoire de Guillaume III. tom. 2. p. 413.

After he had taken the degrees of doctor of laws, he travelled for ſome years, and on his return in 1650, he became penſionary of Dort, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf very early in the management of public affairs. He oppoſed with all his power the war between the Engliſh and Dutch, and repreſented in very ſtrong colours the neceſſary ill conſequences of it to the republic. And when the events juſtified his predictions, this gained him ſo great credit, that he was unanimouſly choſen penſionary of Holland; firſt to officiate proviſionally, and afterwards abſolutely into the office. On this occaſion ſome of his friends reminded him of the fate of his predeceſſor Barnevelt; he replied, that human life was liable to trouble and danger; that he thought it honourable to ſerve his country, which he was reſolved to do, whatever returns he might meet with. Burnet's Hiſt. &c.

The continuance of the war was ſo viſibly deſtructive to the commerce and intereſt of the republic, that the penſionary with his friends uſed all their ſkill to ſet on foot a negociation. Ambaſſadors were ſent to Cromwell, who by this time had turned out the rump, and ſet up a new parliament, not only authorized to ſit by him and his officers, but alſo choſen by them.

The Dutch miniſters were directed to apply to them, but they quickly found them ſuch people as no rational creatures could deal with; for they entertained the ambaſſadors with long prayers, and diſcovered ſuch a total ignorance of buſineſs, and ſuch a ſpirit of pride, that the Dutchmen plainly told the general, that it was impoſſible for them to deal with ſuch folks; but that if he would aſſume the ſupreme authority, they might ſoon come to a right underſtanding. This was

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precisely what Cromwell wanted, and though he rejected their advice in words, declaring himself an humble creature of the parliaments, yet he soon after found means to be rid of them, and took upon him the government under the title of protector; and then made a peace with the Dutch, the most remarkable thing in which was, the adding a secret article for the exclusion of the house of Orange, to which the states consented by a solemn act. But the article of the exclusion raised a great clamour in Holland: it was insinuated that the article was suggested to Cromwell by the Sieur De Witt, and the pensionary and his friends were put to it to carry points absolutely necessary for the service of the people. The clergy too began to meddle with affairs of state in their pulpits, and instead of instructing the people how to serve God, were for directing their superiors how to govern their subjects. But his firmness got the better of all these difficulties, and so far overcame all prejudices, that when the time of his high office was expired, he was unanimously continued in it, by a resolution of the states, dated September 15, 1663.

He seemed now to have vanquished even envy herself. In all difficult cases his ministry was made use of: when the prince of East Friesland quarrelled with his subjects, he was put at the head of the deputation to terminate the disputes. When war with England, after the king's restoration, became necessary, he was one of the deputies, that prevailed on the states of Guelder and Overyssel to furnish their quota: he was made one of the commissioners for the direction of the navy, and made such vigorous dispositions, that he had a fleet in much better condition, and more ready for sea, than the admirals themselves imagined possible: tho' naval affairs were quite new to him. When it was thought expedient after Opdam's defeat and death, that some of their own deputies should command the fleet, he was one of those three that were put in commission. When he came on board, the fleet was shut up in the Texel, and in order to secure the outward bound East India fleet, it was necessary for it to put to sea: which, as the wind then stood, the sailors declared impossible.

It was the received doctrine, that there were but ten points of the compass, from which if the wind blew, ships could go out, and that twenty two were against them. The pensionary was alone of another opinion; and as he was a great mathematician soon discovered the falsity of this notion, and that there were in reality no less than 28 points in their favour,

vour, and but four that could hinder them from going out. And he engaged to carry one of their greateſt ſhips thro' the *Spaniards-gat* with the wind at S. S. W. which he performed on the 16th of Auguſt 1665, and the greateſt part of the fleet followed him without the leaſt accident, and the paſſage has ſince been called Witt's-diep. They met with a dreadful ſtorm on the coaſt of Norway, which laſted two days. Mr. De Witt remained upon deck all the time, never changed his cloaths, nor took any refreſhment, but in common with the men, and when he ſaw there wanted hands, obliged his officers to work by his own example. He wrote a plain and accurate relation of all that happened during the expedition, and at his return verified every article of this account ſo fully to the ſtates general, that they gave him ſolemn thanks for his good ſervices, and offered him a conſiderable preſent, which he declined, ſaying, he fought the ſervice of his country only, and not a gratification for his ſervices.

When the famous battle in 1666 was fought between the Engliſh and Dutch for three days, he was ſent by the ſtates to take a full account of the whole affair: and he drew up one, from the beſt authorities he could obtain, which is juſtly eſteemed a maſter-piece in its kind, and is a proof of his being as capable of recording great actions, as of atchieving them.

In 1667, the penſionary finding a favourable conjuncture for executing the great deſign of the warm republicans, eſtabliſhed the perpetual edict, by which the office of ſtadtholder was for ever extinguiſhed, and the liberty of Holland, as it was ſuppoſed, fixed on an eternal baſis. In the year 1672, when the prince of Orange was elected captain and admiral general he abjured the Stadtholderſhip, which in a few months after he accepted. A tumult happened at Dort, and the people declared they would have the prince for ſtadtholder; to which place he came in perſon on their invitation, and accepted the office. Moſt of the other towns and provinces followed the example; and every ſedition aroſe from theſe pretences that the De Witt's plundered the ſtate, and were enemies to the houſe of Orange.

The penſionary begged his diſmiſſion from his poſt, which was granted, with thanks for his faithful ſervices. He did not affect buſineſs, when he ſaw it was no longer in his power to benefit the public, and he deplored in ſecret the misfortunes of his country, which from the higheſt proſperity, fell

as

as it were, all at once to the very brink of ruin. The invasion of the French, their rapid progress, their own intestine divisions spread every where, terror and confusion; and the prince of Orange's party heightened these confusions, in order to ruin the Dewitts. The mob were encouraged to pull down a house in which the pensionary was supposed to lye sick; an attempt was made to assassinate the two brothers on the same day, in different places; the count De Monthas, who had married their sister, was ordered to be arrested in his camp as a traytor, though he had behaved with the greatest bravery. Cornelius Dewitt, on the accusation of Ticklaer, an infamous barber, of a design of poisoning the prince, was imprisoned and condemned to exile, though his judges could not declare him guilty. The same ignominious wretch persuaded the people that he would be rescued out of prison, upon which they instantly armed, and surrounded the place, where it unfortunately happened the pensionary was with his brother: They broke open the doors, and insisted on their walking down, and barbarously murdered them. They carried their dead bodies to the gallows, where they hung the pensionary a foot higher than his brother, and afterwards mangling their corps, cut their cloaths in a thousand pieces, and sent them about the country, as trophies of conquest; and some of them cut out large pieces of their flesh, which they broiled and eat.

Thus fell this zealous patron of the glory and liberty of his native country, in the forty-seventh year of his age, the greatest genius of his time, the ablest politician in war, as well as peace; the atlas of the commonwealth. He was a frank sincere man, without fraud or artifice, unless his silence might be thought so.

Sir William Temple, who was well acquainted with his character, speaks of him, on various occasions, with the utmost esteem, and with the highest testimonies of praise and admiration. He observes, that when he was at the head of the government, he differed nothing in his manner of living, from an ordinary citizen. When he made visits, he was attended only by a single footman, and on common occasions he was frequently seen in the streets without any servant at all.

His office, for the first ten years, brought him in little more than 300*l.* and in the latter part of his life, not above 700*l.* per ann. He refused a gift of 10,000*l.* from the states general, because he thought it a bad precedent in the govern-

vernment. His fortune was much inferior to what, in our times, we see commonly raised by an under-clerk in a great office.

With great reason therefore, Sir William Temple, speaking of his death, observes, "He was a person that deserved another fate, and a better return from his country, after eighteen years spent in their ministry, without any care of his entertainments or ease, and little of his fortune. A man of unwearied industry, inflexible constancy, sound, clear and deep understanding, and untainted integrity, so that whenever he was blinded, it was by the passion he had for that which he esteemed the good and interest of his state. This testimony is justly due to him from all that were well acquainted with him, and is the more willingly paid, since there can be as little interest to flatter, as honour to reproach the dead". Observations on the United Provinces, p. 160.

Besides the works already mentioned, he wrote a book containing those maxims of government, upon which he acted; which will be a never fading monument to his immortal memory. It shews the true and genuine principles of policy, on which alone it is possible to erect an administration profitable at home, and which must command respect abroad. On the one hand are pointed out the mischiefs of tyranny, arbitrary power, authority derived from faction, monopolies, and every other species of corruption. On the other hand is explained the true method of acquiring and securing power, riches and peace, and of managing and extending trade; of supporting liberty without running into licentiousness, and of administring the commonwealth in such a manner, as that the possessors of power shall not be either envied or feared. A translation of it from the original Dutch, entituled, *The true Interest and political Maxims of the Republic of Holland*, has been printed in London; to the last edition of which, in 1746, are prefixed historical memoirs of the illustrious brothers Cornelius and John de Witt, by John Campbell, Esq; to whom we are obliged for the above particulars.

DODDRIDGE (Dr. PHILIP) was the son of Daniel Doddridge, an oilman in London, where he was born June the 26th, 1702. He was brought up in the early knowledge of religion by his pious parents, but was first initiated in the elements of the learned languages under one Mr. Stott,

a minister, who taught a private school in London. In the year 1712, he was removed to Kingston upon Thames.

About the time of his father's death, which happened in the year 1715, he was removed to a private school at St. Albans, under the care of a worthy and learned master, Mr. Nathaniel Wood. Here he happily commenced an acquaintance with Dr. Samuel Clark, minister of the dissenting congregation there; who became not only the instructor of his youth in the principles of religion; but his guardian, when a helpless orphan, and a generous and faithful friend in all his advancing years; for by his own and his friends contribution, he furnished him with means to pursue his studies. The dutchess of Bedford, being informed of his circumstances, character, and strong inclination to learning, by his uncle Philip Doddridge, then steward to that noble family, made him an offer that if he chose to be educated for the ministry of the church of England, and would go to either of its universities, she would support the expence of his education; and if she should live 'till he had taken orders, would provide for him in the church. This proposal he received with the warmest gratitude, but in the most respectful manner declined it; as he could not then satisfy his conscience to comply with the terms of *ministerial conformity*.

In October 1719, he was placed under the tuition of the reverend Mr. John Jennings, who kept an academy at Kibworth in Leicestershire, a gentleman of great learning and piety; and during the course of his studies at this place, he was noted for his diligent application to his proper business, serious spirit, and extraordinary care to improve his talents.

He was first settled as a minister at Kilworth, where he preached to a small congregation in an obscure village, and where he had much time to apply himself to study, which he did with indefatigable industry.

On Mr. Jennings's death, he succeeded to the care of his academy, and soon after was called to the care of a large dissenting congregation, where he carried his academy, and the number of his pupils increased. Here he spent the remainder of his life, which being entirely employed in his closet, in his academy, and in his congregation, cannot be supposed to afford many incidents to gain the attention of the generality of readers. He died at Lisbon, where he went for the recovery of his health; and his remains were interred in the burying ground belonging to the British factory there. A handsome monument was erected to his memory

memory in his meeting place at Northampton, at the expence of the congregation: and the following epitaph, drawn up by his friend, Gilbert Weſt, Eſq; inſcribed upon it.

To the Memory of
PHILIP DODDRIDGE, D.D.
Twenty-one Years Paſtor of this Church,
Director of a flouriſhing Academy,
And Author of many excellent Writings;
By which
His pious, benevolent, and indefatigable Zeal
To make Men wiſe, good and happy
Will far better be made known,
And perpetuated much longer
Than by this obſcure and periſhable Marble;
The humble Monument, not of his Praiſe,
But of their Eſteem, Affection and Regret,
Who knew him, lov'd him, and lament him;
And who are deſirous of recording,
In this Inſcription,
Their friendly but faithful Teſtimony
To the many amiable and Chriſtian Virtues,
That adorned his more private Character;
By which, tho' dead, he yet ſpeaketh,
And, ſtill preſent in Remembrance,
Forcibly, tho' ſilently admoniſheth
His once beloved and ever-grateful Flock.
He was born, June 26, 1702,
And died Oct. 26, 1751.
Aged 50.

We ſhall ſubjoin his plan of education, and an account of his works, extracted from memoirs of his life, character and writings, lately publiſhed by Job Orton, in one vol. 8vo.

One of the firſt things he expected of his pupils, was to learn Rich's ſhort hand, which he wrote himſelf, and in which his Lectures were written; that they might tranſcribe them, make extracts from the books they read and conſulted, with eaſe and ſpeed, and ſave themſelves many hours in their future compoſitions.

Care was taken in the firſt year of their courſe that they ſhould retain and improve that knowledge of Greek and Latin which they had acquired at ſchool, and gain ſuch knowledge of Hebrew, if they had not learnt it before, that

they might be able to read the Old Teſtament in its original language; a care very important and neceſſary to this end. Beſides the courſe of lectures in a morning, claſſical lectures were read every evening, generally by his aſſiſtant, but ſometimes by himſelf. If any of his pupils were deficient in their knowledge of Greek, the ſeniors, who were beſt ſkilled in it, were appointed to inſtruct them at other times. Thoſe of them who choſe it, were alſo taught French.

He was more and more convinced, the longer he lived, of the great importance of a learned as well as pious education for the miniſtry; and finding that ſome who came under his care, were not competently acquainted with claſſical knowledge, he formed a ſcheme to aſſiſt youths in their preparations for academical ſtudies, who diſcovered a promiſing genius and a ſerious temper. He met with encouragement in this ſcheme from the countenance and contribution of many of his friends, and had ſome inſtructed under his eye; but as it commenced about two years before his death, much progreſs could not be made in it. Syſtems of logic, rhetoric, geography and metaphyſics, were read during the firſt year of their courſe, and they were referred to particular paſſages in other authors upon theſe ſubjects, which illuſtrated the points on which the lectures had turned. To theſe were added lectures on the principles of geometry and algebra. Theſe ſtudies taught them to keep their attention fixed, to diſtinguiſh their ideas with accuracy, and to diſpoſe their arguments in a clear, conciſe and convincing manner.

After theſe ſtudies were finiſhed, they were introduced to the knowledge of trigonometry, conic ſections, and celeſtial mechanics.* A ſyſtem of natural and experimental philoſophy, comprehending mechanics, ſtatics, hydroſtaticks, pneumatics, and aſtronomy, was read to them; with references to the beſt authors on theſe ſubjects. This ſyſtem was illuſtrated by a neat and pretty large philoſophical apparatus, part of which was the gift of ſome of his friends, and the remainder purchaſed by a ſmall contribution from each of the ſtudents, at his entrance on that branch of ſcience.

* A collection of important propoſitions, taken chiefly from Sir Iſaac Newton, and demonſtrated, independent on the reſt; they relate eſpecially, tho' not only, to centripetal and centrifugal forces.

Some

Some other articles were touched upon, especially history, natural and civil; as the students proceeded in their course, in order to enlarge their understandings, and give them venerable ideas of the works and providence of God. A distinct view of the human body was given them, as it tended to promote their veneration and love for the great architect of this amazing frame, whose wonders of providential influence also, are so apparent in its support, nourishment and motion; and all concurred to render them agreeable and useful in conversation, and to subserve their honourable appearance in the ministry.

A large system of Jewish antiquities, which their tutor had drawn up, was read to them in the later years of their course, in order to illustrate numberless passages in the scriptures, which cannot be well understood without a knowledge of them in this branch of science; likewise they were referred to the best writers upon the subject. Lampe's epitome of ecclesiastical history, was the groundwork of a series of lectures on that subject; as was Buddæi Compendium Historiæ Philosophicæ, of lectures on the doctrines of the ancient philosophers, in their various sects.

But the chief object of their attention and study, during three years of their course, was his system of divinity in the largest extent of the word; including what is most material in pneumatology and ethics. In this compendium were contained, in as few words as perspicuity would admit, the most material things which had occurred to the authors observation, relating to the nature and properties of the human mind, the proof of the existence and attributes of God, the nature of moral virtue, the various branches of it, the means subservient to it, and the sanctions by which its precepts, considered as God's natural law, are inforced: under which head, the natural evidence of the immortality of the soul, was largely examined. To this was added some survey of what is, and generally has been, the state of virtue in the world. From whence the transition was easy to the need of a revelation, the encouragement to hope for it, and the nature of the evidence which might probably attend it. From hence the work naturally proceeded to the evidence produced in proof of that revelation which the scriptures contain. The genuineness, credibility, and inspiration of these sacred books, were then cleared up at large, and vindicated from the most considerable objections, which infidels have urged.

When these foundations were laid, the chief doctrines of scripture were drawn out into a large detail; those relating to the father, son and spirit; to the original and fallen state of man; to the scheme of our redemption by Christ, and the offices of the spirit; as the great agent in the redeemer's kingdom. The nature of the covenant of grace was particularly stated; and the several precepts and institutions of the gospel, with the views which it gives us of the concluding scenes of our world, and of the eternal state beyond it.

What seemed most evident on these heads, was thrown into the propositions; some of which were problematical; and the chief controversies relating to each, were thrown into the scholia, and all illustrated by a very large collection of references; containing, perhaps, one lecture with another, the substance of forty or fifty octavo pages; in which the sentiments and reasonings of the most considerable authors on all these heads, might be seen in their own words. It was the business of the students to read and contract these references, in the intervals between the lectures; of which only three were given in a week, and sometimes but two.

This was the author's capital work as a tutor; he had spent much labour upon it, and was continually enriching it with his remarks on any new productions upon the several subjects handled in it.

This system his pupils transcribed: it is now published, and the world will judge of its value and suitableness to answer the end proposed. Critical lectures on the New Testament were weekly delivered, which the students were permitted and encouraged to transcribe, to lead them to the better knowledge of the divine oracles. These contained his remarks on the language, meaning, and design of the sacred writers, and the interpretations and criticisms of the most considerable commentators. Many of these he has inserted in the family expositor.

In the last year of the course, a set of lectures on preaching and the pastoral care, was given; these contained general directions concerning the method to be taken to furnish them for the work of preaching; the characters of the best practical writers and commentators upon the bible, many particular rules for the composition of sermons, their proper style, the choice and arrangement of thoughts, and the delivery of them; directions relating to public prayer, exposition,

poſition, catechiſing, the adminiſtration of the ſacraments, and paſtoral viſits: to theſe were added many general maxims for their converſation and conduct as miniſters, and a variety of prudential rules, for their behaviour in particular circumſtances and connections in which they might be placed.

While the ſtudents were purſuing theſe important ſtudies, ſome lectures were given them on civil law, the hieroglyphics, and mythology of the ancients; the Engliſh hiſtory, particularly the hiſtory of nonconformity, and the principles on which a ſeparation from the church of England is founded. The tutor principally inſiſted upon thoſe laid down by Dr. Calamy, in his introduction to the ſecond volume of his defence of moderate nonconformity.

One day in every week was ſet apart for public exerciſes; at theſe times the tranſlations and orations of the junior ſtudents were read and examined; thoſe who had entered on the ſtudy of pneumatology and ethics, produced, in their turns, theſes on the ſeveral ſubjects aſſigned them, which were mutually oppoſed and defended. Thoſe who had finiſhed ethics delivered homilies (as they were called, to diſtinguiſh them from ſermons) on the natural and moral perfections of God, and the ſeveral branches of moral virtue; while the ſenior ſtudents brought analyſes of ſcripture, the ſchemes of ſermons, and afterwards the ſermons themſelves, which they ſubmitted to the examination and correction of their tutor. In this part of his work he was very exact, careful and friendly; eſteeming his remarks on their compoſitions more uſeful to young preachers, than any general rules of compoſition which could be offered them by thoſe who were themſelves moſt eminent in the profeſſion.

In this view he furniſhed them with ſubordinate thoughts, and proper ſcriptures for proof or illuſtration, retrenching what was ſuperfluous, and adding what was wanting. It was his care, through the whole courſe of their ſtudies, that his pupils might have ſuch a variety of lectures, weekly, as might engage their minds without diſtracting them. While they were attending and ſtudying lectures of the greateſt importance, ſome of leſs importance, tho' uſeful in themſelves, were given in the intervals; theſe had generally ſome connexion with the former; and all were adapted to make the man of God perfect, thoroughly furniſhed unto all good works. He contrived that they ſhould have as much to read between each lecture, as might keep them well em-

ployed, allowing due time for neceſſary relaxations, and the reading practical writers; he recommended it to them, and ſtrongly inſiſted upon it, that they ſhould converſe with ſome of theſe daily, eſpecially on the lord's day, in order to ſubſerve at once, the improvement of the chriſtian and the miniſter: and he frequently reminded them, that it argued a great defect of underſtanding, as well as of real piety, if they were negligent herein. He often examined what books they read beſides thoſe to which they were referred in their lectures, and directed them to thoſe which were beſt ſuited to their age, capacities, and intended profeſſion, and in this reſpect they enjoyed a great privilege; as they had the uſe of a large and valuable library, conſiſting of ſeveral thouſands of volumes; many of them the doctor had purchaſed himſelf, others were the donations of his friends, or their ſeveral authors; and each ſtudent, at his admiſſion, contributed a ſmall ſum towards enlarging the collection; the ſtudent's name inſerted in the book or books purchaſed with his contribution, and it was conſidered as his gift.

To this library the ſtudents had acceſs at all times, under ſome prudent regulations as to the time of keeping the books. The tutor was ſenſible that a well furniſhed library would be a ſnare rather than a benefit to a ſtudent, except he had the advice of a more experienced friend in the choice of thoſe he ſhould read; as he might throw away his time in thoſe which were of little importance, or anticipate the peruſal of others which might more properly be reſerved to ſome future time. To prevent this, he ſometimes gave his pupils lectures on the books in the library, going over the ſeveral ſhelves in order, informing them of the character of each book and its author, if known; at what period of their courſe, and with what ſpecial views particular books ſhould be read, and which of them it was deſirable they ſhould be moſt familiarly acquainted, and furniſhed with, when they ſettled in the world.

His pupils took hints of theſe lectures, which at once diſplayed the ſurpriſing extent of his reading and knowledge, and were in many reſpects very uſeful to them. The doctor's manner of lecturing was well adapted to engage the attention and love of his pupils, and promote their diligent ſtudy of the lectures. When the claſs aſſembled, he examined them in the laſt lecture, whether they underſtood his reaſoning; what the authors referred to ſaid on the ſubject; whether he had given them a juſt view of their ſentiments, arguments

ments and objections; or omitting any that were important. He expected from them, an account of the reasoning, demonstrations, scriptures or facts contained in the lecture and references.

He allowed and encouraged them to propose any objections which might arise in their own minds, or which they met with in the authors referred to, of which they did not think there was a sufficient solution in the lecture; or to mention any texts that were misapplied, or from which particular consequences might not be fairly drawn, and to propose others, which either confirmed or contradicted what he had advanced; and if at any time their objections were petulant or impertinent, he patiently heard, and mildly answered them.

He was solicitous that they should thoroughly understand his lectures, and what he said for the illustration of them: if he observed any of them inattentive, or thought they did not sufficiently understand what he was saying, he would ask them what he had said, that he might keep up their attention, and know whether he expressed himself clearly; he put on no magisterial airs, never intimidated nor discouraged them, but always addressed with the freedom and tenderness of a father: he never expected nor desired that they should blindly follow his sentiments, but permitted and encouraged them to judge for themselves. To assist them herein, he laid before them what he apprehended to be the truth, with all perspicuity, and impartially stated all objections to it; he never concealed the difficulties which affected any question, but referred them to writers on both sides, without hiding any from their inspection. He frequently and warmly urged them not to take their system of divinity from any man, or body of men, but from the word of God. The Bible was always referred, and appealed to upon every point in question, to which it could be supposed to give any light.

Of his honesty and candour in this respect, the world has had sufficient proof in his theological lectures. He resolutely checked any appearance of bigotry and uncharitableness, and endeavoured to cure them by shewing the guilty persons the weakness of their understandings, and what might be said in defence of those principles which they disliked; reminding them, at the same time, of the great learning and excellent character of many who espoused them.

We

We are now to consider him as an author, in which character he is in much reputation, among many of the friends of virtue and religion, of various persuasions in these nations, in our colonies, and upon the continent. He was not fond of controversy, and was determined, if he could possibly avoid it, never to engage in any of those disputes which have been, and still are, agitated among protestants. He had often seen and lamented this as the event of many a voluminous controversy; that men of contrary parties, sat down more attached to their own opinions then they were at the beginning, and much more estranged in their affections: he left, therefore, this work to others.

The first piece he published (except some papers in the Present State of the Republic of Letters) can scarcely be called controversial, though it was an answer to another. This was entitled,

Free Thoughts on the most probable Means of reviving the Dissenting Interest. Occasioned by the late Enquiry into the Causes of its Decay: addressed to the author of that Enquiry. 1730.

He treats the author with great civility, and instead of criticising upon his performance, offers some remarks which may be of general use; and they deserve the regard of all ministers. He points out the principal reasons, why many learned and good men are so unpopular and unsuccessful; and hath shewn great knowledge of human nature, and what careful observations he hath made on the dispositions of mankind. This tract is little known, especially by our brethren of the established church, but at its first publication it met with a favourable reception among persons of different parties and sentiments; and it deserves to be read as a model of a candid, polite manner of remarking upon another author's writings and opinions.

The only proper controversy that he was ever engaged in, was with the author of a treatise entitled, *Christianity not founded on Arguments*, &c. published in the year 1742, to whom he wrote three letters: which were published soon after one another, in 1743.

The author of this treatise, under the form of a most orthodox and zealous christian, pretends to cry up the immediate testimony of the spirit, and asserts its absolute necessity in order to the belief of the gospel; while at the same time he endeavours to expose all kind of rational evidence by which it could be supported, and advances several very

very cunning insinuations against the truth of it, in the most pernicious view. Dr. Doddridge, therefore, chose to publish some remarks upon it, not only to defend Christianity in general, but to explain and support some important truths of it, particularly the agency of the divine spirit, which some had denied, because others had misrepresented. He thought this treatise affected the foundation of natural as well as revealed religion, and that the ludicrous turns given to scriptures in it, and the air of burlesque and irony which runs through it, were very unbecoming a wise and benevolent man, or the infinite moment of the question in debate.

But while he thought himself called by providence to plead the cause of the gospel, in the name of the God of truth, he was careful to do it in a manner worthy of him, and which might not offend him as the God of love: he therefore addresses the author with the greatest calmness, seriousness and compassion, endeavouring to awaken his conscience, while he confuted his arguments.

These answers met with much acceptance in the world, and he had letters of thanks for them from some persons of distinguished rank and abilities. The third part, was esteemed, by many judicious persons, the best illustration, and the most rational, full defence of the spirits influences upon the human heart, which had been published.

In 1747 he published some remarkable passages in the life of colonel James Gardiner, who was slain by the rebels at the battle of Preston Pans, Sept. 21, 1745.

He designed by this work, not merely to perform a tribute of gratitude to the memory of an invaluable friend, but of duty to God and his fellow creatures, as he had a chearful hope that the narrative would, under a divine blessing, be the means of spreading a warm and lively sense of religion. He thought the colonel's character would command some peculiar regard, as it shone amidst the many temptations of a military life. This piece has gone through several editions, and the author had the pleasure to hear of some instances in which it had answered his desires and hopes; though many thought, and perhaps justly, that he too much indulged the emotions of private friendship, and affection, in the composition.

These were all the writings our author published, except his practical ones. He esteemed an endeavour to set a man right in religious opinions, which we apprehend to be important, the second office of Christian friendship; and that of

of attempting to reform his morals undoubtedly the first: and he attempted the second in this public manner, no farther than he thought it necessary to secure the former.

The first practical piece he published, was, *Sermons on the Education of Children*, 1732. This he intended principally for the use of his own congregation; to supply, in some measure, that want of more frequent personal instructions on the subject, which his care of his pupils necessarily occasioned. These discourses contain a variety of important advices, and affecting motives, in a little compass, and have been very useful to assist parents in this difficult work. His tender concern for the rising generation shewed itself in his sermons to young people, published in 1735; and in his principles of the Christian religion, in verse, for the use of children and youth, published in 1743. In this composition, which was drawn up by the desire of his friend, Dr. Clark, he hath happily united ease, plainness and elegance. And here I may also mention his prefixing a recommendatory preface to a small piece, entitled, Familiar Dialogues for Children, which is well adapted to instruct them in their duty to God and Man, and preserve them from the vice and follies of childhood and youth, at the same time that it agreeably entertains and amuses them.

In 1736 he published ten sermons on the power and grace of Christ, and the evidences of his glorious gospel. These three last, on the evidences of the gospel, were, in some later editions, by the particular desire of one of the first dignitaries of the church of England, printed so as to be had separate from the former. They contain a sufficient defence of Christianity, and are well adapted to the use of those whose office calls them to defend it.

It gave the author singular pleasure to know that these sermons were the means of convincing two gentlemen of a liberal education and distinguished abilities, who had been deists, that Christianity was true and divine: And one of them, who had set himself zealously to prejudice others against the evidences and contents of the gospel, became a zealous preacher, and an ornament of the religion he had once denied and despised.

In 1741, the doctor published some practical discourses on regeneration. In 1745, he published another practical treatise, entitled, *The Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul, illustrated in a Course of serious and practical Addresses, suited to Persons of every Character and Circumstance; with a de-*

a devout Meditation or Prayer added to each Chapter. Dr. Watts had projected such a work himself, but his growing infirmities prevented his execution of it. He recommended it, therefore, to Dr. Doddridge, imagining him the fittest person of his acquaintance to execute it in a manner that would be acceptable and useful to the world. It was with some reluctance he undertook such a work, amidst his many other weighty concerns. But Dr. Watts's heart was so much set upon the design, and he urged his undertaking it with so much importunity, that he could not deny his request, after having been honoured with his friendship for many years, and receiving much assistance and encouragement from him, in several of his undertakings for the good of the church.

After this work was finished, Dr. Watts revised as much of it as his health would admit. It is indeed, a body of practical divinity and christian experience, and contains, as it were, the substance of all the author's preaching; and, considering how comprehensive it is, there is hardly any single treatise which may be more serviceable to young ministers and students, if they would make it familiar to their minds, and form their discourses upon this model. This book was received with much esteem by several persons of great eminence for rank, learning and piety, both clergy and laity in the established church; and who, in a very respectful manner, returned the author their thanks for this attempt to revive religion. A person of distinguished learning and goodness, always carried it with him, declaring that it was every thing on the subject of serious and practical religion. The many editions it has gone through in a few years, with the author's consent, not to mention a pirated edition or two, and its having been reprinted in America and Scotland, shew how well it has been received in the world.

The author was favoured with many letters from different parts of these kingdoms, America and Holland, giving him an account how useful it had been for the conversion, edification and comfort of many persons; and perhaps there is no practical book better calculated for general usefulness. Besides these, he published two sermons on salvation by grace; several single sermons, some on particular occasions, and charges delivered at the ordination of some of his brethren. There were circumstances relating to each, that led him to believe they might be useful to the public, especially

eſpecially to thoſe who deſired the publication, or to whom they were firſt addreſſed.

His plain and ſerious addreſs to the maſter of a family, on the important ſubject of family religion, deſerves particular notice, as it has paſſed through ſeveral editions, been very ſerviceable to miniſters, who by putting it into the hands of maſters of prayerleſs families, might excite them to their duty, without being expoſed to thoſe inconveniences, which a perſonal admonition might in ſome caſes, and with ſome tempers, be attended: and the author's reaſoning is ſo plain and forcible, as to leave thoſe inexcuſable, who, after reading it, will continue in this ſhameful and pernicious neglect.

Since his deceaſe, his leſſer pieces have been reprinted, in three ſmall volumes: but his capital work was, *The Family Expoſitor, containing a Verſion and Paraphraſe of the New Teſtament, with critical Notes, and a practical Improvement of each Section, in ſix Volumes of Quarto.* He had been preparing for this work from his entrance on the miniſtry, and kept it in view in the future courſe of his ſtudies.

It has been already obſerved, that his works have been much read and eſteemed in theſe kingdoms, and our colonies; I would add that the moſt conſiderable of them have been tranſlated into foreign languages, and publiſhed abroad.

His ſermons on regeneration, ſalvation by grace, on the power and grace of Chriſt, and his letter on family prayer, have been tranſlated into Dutch; The Memoirs of Col. Gardiner, into the Dutch, French, and German languages; The Riſe and Progreſs of Religion, into Dutch, German, Daniſh and French: it is obſervable, that the tranſlation of it into French, was undertaken by the particular encouragement of the late prince and princeſs of Orange, and many of the gentry of Holland. A proteſtant prince of the empire, wrote to the undertaker of it, promiſing to recommend it to thoſe about him. Many perſons of quality and rich citizens in Germany and Switzerland, were ſubſcribers to it. A pious miniſter of Wales, tranſlated it into the Welch language, that it might be read by thoſe of his congregation who did not underſtand Engliſh; and it would have been printed, could ſufficient encouragement have been procured.

Some learned men undertook to tranſlate the former volumes of the Family Expoſitor into German; but an oppoſition was made to its publication by ſome of the Lutheran clergy,

clergy, from an apprehenſion that his interpretation of particular paſſages, and his reflections upon them, might not agree with their eſtabliſhed principles, or form of church government; therefore, the perſons concerned in the tranſlation, firſt publiſhed his ſermons on regeneration, in that language; and the moderation and candour expreſſed in them, quieted the oppoſition, and the work was compleated. Theſe writings, thus tranſlated and publiſhed, have been well received abroad, particularly in Holland, Germany and Switzerland.

Since the author's death, a volume of his hymns hath been publiſhed, and his theological lectures, of which ſome account was given above. He intended, had God ſpared his life, to have publiſhed a new tranſlation of the minor prophets with a commentary on them, a ſermon to children, ſome ſacramental meditations, and a diſſertation on the Jewiſh proſelytes; defending that opinion concerning them, which he mentioned, and in ſome of his notes upon the acts of the apoſtles. In this laſt tract he had made conſiderable progreſs, but it is too imperfect to appear in the world.

Beſides his works above mentioned, he publiſhed a ſhort account of the life of Mr. Thomas Steffe, one of his pupils, prefixed to ſome of his ſermons, which were printed by the earneſt deſire of the congregation where he was ſettled, and a dedication of an abridgment of Mr. David Brainerd's journal of his miſſion among the Indians of New Jerſey and Penſilvania, to the honourable ſociety for promoting chriſtian knowledge in the highlands of Scotland, and in popiſh and infidel parts of the world, by which ſociety Mr. Brainerd was employed in this work, and of which ſociety our author was one of the correſponding members.

He alſo publiſhed a ſmall piece of Mr. Some's concerning inoculation of the ſmall pox, which was written and publiſhed principally to remove the common objection, from a religious ſcruple. In 1748 he reviſed the expoſitory works and other remains of archbiſhop Leighton, and tranſlated his Latin prelections, which were printed together in two volumes at Edinburgh.

DODSLEY (Robert) a late eminent bookſeller and ingenious writer, was born at Mansfield in Nottinghamſhire, in the year 1703. He was not indebted to education for his literary fame, for he had no knowledge, as he himſelf informs us of the learned languages.

O na-

O native Sherwood! happy were thy bard,
Might theſe his rural notes, to future time,
Boaſt of tall groves, that nodding o'er thy plain,
Roſe to their tuneful melody. But ah!
Beneath the feeble efforts of a muſe
Untutor'd by the lore of Greece or Rome;
A ſtranger to the fair Caſtalian ſprings,
Whence happier poets inſpiration draw,
And the ſweet magic of perſwaſive ſong,
The weak preſumption, the fond hope expires.

It is ſaid, that at his firſt ſetting out in life, he was a livery ſervant to a perſon of quality. But an excellent natural genius, an eager thirſt after knowledge, and an early paſſion for books; and reading ſoon raiſed him to an higher ſphere. He wrote an elegant little piece entitled, *The Toy Shop*, a juſt and good-natured rebuke to faſhionable abſurdity: the merit of which recommended him to the notice of Mr. Pope, who continued from that time his warm friend and zealous patron. This dramatic entertainment was exhibited at Covent Garden theatre, in the year 1735, with very great applauſe.

In the year following, another piece of the ſame kind, entitled *The King and the Miller of Mansfield*, was produced by him, and received with equal favour. From the ſucceſs of theſe attempts he was enabled to take up the buſineſs of a bookſeller. In this ſtation, Mr. Pope's recommendation and his own merit and good ſenſe, ſoon procured him, not only the countenance of perſons of the firſt abilities, but alſo of thoſe of the firſt rank, and in a few years raiſed him to the greateſt eminence in his profeſſion. His ſucceſs and elevation only diſplayed the amiableneſs of his character in a fairer light. He ſtill retained his native modeſty, humility and integrity, the warmeſt gratitude to his benefactors, and the moſt active zeal to encourage learning and genius.

He died at Durham, where he was on a viſit to his friend Mr. Spence, in the year 1764, and of his age, ſixty-one. His dramatic works, beſides thoſe which have been mentioned, are

Sir John Cockle at Court.

Blind Beggar of Bethnal Green.

Triumph of Peace, a maſque.

Cleone, a Tragedy. Annexed to this tragedy, is an ode, entitled, *Melpomene, or the Regions of Terrour and Pity.*

Be-

Beſides theſe, he publiſhed a collection of his own works, under the modeſt title of *Trifles*, in one vol. 8vo. and *Public Virtue*, a poem, in 4to.

A Collection of Poems by different Hands, in 6 *vol.* 12*mo.* and, *A Collection of old Plays, in* 12 *vol.* of the ſame ſize.

DUCHAL (JAMES) a late pious and learned miniſter among the diſſenters, was born in Ireland. He had his early education under the direction of an uncle, a venerable and learned man. His preparatory ſtudies were greatly aſſiſted by the well known and juſtly admired Mr. Abernethy; and no pupil could profit more by his example and precept. He afterwards finiſhed his courſe of ſtudy at the univerſity of Glaſgow, which, in teſtimony of regard to his merit, conferred on him the degree of doctor in divinity: but he owed more to the endowments of nature and his own induſtry, than to any ſchool of learning.

He reſided for ten or eleven years at Cambridge, as the paſtor of a ſmall congregation there; where he enjoyed his beloved retirement, the advantage of books, and of learned converſation, which he improved with the greateſt diligence. On Mr. Abernethy's removal from Antrim, he ſucceeded him in that place, and on the death of the ſaid worthy perſon, he was choſen to be miniſter to the proteſtant diſſenting congregation of Woodſtreet, Dublin. In this ſituation he continued to the time of his death, which happened on the fourth of May, 1761, when he had compleated his ſixty-fourth year.

It is very remarkable, and ſomething worth recording of him, that, during his reſidence here, when he was in the decline of life, and of a valetudinary habit of body, and had likewiſe frequent avocations in the way of his profeſſion, he compoſed and wrote ſermons to an amount almoſt beyond belief, more, it appears on the beſt computation, than ſeven hundred. From this maſs, a collection was taken after his death, without being at all ſelected, and publiſhed in three volumes, octavo, in London, 1764. They are moſtly on new and uncommon ſubjects; and though his diſcourſes cannot be ſuppoſed to bear a ſtrict critical examination, yet a vein of ſtrong manly ſenſe and rational piety runs through the whole. The reader, who peruſes them with ſimplicity of ſpirit, with the purpoſe of becoming wiſer and better, will not loſe his labour, he will find a rich variety of intereſting matter, ſtrong reaſoning, juſt ſentiments of religion,

often enforced by a pathetic animated manner, happily conſpiring at once to enlighten the underſtanding, and perſuade the heart.

During his life, he publiſhed a volume of excellent diſcourſes on the preſumptive arguments in favour of the Chriſtian religion; and many occaſional tracts both in England and Ireland.

DYER (JOHN) born in the year 1700, was the ſecond ſon of Robert Dyer, Eſq; of Aberglaſney in Carmarthenſhire, South Wales; a ſolicitor of an uncommon capacity, and of no ſmall note in that country: who, impatient for his improvement and learning, ſent him early to a public ſchool, and removed him to ſeveral, till he was fixed at laſt to his ſatisfaction, together with his three brothers at Weſtminſter, under Dr. Freind, then head maſter. Whence, after ſome ſtay, he was called away to attend and be inſtructed in the occupation of his father: but not liking that buſineſs, and his father ſoon after dying, he ſettled himſelf with Mr. Richardſon, an eminent painter in Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, fond of the art of drawing from his childhood, and his imagination glowing and ſtrong.

To obtain a ſpeedier proficiency in this pleaſing art, he travelled into Italy, viſited with care, moſt of the remarkable cities there, thoſe particularly where any remains of antiquity were to be found; but chiefly he made Rome his reſidence, whence he drew the materials of that inſtructive and moral poem called, *The Ruins of Rome*, forming his ideas of what he really ſaw, with an uncommon juſtneſs and exactneſs of deſcription, where his fancy is lively tho' reſtrained.

Upon his return to England, his ill health, his love for books, ſolitude and reflection, gave him a deſire of putting on the gown, and entring into the church. He was ordained by the biſhop of Lincoln, had a law degree conferred on him at Cambridge; married a ſiſter of Mr. Strong Endſor, of Warwickſhire, and reſided for ſometime at Calthorp, in the ſame county; till he was preſented, by Sir John Heathcote, to the living of Coningſby in Lincolnſhire; and very ſoon after, by the late chancellor, lord Hardwick, to another in the neighbourhood. From that time till his death, which happened a few years after, he made Coningſby his reſidence. He left four children behind him, three daughters and a ſon.

His

His poetical works, that were publiſhed, were *Grongar Hill. The Ruins of Rome. The Fleece* (which his ill health hardly permitted him to finiſh) and ſeveral anonymous little pieces of his crept into the world before, in the different publications of his poetical acquaintance, in Lewis's miſcellaneous poems particularly; but his name was not ſet to any of them.

He left behind him ſeveral ſermons, ſome poems, none of which are yet publiſhed.

E.

EDMONDES (Sir THOMAS, Knt.) was the fifth and youngeſt ſon of Thomas Edmondes, head cuſtomer of the port of Towlye, in Cornwall, and of Plymouth in Devonſhire; at which place he was born about the year 1563. We are in the dark with regard to the place of his education, but Sir Thomas Edmondes, comptroller of the houſhold to queen Elizabeth, introduced him to court, and he was initiated into public buſineſs, under that accompliſhed ſtateſman Sir Francis Walſingham. Through his recommendation he was employed by the queen in ſeveral embaſſies, in which he was found truſty and ſufficient, and acquitted himſelf of every thing committed to his charge, to her ſatisfaction.

We have, in him, a remarkable inſtance of her parſimony; for when he was appointed her reſident at the court of France, his ſalary was but twenty ſhillings a day. This allowance was ſo ill paid, or ſo inſufficient for his ſubſiſtence, that he was obliged to repreſent, in the moſt pathetic terms, his diſtreſs, in a letter to the lord treaſurer; in which, after ſaying how much he was indebted to one Mr. Smith's charity and pity; who had not only lent him, but alſo given him extraordinary credit for money: he adds, "It is to "many known the poor life I do here lead, under the "burden of this heavy expence, far above my power to "bear; proteſting to your lordſhip, in the faith of a chriſ-"tian, ſuch to be my preſent miſery, as I have not the "means wherewith to put a good garment on my back, to "appear in honeſt company." To make him ſome amends, however, or to requite ſome acceptable ſervice he had done, ſhe made him a grant of the office of ſecretary for the French tongue. Birch's Hiſtorical View of his Negociations, p. 11, 12.

When Sir Henry Neville was appointed ambaſſador to the French court, he was recalled, to his great ſatisfaction, and returned with the greateſt character, and warmeſt recommendations from that gentleman. He was ſoon after ſent to Bruſſels, to archduke Albert, governor of the Netherlands, with inſtructions to treat of a peace, and was appointed one of the commiſſioners for the treaty of Bologne. About this time he was appointed one of the clerks of the privy council: And, in the year 1601, he was ſent to the French king to complain of the many acts of injuſtice committed by his ſubjects againſt the Engliſh merchants; and he was afterwards appointed one of the commiſſioners for ſettling, with the two French ambaſſadors, theſe depredations, and preventing them for the future.

An. 1599.

He was knighted by king James the firſt, and was employed by that prince in the moſt important negociations of his reign. He obtained from him, a reverſionary grant of the office of clerk of the crown; and in the year 1616, was made comptroller of the king's houſhold, and a privy councellor.

He was choſen one of the repreſentatives for the borough of Wilton, though he was then abſent, and ambaſſador at Bruſſels, in the parliament which was prevented from meeting by the diſcovery of the gun-powder-plot, about which he ſent the miniſtry ſeveral notices, which he learned at Bruſſels.

On the nineteenth of January, 1618, he was advanced to the place of treaſurer of the houſhold; and was recommended, though without ſucceſs, to the poſt of ſecretary of ſtate, which none was better qualified to diſcharge. In the firſt and ſecond parliaments of King Charles the firſt, he was elected one of the repreſentatives for the univerſity of Oxford; in which, ſome of the ſpeeches which he made are printed, and by which, as David Lloyd obſerves, he angered the faction with his principles.

Ephemeris Parliamentaria, fol. Lond. 1654. p. 30.

In 1629, he was commiſſioned to go ambaſſador to the French court, to carry king Charles's ratification, and to receive Lewis the XIIIth's oath for the performance of the treaty of peace lately concluded between them. With this honourable commiſſion he cloſed all his foreign employments; and after having enjoyed, for about ten years, an honourable and peaceful retreat, he departed this life September the 20th, 1639. He was a man of uncommon penetration and indefatigable induſtry; of a firm and unſhaken reſolu-

Peck's Defid. Cur. V. 2 B. 14. p. 18.

reſolution in the diſcharge of his duty, beyond the influence of terror, flattery or corruption; and a zealous ſupporter of the proteſtant intereſt in his negociations at the French court. Biog. Brit.

Lloyd ſays he uſed to puzzle the catholicks about ſix records. 1. The original of Conſtantine's grant of Rome to the Pope. 2. St. Mark's grant of the Adriatic Gulph to Venice. 3. The Salique law in France. 4. The inſtrument whereby king John paſſed away England to the Pope. 5. The letter of king Lucius. And, 6. The ordinal of the conſecration at the Nag's-head.

The French court dreaded his experience and abilities; and, as appears from the letters of their prime miniſters to their ambaſſadors in England, uſed all means to procure him to be employed elſewhere. "Whoever, ſays one of "them, can underhand divert this ſtroke, will, in my "opinion, do good ſervice; but I would not openly oppoſe "the appointment of him, for if it does not ſucceed, it "will only ſerve to exaſperate *the little man*, who has "ſpirit and courage enough." Lettres a Mon. de la Boderie edit. Amſterd. 8vo, 1733. tom. 1. p. 297, &c.

His letters and papers, in twelve volumes in folio, were once in the poſſeſſion of ſecretary Thurloe, and afterwards of the lord chancellor Somers. Several of them, together with abſtracts from the reſt, were publiſhed by Dr. Birch, in a book entituled, *An Hiſtorical View of the Negotiations between the Courts of England, France and Bruſſels, from the year* 1592 *to* 1617. *Lond.* 1749. 8*vo*.

Here are alſo ſeveral letters of his in the three volumes of *Memorials of Affairs of State, publiſhed by Edm. Sawyer, Eſq; Lond.* 1725.

EDWARD the Black Prince, ſo called from wearing black armour, who makes a conſiderable figure in the Engliſh hiſtory, was the eldeſt ſon of Edward the third, and queen Philippa, and was born June the 13th, 1330.

Before he was ſeven years of age, he was created, by his royal father, duke of Cornwall, being the firſt duke created in England, and had the ſtannaries, or tin-mines of Cornwall, together with the coinage, and the iſſues and profits ariſing from thence, granted to him.

In the thirteenth year of his age, he was created prince of Wales, the king inveſting him with a coronet, a gold ring and ſilver rod, and adding lands, of a good value in Wales, to his former poſſeſſions, to enable him to main-

tain the part of a prince. When he was just turned of sixteen years of age, he attended his father in the wars in France; commanded the first line or battalion in the famous battle of Cressy, and obtained the sole honour of that glorious day. He took up the standard of the king of Bohemia, who had joined king Philip, and lost his life in the action, which was embroidered with ostrich feathers, and the motto, ICH DIEN, which he bore afterwards in his coronet, and which are called, to this day, the prince's arms.

He obtained another memorable victory near Poictiers, with an army of 8000 men over 60,000 French, took their king John and his son Philip prisoners, and brought them in triumph to London, but at the same time, treated them with the greatest humanity. The battle of Najarra too, may add to the lustre of his military fame, by which he restored Don Pedro to the throne of Castille, who had lately been deposed by his bastard brother.

He died in the forty-sixth year of his age, in his father's life-time, and was interred in the cathedral church of Canterbury. He married the lady Joanna, the daughter of Edmund, earl of Kent (brother to king Edward the second) who was a widow of celebrated beauty, and usually called, The Fair Countess of Kent.

It is observed of this prince, that he never engaged in any siege or battle in which he was not victorious: but his justice, clemency and generosity, the sweetness of his disposition, unprecedented affability and condescension, made him the delight of mankind. And historians observe what seems to be almost peculiar to himself, that never any one spoke ill of him.

F.

Livy. Plutarch. Valerius Maximus.

FABIUS MAXIMUS (QUINTUS) surnamed Cunctator, did the utmost service to his country during the second Punic war. He was five times consul; and during his first consulship in 521, from the building of Rome, he defeated the Ligurians. The consul Flaminius having lost the battle of Trasimenum in 573, Fabius was elected prodictator, because the consul, whose right it was to name a dictator, was absent, and there was no precedent of a dictator being nominated by the people. After having performed several religious acts upon his entrance into his office, he set out for

for the army, where he entered into a new method of beating Hannibal, which was by wearying him out, without coming to blows. This made them give him the name of Cunctator; and the Romans not comprehending his intentions, they imputed it to cowardice.

They deprived Fabius of part of his authority, by making Minucius his lieutenant, who thereby became his equal. He continually committing miſtakes, and Fabius having the generoſity to help him out of the danger he had flung himſelf into, the Romans quickly acknowledged the injuſtice they had done him. After the battle of Cannæ, they were ſtill more ſenſible of what importance it was to purſue his plan. At laſt he wearied Hannibal ſo, that he was not in a condition to undertake any thing in Italy. He retook Tarentum from him: having made an agreement with him for the redemption of priſoners, and the Romans refuſing to ratify it, he ſold all his effects that he might keep his word.

During his laſt conſulſhip, he made Hannibal quite deſpair of doing any thing to his detriment, he having tried every method of forcing Fabius to an engagement. The Carthaginians ſeeing that all his attempts were fruitleſs, ſent him word, that if he was ſo great a captain as he would be thought, he ſhould come down into the plain and fight. Fabius very coolly anſwered; if Hannibal himſelf was as great a captain as he thought himſelf to be, he ſhould force him to a battle.

The preciſe time of Fabius's death is not known, ſo far is certain, that he was alive when Scipio undertook to carry the war into Africa, and that he vigorouſly oppoſed that expedition. He had a ſon, called Quintus Fabius Maximus: during whoſe conſulſhip, ſeeing his father come to him without getting off his horſe, he made him alight: when the great man embracing his ſon, "I was willing, ſaid he "to him, to ſee if you knew what it was to be a conſul."

FABRICIUS (Baron) one of the fineſt gentlemen of his time, and known to the public by his letters relating to the tranſactions of the famous Charles the XIIth, during his reſidence in the Ottoman empire, was ſprung from a good family in Germany. His father was preſident of Zell for king George the firſt, as elector of Hanover, and he had a brother who held a conſiderable office in that prince's ſervice. The baron, of whom we are ſpeaking, as ſoon

as he had finiſhed his ſtudies, went into Holſtein, and was very early taken into the ſervice of that court, where his talents were much eſteemed, and he was ſent from thence, by the duke adminiſtrator, with a public character to his Swediſh majeſty, while he continued at Bender. He was then in the flower of his youth, had a good perſon, pleaſing addreſs, great accompliſhments, and no vanity. He ſoon ſtood very high in the good graces of that prince; accompanied him in his exerciſes, was very frequently at his table, and ſpent hours alone with him in his cloſet. He it was that gave him a turn to reading; and it was out of his hand, that monarch ſnatched the book, when he tore from it the eight ſatyrs of Boileau, in which Alexander the Great is repreſented as a madman. He had but one enemy in the court, viz. general Daldorff, who was made priſoner by the Tartars, when they ſtormed the king's camp at Bender. Fabricius took pains to find him out, releated him, and ſupplied him with money; which ſo entirely vanquiſhed the general, that he afterwards became a warm friend.

This amiable perſon was likewiſe in favour with king Staniſlaus, and with our own monarch, king George the firſt, whom he accompanied in his laſt journey to Hanover, and who may be ſaid to have died in his arms. A tranſlation of his genuine letters in Engliſh, containing the beſt accounts relating to the *Northern Hero*, during his reſidence in Turkey, was publiſhed in one vol. 8vo. in London, 1761.

FIELDING (Henry) a well known and juſtly celebrated writer of our own time, was born at Sharphard Park, in Somerſetſhire, April 22, 1707. His father Edmund Fielding ſerved under the duke of Marlborough, and arrived at the rank of lieutenant-general. He was grandſon to the earl of Denbigh, and nearly related to the duke of Kingſton. His mother was the daughter of judge Gould, the grandfather of the preſent Sir Henry Gould. By theſe his parents, he had four ſiſters, Catherine, Urſula, Sarah and Beatrice, and one brother, Edmund. His third ſiſter is well known to the literary world, as the writer of David Simple, &c.

Our author's mother having paid her debt to nature, lieutenant-general Fielding married a ſecond time; the iſſue of that marriage were ſix ſons, one of whom only is now living, John, at preſent in the commiſſion of the peace for the

the county of Middlesex, &c. and who has lately received the honour of knighthood.

Mr. Fielding received the first rudiments of his education at home, afterwards he was removed to Eton, where he was early known to many of the first people in the kingdom; here he gave distinguishing proofs of strong and peculiar parts. From Eton he went to Leyden, where he continued only two years, being obliged to return to London on a failure of remittances, before he was quite twenty years of age. A propensity to gaiety and profusion, which he possessed from nature, and which was greatly increased by connections with men of taste and literature, and the voluptuous of all ranks, together with the incapacity of his father to supply his wants, obliged him to commence writer for the stage when about twenty years of age.

His first dramatic piece was called *Love in several Masques*, which was favourably received. From 1727 to the end of 1736, all his plays and farces, to the amount of eighteen, were written. His *Miser*, which is mostly taken from Moliere, has maintained its ground upon the stage ever since it was first performed. His farces were almost all of them very successful, and many are still acted every year with great approbation. They were generally the production of two or three mornings, so great was his facility in writing his farces. When he had contracted to bring on a play or a farce, it is well known by many of his friends now living, that he would go home rather late from a tavern, and would the next morning deliver a scene to the players, written upon the papers which had wrapped the tobacco, in which he so much delighted.

Mr. Fielding had not been long a writer for the stage when he married Miss Craddock, a beauty from Salisbury: at that time his mother dying, a moderate estate devolved to him, to which he retired with his wife, on whom he doated, with a resolution to bid adieu to all the follies and intemperances to which he had addicted himself in the career of a town life. But unfortunately, with an estate not above 200l. a year, and his wife's fortune, which did not exceed 1500l. he encumbered himself with a large retinue of servants, and hospitably threw open his doors: in less than three years, entertainments, hounds, and horses entirely devoured his little patrimony. Sensible of the disagreeable situation he had now reduced himself to, he resolved

ſolved to apply to the ſtudy of the law, in order to provide a decent competence.

His application whilſt he was a ſtudent in the Temple, was remarkably intenſe; and though the early taſte he had taken of pleaſure would return upon him, and conſpire with his ſpirits and vivacity, to carry him into the wild enjoyments of the town, yet it was peculiar to him, that, amidſt all his diſſipations, nothing could ſuppreſs the thirſt he had for knowledge, and this prevailed on him to ſuch a degree, that he has frequently retired late at night from a tavern to his chambers, and there read, and made extracts from the moſt abſtruſe authors, for ſeveral hours before he went to bed.

After the cuſtomary time of probation at the Temple, he was called to the bar, and was allowed to have carried with him no incompetent ſhare of learning: he attended with punctual aſſiduity as long as his health permitted, but the gout ſoon began to make ſuch aſſaults upon him, as rendered it impoſſible for him to be as conſtant at the bar, as the laborioufneſs of his profeſſion required. However, under the ſeverities of pain and want, he purſued his reſearches with an eagerneſs peculiar to him.

As a proof of the degree of eminence to which he roſe, he has left two vols. in folio, on the crown law, which was the branch he moſt applied himſelf to; this work ſtill remains unpubliſhed in the hands of his brother, Sir John Fielding, and by him is deemed perfect in ſome parts. It will ſerve to give us an idea of the great force and vigour of his mind, if we conſider him purſuing ſo arduous a ſtudy under the exigencies of family diſtreſs, with a wife and children, whom he tenderly loved, looking up to him for ſuſtenance, with a body lacerated by the acuteſt pains, and a mind diſtracted by a thouſand avocations, and obliged, for immediate ſupply, to produce almoſt extempore, a play, a farce, a pamphlet, or a news-paper: a large number of fugitive political tracts, which had their value when the incidents were actually paſſing on the great ſcene of buſineſs, came from his pen. The periodical paper called, *The Champion*, owes its chief ſupport to his abilities.

An Epiſtle to the Right Honourable Sir Robert Walpole, which was written in the year 1730, ſhews at once, our author's acquaintance with diſtreſs, and the firmneſs of mind with which he ſupported it. Such other works as were produced before his genius was come to its full growth, were

An

An Eſſay on Converſation. An Eſſay on the Knowledge and Characters of Men. A Journey from this World to the next. The Hiſtory of Jonathan Wyld the Great, &c. but his genius is ſeen in full and vigorous exertion, firſt in *Joſeph Andrews*, and moſt completely in his *Tom Jones*.

It will not be improper here to mention, that the reverend Mr. Young, a learned and much eſteemed friend of Mr. Fielding, ſat for the picture of parſon Adams, the original poſſeſſing thoſe ſingularities which are ſo humourouſly repreſented in the copy.

Soon after the publication of *Joſeph Andrews*, the laſt comedy which came from this writer's pen was exhibited on the ſtage, intitled, *The Wedding Day*, which was attended with an indifferent ſhare of ſucceſs. The repeated ſhocks of illneſs diſabled him from being as aſſiduous and attendant at the bar, as his own inclination and patience of the moſt laborious application would otherwiſe have made him. Beſides the demands for expence which his valetudinarian habit of body made upon him, he had likewiſe a family to maintain: from buſineſs he derived little or no ſupplies, and his proſpect, therefore, grew every day more gloomy and melancholy. To theſe diſcouraging circumſtances, if we add the infirmity of his wife, whom he loved tenderly, and the agonies he felt on her account, the meaſure of his affliction will be well nigh full. That fortitude of mind with which he met all the other calamities of life, deſerted him on this moſt trying occaſion; and her death which happened about this time, brought on ſuch a vehemence of grief, that his friends began to think him in danger of loſing his reaſon.

When his firſt emotions of ſorrow were abated, philoſophy adminiſtered her aid, his reſolution returned, and he began again to ſtruggle with his fortune. He engaged in two periodical papers ſucceſſively, with a laudable and ſpirited deſign of rendering ſervice to his country. The firſt of theſe was called *The True Patriot*, which was ſet on foot during the late rebellion.

Our author, by this time, attained the age of forty-three, and being inceſſantly purſued by the gout, he was rendered incapable of following the buſineſs of a barriſter any longer; he was obliged therefore to accept an office which ſeldom fails of being hateful to the populace, and of courſe, liable to many injurious imputations, namely, an acting

acting magiſtrate in the commiſſion of the peace for Middleſex.

Amidſt ſevere exerciſes of his underſtanding, and all the laborious duties of his office, his invention could not lie ſtill, but he found leiſure to amuſe himſelf, and afterwards the world, with *The Hiſtory of Tom Jones*. His *Amelia* was planned and executed whilſt he was diſtracted by a multiplicity of avocations which ſurround a public magiſtrate; and his conſtitution, now greatly impaired and enfeebled, was labouring under ſeverer attacks of the gout than he had before felt; the activity of his mind, was not, however, to be ſubdued. At length our author's whole frame of body was ſo entirely ſhattered by continual inroads of complicated diſorders, and the inceſſant fatigue of buſineſs in his office, that by the advice of his phyſicians, he ſet out for Liſbon. Even in this diſtreſsful condition, his imagination ſtill continued making the ſtrongeſt efforts to diſplay itſelf, and the laſt gleam of his wit and humour faintly ſparkled in the account he left behind him of his voyage to that place.

In about two months after his arrival at Liſbon, he yielded his laſt breath, in the year 1754, and in the forty-eighth year of his age. His works have been publiſhed in ſeveral ſizes, with *An Eſſay on the Life and Genius of the Author, by Arthur Murphy, Eſq*;

FINCH (HENEAGE) earl of Nottingham, was the ſon of Sir Heneage Finch, Knt. ſometime recorder of London, and, in the firſt year of Charles the firſt, ſpeaker of the houſe of commons; who was a fourth ſon of Sir Moyle Finch, of Eaſtwell in the county of Kent, a younger branch of the noble family of Winchelſea. He was born in the year 1621, educated in Weſtminſter ſchool, and became a gentleman commoner of Chriſt-church-College in Oxford, 1635. After he had proſecuted his ſtudies here for two or three years, he removed to the Inner Temple, where, by his diligence and good parts, he became a noted proficient in the municipal laws, was ſucceſſively barriſter, bencher, treaſurer, reader, &c.

Charles the ſecond, on his reſtoration, made him his ſolicitor general, and advanced him to the dignity of a baronet, by the name of Sir Heneage Finch of Raunſtone in Buckinghamſhire. He was reader of the Inner Temple the next year, and choſe for his ſubject the ſtatute of 39 Eliz. concerning the payment and recovery of the debts of the crown, at that time

time very ſeaſonable and neceſſary; and he treated it with great ſtrength of reaſon, depth of law, and admirable ſenſe.

In April, 1661, he was choſen a member of parliament for the univerſity of Oxford; but, ſays Mr. Wood, he did us no good, when we wanted his aſſiſtance for the taking off the tribute belonging to hearths. In 1665, after the parliament then ſitting at Oxford, had been prorogued, he was in full convocation, created doctor of civil law; he being at that time one of the four members that had communicated the thanks of the houſe of commons to the univerſity, for their reaſons concerning the ſolemn league and covenant, negative oath, &c. made in 1647. The creation being over, the vice-chancellor, in the preſence of ſeveral parliament men, ſtood up and ſpoke to the public orator to do his office. The orator made an admirable harangue, and ſaid, among other things, to this effect, That the univerſity wiſhed they had more colleges to entertain the parliament men, and more chambers, but by no means more chimnies; at which Sir Heneage was obſerved to change countenance, and draw a little back. Wood's Athenæ Oxon.

When the diſgrace of the great lord chancellor Clarendon drew on, in 1667, and he came to be impeached in parliament, for ſome ſuppoſed high crimes, Sir Heneage Finch, ſtill ſolicitor general, ſhewed himſelf very active and forward againſt the noble earl, and very frequently ſpoke in thoſe debates, which ended at laſt in the baniſhment of that great unfortunate man. We ſhould have taken notice before, that he ſhewed himſelf in like manner, very buſy, tho' but according to the duty of his place, at the trial of the regicides, on which occaſion he made ſeveral ſpeeches and diſcourſes.

In the year 1670, the king was pleaſed to appoint him his attorney general; and about three years after upon the removal of the earl of Shaftſbury from being lord chancellor, he was made lord keeper. Soon after he was advanced to the degree of a baron, by the title of lord Finch of Daventry, in the county of Northampton (he being then owner of that manor) by letters patent, bearing date the 10th of January, in the 15th year of Charles the ſecond, and upon the ſurrender of the great ſeal to his majeſty, on the 19th of December, 1675, he received it immediately back again, with the title of lord high chancellor of England.

He performed the office of lord high ſteward at the trial of William lord viſcount Stafford, who was found guilty of high treaſon by his peers, for being concerned in the popiſh plot.

plot. In 1681 he was created earl of Nottingham, as a reward for his many faithful ſervices; and in the year following, he died at his houſe in Queen-ſtreet, in the ſixty-firſt year of his age, being quite worn out with too much buſineſs, which his ſtation and office required. Tho' he lived in very troubleſome and tickliſh times, yet he conducted himſelf with ſo regular, exactly poiſed, and ſuch even ſteadi-
Wood Ath. neſs, that he ſtill retained the good opinion both of his prince and of the people. He was diſtinguiſhed by his wiſdom and eloquence, and was ſuch an excellent orator, that ſome have ſtiled him the Engliſh Roſcius, the Engliſh Cicero, &c. Biſhop Burnet, in the preface to his Hiſtory of The Reformation, tells us that his great parts, and greater virtues were ſo conſpicuous, that it would be a high preſumption in him to ſay any thing in his commendation, being in nothing more eminent than in his zeal for, and care of the church of England.

His character is excellently deſcribed by Mr. Dryden, in his *Abſalom and Achitophel*, under the name of Amri, thus,

Our liſt of nobles next let Amri grace,
Whoſe merits claim'd the Abethdin's high place;
Who, with a loyalty that did excell,
Brought all the endowments of Achitophel.
Sincere was Amri, and not only knew,
But Iſrael's ſanctions into practice drew;
Our laws that did a boundleſs ocean ſeem,
Were coaſted all, and fathom'd all by him.
No rabbin ſpeaks like him their myſtic ſenſe,
So juſt, and with ſuch charms of eloquence:
To whom the double bleſſing does belong,
With Moſes inſpiration, Aaron's tongue.

Under the name of this worthy perſon, are publiſhed, ſeveral ſpeeches and diſcourſes in the trial of the judges of king Charles the firſt, ſee in the book entitled, *An exact and moſt impartial Account of the Indictment, Arraignment, Trial and Judgement (according to law) of twenty-nine regicides, &c. London*, 1660, *qu.* 1679, *Oct.*

Speeches to both Houſes of Parliament, 7th Jan. 1673. *13th of April and 13th of Oct.* 1675, *15th of Feb.* 1676, *6th of March*, 1678, *and 30th of April*, 1679. Theſe were ſpoken while he was lord keeper and chancellor.

Speech at the Sentence of William, Viſcount Stafford, 7th December 1680. *printed in one ſheet, folio; and in the Trial of the ſaid Viſcount, p.* 212, 213.

Anſwers

Anſwers by his Majeſty's Command, upon ſeveral Addreſſes preſented to his majeſty at Hampton Court, the 19th of May, 1681, Lond. 1681, in one ſheet, in folio.

His Arguments: upon which he made the Decree in the cauſe between the Honourable Charles Howard, Eſq; Plaintiff, Henry, late Duke of Norfolk, Henry Lord Mowbray his Son, Henry Marq. of Dorcheſter, and Richard Marriott, Eſq; Defendants; wherein the ſeveral Ways and Methods of limiting a Truſt of Term for Years, are fully debated, Lond. 1685, in nine Sheets, in folio. Wood's Athenæ. Lives of all the lord Chancellors, &c. vol. 1. Lond. Oct. 1712.

He alſo left behind him, written with his own hand, *Chancery Reports, MS. in fol.*

FINCH (DANIEL) earl of Nottingham, was the ſon of the foregoing, by Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Daniel Hervey, merchant of London. He was born about the year 1647, and educated in Chriſt-church, in the univerſity of Oxford, and entered early into the world, ſerving in ſeveral parliaments in the reign of king Charles the ſecond, for the city of Litchfield, and for the borough of Newton, in the county of Southampton. In 1679 he was conſtituted firſt commiſſioner of the admiralty, and ſworn of the privy-council; and, in the latter end of the year following, ſpoke with great vigour in the houſe of commons, againſt the bill for the excluſion of the duke of York, declaring, "that the "kings of England do not rule by virtue of any ſtatute "law," as had been ſuggeſted by ſome perſons on the other ſide of the queſtion, "ſince their right was by ſo ancient "a preſcription, that it might juſtly be ſaid to be from God "alone; and ſuch as no power on earth ought to diſpute" Wood's Ath. Birch's Heads and Characters. Echard's Hiſtory.

Upon the deceaſe of his father, December the 18th, 1682, he ſucceeded him in his titles and eſtate; and on the death of Charles II. was one of the privy council who ſigned the order, dated at Whitehall, Feb. 6, 1684-5, for proclaiming the duke of York king of England. In that reign, his lordſhip, and the lords Hallifax and Mordaunt, afterwards earl of Peterborough, were the chief arguers, among the temporal lords, againſt abrogating the teſt act, which they conſidered of the ſtrongeſt fence of the proteſtant religion. Upon the trial of the ſeven biſhops, he was preſent in the court with ſeveral other noblemen; and his brother, Mr. Heneage Finch, afterwards earl of Aylesford, was one of the council for theſe prelates. His lordſhip was likewiſe among thoſe noble patriots, who, from a true zeal for their religion and ibid.

their

their country, often met to concert such advices and advertisements, as might be fit for the prince of Orange to know, that he might govern himself by them. But it being proposed to him, to invite that prince into England, he did not think proper to agree to it. The secret had been discloſed to him by the advice of the earl of Danby and doctor Compton, biſhop of London; and the rather, as his lordſhip had great credit with the whole church party, being poſſeſſed, ſays biſhop Burnet, with their notions, and grave and virtuous in the courſe of his life; beſides, he had ſtood at a great diſtance from the court all this reign; for though his name was ſtill among the privy councellors, yet he never went to the board. He, upon the firſt propoſition, entertained it, and conſented to it. But at their next meeting he ſaid, he had conſidered better of that matter; and that his conſcience was ſo reſtrained in theſe points, that he could not go further with them in it. He confeſſed indeed, he ſhould not have ſuffered them to go ſo far with him in ſuch a ſecret, till he had examined it better. However, though his principles would not permit him to proceed with them, his affections would make him wiſh well to them, and be ſo far a criminal, as concealment could make him one.

Upon the prince of Orange's landing in the weſt, he was one of thoſe lords, who drew up a petition, preſented to the king, on November the 17th, adviſing him to call a parliament, regular and free in all reſpects; to which his lordſhip was for having added, "that the peers who had joined "the prince, might ſit in that free parliament." But this, by the other lords, was thought unneceſſary. He afterwards was one of the commiſſioners ſent by his majeſty to treat with the prince.

When the convention was opened, he was the principal manager of the debates in favour of a regent, againſt thoſe who were for ſetting up another king; ſupporting his opinion by many arguments, drawn from the Engliſh hiſtory, and adding a late inſtance in Portugal, where Don Pedro had only the title of regent conferred upon him, while his depoſed brother lived. However, he owned it to be a principle grounded on the law and hiſtory of England, that obedience and allegiance were due to the king, for the time being, even in oppoſition to one, with whom the right was thought ſtill to remain. He likewiſe told biſhop Burnet, that though he could not argue nor vote, but according to the notions which he had formed concerning our laws and conſtitution,

Kennet's Compleat Hiſtory of England, V. 3, p. 409.

ſtitution, he ſhould not be ſorry to ſee his own ſide outvoted; and that though he could not agree to the making of a king, as things ſtood, yet if he found one made, he would be more faithful to him, than thoſe who made him, could be, according to their own principles.

When king William and queen Mary, therefore, were advanced to the throne, he was offered the poſt of lord high chancellor of England, which he excuſed himſelf from accepting, alledging his unfitneſs for an employment, that required a conſtant application; but was appointed one of the principal ſecretaries of ſtate. In 1690 he attended his majeſty to the famous congreſs at the Hague; and king James II. took ſuch umbrage at his ſervices, that in his declaration upon his intended deſcent in 1692, his lordſhip was excepted out of his general pardon.

In March, 1693-4, he reſigned his place of principal ſecretary of ſtate; and the year following, had a public teſtimony given to the integrity of his conduct, in a very remarkable inſtance; for, upon an examination in parliament, into the bribery and corruption of ſome of their own members, in order to obtain a new charter for the Eaſt-India company, it appeared, by the depoſition of Sir Baſil Firebrace, that his lordſhip had abſolutely refuſed to take 5000 guineas for his intereſt in promoting that charter, and 5000*l.* on paſſing the act for that purpoſe.

Upon the acceſſion of queen Anne, he was again appointed one of the principal ſecretaries of ſtate, and in that ſtation, had a vote of the houſe of commons paſſed in his favour, "that he had highly merited the truſt her majeſty had "repoſed in him;" and the like ſanction from the houſe of lords. However, on April the 17th, 1704, he reſigned that employment, and accepted of no other poſt during all that reign, though large offers were made to engage him in the court intereſt and meaſures, upon the change of the miniſtry in 1710; his refuſal of which ſo exaſperated the oppoſite party, that he was attacked with great virulence in ſeveral libels, both in verſe and proſe. He continued therefore to give his opinion upon all occaſions with great freedom, and in December, the ſame year, diſtinguiſhed himſelf by a vigorous ſpeech in the houſe of lords, repreſenting, that no peace could be ſafe or honourable to Great Britain, if Spain and the Weſt-Indies were allotted to any branch of the houſe of Bourbon; and had ſo much weight in that houſe, that the clauſe, which he offered to that purpoſe, to be inſerted

Boyer's Hiſt. of Q. Anne.

in the addreſs of thanks, in anſwer to her majeſty's ſpeech, was, after a warm debate, carried. He ſoon after moved likewiſe for an addreſs to the queen, that her majeſty would not treat except in concert with her allies.

When his late majeſty king George ſucceeded to the crown, his lordſhip was one of the lords juſtices for the adminiſtration of affairs till his arrival; and on September 24, 1714, was declared lord preſident of the council. But on February 29, 1715-16, he retired from all public buſineſs to a ſtudious courſe of life; the fruits of which appeared in his elaborate anſwer to Mr. Whiſton's letter to him upon the ſubject of the trinity; for which, on March 22, 1720-21, he had the unanimous thanks of the univerſity of Oxford in full convocation. He died Jan. 21, 1729-30.

By his firſt wife, the lady Eſſex Rich, ſecond daughter, and one of the co-heirs of Robert earl of Warwick, he had iſſue one daughter; and by his ſecond, Anne, only daughter of Chriſtopher lord viſcount Hatton, he had five ſons and eight daughters. He was remarkably ſkilled in the whole ſyſtem of the Engliſh law, as well as in the records of the parliaments; and theſe qualifications, joined to a copious and ready eloquence, of which he was maſter, gave him great weight in all public aſſemblies.

Advertiſement prefixed to Theodorus.

FORDYCE (DAVID) a learned and elegant writer of the preſent age, was profeſſor of philoſophy in the Mariſchal College, Aberdeen. How well he was qualified to fill this important ſtation, may be eſtimated by his *Dialogues concerning Education*; and his *Treatiſe of moral Philoſophy*, publiſhed in the *Preceptor*. He was originally deſigned for the church, to which he was early prompted both by his genius and diſpoſition. To prepare himſelf for it was the whole aim of his ambition, and the whole purpoſe of his ſtudies for a courſe of years. How well he was qualified to appear in that character, may be judged from his *Theodorus: A Dialogue concerning the Art of Preaching*, publiſhed after his untimely death by his brother the Rev. Mr. James Fordyce, in London 1755, the third edition.

After he had finiſhed this work, he went abroad on his travels, in order to lay in freſh ſtores of knowledge and experience, and that he might of courſe be fitted for acting his part in ſociety with greater uſefulneſs and reputation. But after a ſucceſsful tour through France, Italy, and ſeveral other parts of Europe, when he was returning home, he loſt

loſt his life in its full prime, by a ſtorm on the coaſt of Holland.

FOTHERGILL (GEORGE, D. D.) and principal of St. Edm. Hall in Oxford, was the eldeſt of ſeven ſons of Henry and Elizabeth Fothergill. He was born on the laſt day of the year 1705, N. S. at Lockholme in Ravenſtonedale, in the county of Weſtmorland; where the family had long been ſituated and poſſeſſed of a competent eſtate, which had deſcended from father to ſon for many generations. He received the firſt part of his education in the place of his nativity, at a free grammar ſchool, founded and endowed by a perſon of the ſame name and family. He was afterwards removed to Kendal ſchool, and from thence, at ſixteen years of age, to Queen's College in Oxford; where he became fellow and an eminent tutor.

On the 17th day of October 1751, he was elected principal of St. Edm. Hall, and preſented to the vicarage of Bramley in Hampſhire, in the room of Dr. Shaw, deceaſed. After having been long afflicted with an aſthma, he departed this life on Sunday the 5th day of October 1760. He was buried in the chapel of Edm. Hall, at the north end of the communion table; where his modeſty forbad any monument to be erected to his memory. He was author of two volumes of ſermons, in octavo. The firſt conſiſts of occaſional diſcourſes publiſhed by himſelf; the ſecond was printed from his MSS. and publiſhed by his brother Dr. T. F.

The ingenious authors of the critical review, when they have given an account of theſe ſermons publiſhed in the year 1762, make the following reflections, which as they are very pertinent and very juſt, we cannot forbear tranſcribing.

"We cannot take our leave of this author without adding ſome reflections, which were often preſent to our minds during our peruſal of theſe diſcourſes. Our author's life, we are aſſured, was in every reſpect as excellent as his writings; an example of true rational piety, and ſuch as became a chriſtian divine; and yet, with all his worth, and theſe abilities united, he never obtained any higher preferment than what he ſucceeded to of courſe in his college, and to which the moſt ordinary talents, and common decency of behaviour would have recommended him. It cannot be pretended that his merit was neglected becauſe it was hidden in obſcurity. Critical review for May 1762.

His behaviour, in a very useful and conspicuous station, in one of our universities for a long course of years, was such, as made his merit generally known. To all of rank and eminence in the church, it must have been particularly known; and yet he never found a patron: whilst men with not half his merit, or whose merit at least was not half so well, nor so publickly approved, were daily rising to dignities and rich preferments in the church. Every friend of our established church, must see with regret so strong a proof that something else besides merit is necessary to recommend a man to preferment. If this must give pain to every ordinary spectator, how severe must be the reflection to those, who in this, or any other instance, must condemn themselves of having neglected merit, when they had it in their power to distinguish it. They who have preferments to bestow, must be sensible that it is a trust reposed in them for the public good, and that they are answerable to God and the public for their discharge of it. They must be sensible that this power was not put into their hands, to enable them to give wealth to their friends or dependents, or to the dependents of some man in power, who may repay to them a double favour; but that they might encourage merit, and, as far as temporary blessings can be its reward, reward it. If then they raise an unworthy man, and neglect the worthy, they abuse their trust, and misapply their power; they throw discouragements in the way of merit, and, instead of kindling and keeping alive in the breasts of young men a desire to excel in their profession, they put them upon pursuing other roads to preferment, which appear to be more successful, nay, they have still further consequences to answer for. For if an unworthy man is raised to a place of trust in the church, all the mischiefs that may arise from his misconduct, ill example, or inabilities, are certainly chargeable upon those who placed him there; and if the man of merit is disregarded, and left in a low station, all that the cause of virtue suffers from the want of his abilities, will certainly be laid to the account of those who might have raised him to a station where his merit would have had the most extensive influence. We take no pleasure in dwelling on a subject, which, though it casts no reproach on our religion, or on the constitution of our church, doth certainly furnish conclusions little to the advantage of its present administration: nor should we have made the reflection, had it not led to another manifestly favourable to religion.

It hath been commonly urged by unbelievers, that the testi-

teſtimony and the reaſonings of our clergy, in favour of Chriſtianity, deſerve no regard as coming from perſons evidently intereſted in its ſucceſs. In anſwer to which, we would only deſire any impartial perſon to look into the ſtate of the world, and the ſtate of the church, and then determine whether the members of the latter may be ſaid to have purſued their intereſts when they embraced its party. Let a fair compariſon be made between the clergy and men of equal abilities in the world, and we believe it will be acknowledged, that they would not have injured their temporal intereſts by engaging in any other courſe of life. On ſuch a compariſon it muſt ſtrike us not a little, to ſee in every branch of ſecular buſineſs men of the moſt contemptable abilities amaſſing enormous ſums, and bequeathing princely fortunes to their families, whilſt in the ſacred profeſſion we behold men adorned with talents, which would have added luſtre to any nation, ſtarving, as it is not improperly called, on a curacy, or even where they have been thought tolerably ſucceſsful, enjoying a bare ſufficiency, and leaving a worthy family in diſtreſs.

Let the infidel then bluſh to echo this ſtale objection, or whiſper it only to thoſe who are entirely ignorant of the ſtate of the world: let him learn in ſilence, that it happens, no doubt, providentially, that thoſe who have diſtinguiſhed themſelves moſt in defence of chriſtianity, have been amongſt the inferior and neglected clergy; and let him be told, to his confuſion, that we number amongſt the ableſt advocates of Chriſtianity, a CHILLINGWORTH, a HOOKER, a LELAND, a FOTHERGILL.

GEDDES (JAMES) was the eldeſt ſon of an old and reſpected family in the ſhire of Tweedale in Scotland. We cannot aſcertain the time of his birth, but as near as we can conjecture from circumſtances, it ſeems to have been about the year 1710. He received the firſt rudiments of learning in his father's family, under the direction of private tutors. His genius was quick, and he took great pleaſure in reading, ſo that he ſoon made conſiderable progreſs in the learned languages, and the elements of philoſophy.

As ſoon as he underſtood Latin and Greek, he entered with remarkable ſpirit into the ſentiments of the ancient writers, and diſcovered an ardent deſire for a more intimate acquaintance with them. He afterwards ſtudied the different branches of philoſophy at the univerſity of Edinburgh, and particularly applied to mathematical learning, in which he

made uncommon proficiency, under the tuition of the late learned M. Colin M'Laurin. After he had acquired a competent knowledge of philoſophy, his thoughts were turned to the law, which he propoſed to make the peculiar ſtudy and profeſſion of his life.

After the uſual courſe of preparatory ſtudy for this employment, he was admitted advocate, and practiſed at the bar for ſeveral years with growing reputation; but he did not arrive to the greateſt eminence in his profeſſion, as he was cut off by a lingering conſumption before he was forty years of age.

His character was amiable and worthy in all reſpects. He retained through his whole life, that keen reliſh for ancient literature, which he had imbibed in his youth: and what time he could ſpare from the duties of his profeſſion, and the neceſſary affairs of his family, was devoted to the ſtudy of the antients poets, philoſophers and hiſtorians. The fruit of theſe ſtudies was *An Eſſay on the Compoſition and Manner of Writing of the Antients, particularly Plato, publiſhed in one volume, octavo, at Glaſgow* 1748. He left beſides ſeveral papers ſufficient to make another volume, but whether they have ſince been publiſhed or not, we are uncertain.

Preface to his eſſay, &c.

GORDON (THOMAS) known by his tranſlations, and his writings on political and religious ſubjects, was a native of North Britain, and born at Kircudbright in Galloway. He had an univerſity education, and went through the common courſe of academical ſtudies, but whether at Aberdeen or St. Andrews, is uncertain. When a young man he came to London, and ſupported himſelf by teaching the languages. His head was much turned to political and public affairs, and he was employed by the earl of Oxford, in Queen Anne's time, but we know not in what capacity.

He firſt diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the Bangorian controverſy by writing two pamphlets in defence of the biſhop, which recommended him to the friendſhip of Mr. Trenchard; who took him into his houſe at firſt as his amanuenſis, and afterwards into partnerſhip as an author. In the year 1720, they began to publiſh in conjunction a ſeries of letters under the name of *Cato*, upon various and important ſubjects relating to the public.

About the ſame time they publiſhed another periodical paper, under the title of the *Independent Whig*, which was con-

continued ſome years after Mr. Trenchard's death by *Gordon* alone. The ſame ſpirit which appears with more decent language in Cato's letters, againſt the adminiſtration in ſtate, ſhews itſelf in this work in much more glaring colours againſt the hierarchy in the church. This hath not been without its advocates and patrons, yet it may be truly affirmed, that there is not one inſtitution of the church of England, but what is miſrepreſented in it, and ridiculed with the loweſt and moſt deſpicable ſcurility. After Mr. Trenchard's death, the miniſter, Sir Robert Walpole, knowing his popular talents, took him into pay to defend his meaſures, for which end he wrote ſeveral pamphlets.

At the time of his death, July 28, 1750, he was firſt commiſſioner of the wine licences, an office, which he had enjoyed many years. He was twice married. His ſecond wife was the widow of his great friend, Mr. Trenchard. His eldeſt ſon is now living in Jamaica, eminent in the profeſſion of the law, and a member of the council in that iſland.

It is doubted even by Mr. Gordon's beſt friends, whether he had any religious principles; yet they have it in their power to mention many inſtances of his charity. It ſeems to be generally agreed, that the tranſlation of Tacitus, with the additional diſcourſes, is his capital work, though even this hath many cenſurers.

The muſes charms with ſureſt force aſſail
When wrapt in irony's tranſparent veil:
Her beauties half conceal'd the more ſurprize,
And keener luſtre ſparkles in her eyes.
Then be your line with ſharp encomiums grac'd;
Stile Clodius honourable, Buſa chaſte;
For memoirs, *Ayre* the glory of the nation;
Cibber for ode, but *Gordon* for tranſlation. †

He tranſpoſes the words, and places the verb at the end of the ſentence, according to the Latin idiom, in a very ſtiff and affected manner.

He publiſhed an Engliſh tranſlation of *Salluſt* in the ſame way. Two collections of his tracts have been preſerved, the firſt entitled, *A Cordial for low Spirits*, in three volumes; and the ſecond, *The Pillars of Prieſtcraft and Orthodoxy ſhaken*,

† Eſſay on ſatire by Dr. Brown, in Dodſley's miſcel. vol. 3.

two vol. and the public may expect the favour of more from the same editor.

GRAHAM (James) Marquis of Montrose, was son of the earl of Montrose, and descended from the royal family in Scotland. He was born in the year 1613, and very early discovered an extraordinary spirit of gallantry and generosity. To encourage his forward youth in the pursuit of glory, to polish his manners, and perfect him in the languages, he was sent to the court of France; and Lewis the XIIIth gave him a command in his Scots guards, before he was twenty years of age. After this honour done him by the French king, he returned to Scotland; and found the Marquis of Hamilton at the head of the Scottish affairs, powerful by his interest at home, and his favour at court. To him he applied to introduce him at court, and recommend him to the king. But the marquis being jealous of him, managed so, that he met with coldness and neglect.

The earl in discontent posted to Scotland, and afterwards sided with the covenanters, who were charmed with the vigour of his councils, and the fury of his zeal, which at the bottom was thought by some to be *pique* and *revenge*, which often bear the mark of patriotism.

Montrose at the head of his own regiment of 500 horse, was the first man that passed the river on the Scots first expedition into England. But as Welwood says, in his memoirs, being afterwards disobliged, or as some say, repenting of his former error, he left that side, and joined the king at the breaking out of the war between him and the parliament. Others affirm, that his first distate was soon after the pacification, when he saw the kirk make no better use of the peace, than to gain time, and increase their strength, to set up a government independent of the king.

Welwood's memoirs.

Sir Roger Manley observes, that when he perceived that his countrymen designed not only the king's ruin, but that of monarchy too, he resolved to quit them. However, he found it prudent to conceal his inclination for some time; he counterfeited a zeal for the covenant, and took arms with them in their second expedition into England, and advanced with his regiment as far as Newcastle. From thence he found means to send a letter to his majesty at York, to testify his obedience; which was stolen out of the king's

king's pocket, and a copy of it sent to general Lesley and the covenanters.

Lesley commanded the earl to attend him, and told him, he corresponded with their enemies, and that he had known the heads of princes to be chopt off for less matters. Montrose desired an instance of his correspondence, on which Lesley produced a copy of his letter to the king. The earl boldly answered, he did not understand that writing to the king, was to hold intelligence with an enemy, but rather what became the duty of a loyal subject to his sovereign. This answer so amazed the general, that he did not think fit to prosecute the business any farther, fearing a division in the army, Montrose being well beloved by the soldiers for his valour and generosity.

In 1644, the duke of Hamilton being disgraced and imprisoned, the king consigned the care of Scotland to Montrose, with the title of governor general, and with his commission gave him a patent to be a marquis. With a handful of men he undertook his majesty's cause; and in a few months gained three remarkable battles, one at Perth, another at Aberdeen, and a third at Inverlochy. In short, he prevailed in so many attempts, that in effect he had made himself master of that kingdom, and performed all these stupendous acts, which are the subject of a distinct history, written in Latin by Dr. Wishart, a learned prelate of that nation. Clarendon, p. 435, 439, Echard, p. 605.

But this success had a very fatal effect. For the news of it came to the king the night before he was to have signed the warrant with full power to the commissioners to conclude the treaty at Uxbridge between him and the parliament. The marquis in his letters dissuaded him from entering into any treaty with his rebellious subjects, as being unworthy of a king; and assured him, that he should be able in a few months to march into England to his majesty's assistance with a brave army. These assurances from a person that was thought capable to make good his promises, are supposed to have changed the king's intention of complying with the demands of his parliament, and dashed in a moment all the projects of peace. Appendix to Welwood's memoirs.

But the marquis's good fortune did not long continue. For through the neglect or treachery of the earls of *Roxburgh* and *Traquair*, in whose advise he had the king's instructions to confide, he was surprised by David Lesley, and obliged with great loss to retire into the highlands. And while he

was

was raiſing forces, and forming deſigns to retrieve his loſs, the king had thrown himſelf into the hands of the Scots army in England, and ſent him a command to lay down his arms and diſband, and to paſs over into France 'till his majeſty's further pleaſure.

He was thus obliged with reluctance to give way to the fortune of the kirk, and in diſguiſe to embark for France. He was ſo much reſpected in all the courts he came to for the renown of his glorious actions, that his exile ſeemed rather a *progreſs than a baniſhment*. On the murder of the king he was furiouſly enraged with the regicides, and their party in Scotland: he could not contain the violence of his grief, and in one of the raptures of his ſorrow and reſentment, he wrote with the point of his ſword on the ſand theſe verſes.

Great, good and juſt! could I but rate
My grief, and thy too rigid fate,
I'd weep the world to ſuch a ſtrain
That it ſhould deluge once again:
But ſince thy loud-tongu'd wounds demands ſupplies
More from *Briareus'* hands, than *Argus'* eyes,
I'll ſing thy elegy in trumpet's ſounds,
And write thy epitaph in blood and wounds.

Charles the IId. made him knight of the garter, and employed him in ſeveral courts of Europe, to ſollicit aid for his recovering his crown. He went to Copenhagen, to Stockholm, and from thence to ſeveral princes in Germany. But hearing that the king was in treaty at Breda, with the kirk his enemies, he generouſly wrote to him, to make an agreement with the eſtates of Scotland, ſo that he might be honourably and ſafely reſtored to his rights and dignities: and rather than break off with them, to give conſent to have him baniſhed the kingdom, that ſo he might receive no *prejudice for his conſideration*. The king would by no means yield to his requeſt, and by a letter dated the 30th of January 1649, he informed him fully of the progreſs made in the treaty, and *authorized him vigorouſly to proceed in his enterprizes*, not doubting but all his loyal ſubjects of Scotland would join themſelves with him; and thoſe that were otherwiſe diſpoſed, would ſubmit themſelves to the treaty, or be *forced to it by arms*.

The marquis, after many diſcouragements, embarked for Scotland, and landed in the iſle of Orkney, in April 1650, with 500 German ſoldiers, and 1500 arms. The eſtates had

had immediate news of his landing, and ordered Lesley to march against him, with the main body of his forces. The country being thus prevented from joining Montrose, his small forces were soon dispersed, and himself delivered into the hands of enemies, by a friend, to whom he fled for protection.

He was afterwards carried prisoner to Edinburgh in vile pomp and shameful triumph; but he behaved himself with great magnamity under all their affronts, and his undaunted soul moved pity in every heart that was capable of it. Being brought before the parliament, and upbraided for resisting their authority, and invading his native country, and spilling of blood, he answered, that what he had done was by the king's order; that he was not afraid to die, but should with joy follow his master; that the blood he had spilt was the necessity of war, that his coming now was to *accelerate the treaty*. Sentence was then pronounced against him, and executed the next day, with every mark of dishonour, and every cruel circumstance that their revenge could think on; which he bore with great firmness and resignation.

Thus died this gallant man in the 38th year of his age. According to Clarendon, he was not exempt from vanity, but his virtues were much superior to his defects; and he well deserved to have his memory preserved and celebrated amongst the most illustrious persons of the age in which he lived.

After the king's restoration, the government to express the sense of the great services he had done the royal family, caused his funeral obsequies to be performed at the public charge, with a magnificence equal to that of a crowned head.

GRAHAM (Sir RICHARD) Lord Viscount Preston, was the eldest son of Sir George Graham of Netherby, in Cumberland, Bart. and was born in the year 1648. He was educated at Westminster school, and at Christchurch in Oxford; and was created master of arts on February the 4th, 1666, together with Anthony Ashley Cooper, afterwards earl of Shaftesbury, Sir Car. Scrope, and others. He represented the borough of Cockermouth in several parliaments, particularly in that which began at Westminster, January 26th, 1679, and for that which began at Oxford, March 21, 1680.

He

He enjoyed the favour and eſteem of two ſucceeding kings. By king Charles the IId. he was employed as ambaſſador at the court of France to Lewis the XIVth, upon the recalling Sir *William Trumbull* from thence. By king James the IId. he was made maſter of the wardrobe, and lord lieutenant of the counties of Cumberland and Weſtmorland, and in October 1688, one of the ſecretaries of ſtate upon the removal of Robert earl of Sunderland. He was likewiſe chancellor to the queen dowager.

Mr. Wood ſays, he was a gentleman of many accompliſhments, and a zealous lover of the church of England. Thoſe violent and arbitrary meaſures which brought on the king's ruin, and ſhook the conſtitution were inſpired by others, and at the time he was employed, the moſt conſummate wiſdom and integrity could not prevent their effects.

He does not appear to have been an enemy to the declared deſigns of the prince of orange, for on his coming to Whitehall, he was introduced to him at Whitehall, by lord Clarendon, and very graciouſly received. But when different meaſures were purſued, and the revolution took place, he adhered to the intereſt of the king his maſter; and when king James was in Ireland, and the French fleet was hovering on the Engliſh coaſts, he was with many others of the nobility committed priſoner to the tower of London. Not long after his releaſement from thence, he was accuſed of promoting the reſtoration of that prince, then in France, for which he was impriſoned again in the Tower, tryed and condemned.

Clarendon's diary.

See ſtate tryals.

His life was ſpared, and as it is ſaid, on the following account. A daughter of his, then a little girl, was carried by a lady to court, and was taken notice of by the queen. As they were obſerving the pictures of the royal family, and among others that of the abdicated prince, the child innocently ſaid to her majeſty, madam, is it not hard, that my father ſhould ſuffer death for loving your father? this had ſuch an effect on the good queen, that ſhe went immediately to the king, and would not leave him, 'till ſhe had obtained his pardon.

From private information.

The remainder of his days he ſpent in a religious and philoſophical retirement, at Nunnington, where he died in the 47th year of his age, 1695; and where a noble monument was erected to his memory by his lady, the lady Ann,

Ann, second daughter to the right hon. Charles earl of Carlisle.

He published an elegant *Translation of Boetius on the Consolation of Philosophy, in five Books*; a second edition of which corrected, with a preface, was printed in London, 1712.

GRAHAM (GEORGE) clock and watchmaker. He was born at Gratwick, an obscure village in the north of Cumberland, in the year 1675, and in 1688, came up to London, but was not put apprentice to Mr. Tompion, as is generally said; but after he had been some time with another master, Mr. Tompion received him into his family purely for his merit, and treated him with a kind of parental affection till his death.

That Mr. Graham was, without competition, the most eminent of his profession, is but a small part of his character; he was the best mechanick of his time, and had a compleat knowledge of practical astronomy; so that he not only gave to various movements for the mensuration of time a degree of perfection which had never before been attained, but he invented several astronomical instruments, by which considerable advances have been made in that science; he made great improvements in those which had before been in use, and by a wonderful manual dexterity, constructed them with greater precision and accuracy than any other person in the world.

The great mural arch in the observatory at Greenwich was made for Dr. Halley, under his immediate inspection, and divided by his own hand, and of this incomparable original, the best instruments of the kind in France, Spain, Italy, and the West Indies, are copies, made by English artists.

The sector, by which Dr. Bradley first discovered two new motions in the fixed stars, was his invention and fabric. He comprised the whole planetary system within the compass of a small cabinet, from which, as a model, all the modern orreries have been constructed: and when the French academicians were sent to the north, to make observations in order to ascertain the figure of the earth, they thought Mr. Graham the fittest person in Europe to furnish them with instruments; they accordingly succeeded, performing their work in one year, so that by a subsequent observation in France, Sir Isaac Newton's theory was confirmed. But the academicians who went to the South

South, not taking Mr. Graham's inſtruments, were very much embarraſſed and retarded.

He was many years a member of the royal ſociety, to which he communicated ſeveral ingenious and important diſcoveries, particularly a kind of horary alteration of the magnetic needle; a quickſilver pendulum, and many curious particulars relating to the true length of the ſimple pendulum, upon which he continued to make experiments till a few days before his death.

His temper was not leſs communicative than his genius was penetrating, and his principal view was not either the accumulation of wealth, or the diffuſion of his fame, but the advancement of ſcience, and the benefit of mankind. As he was perfectly ſincere, he was without ſuſpicion; as he was above envy, he was candid; and as he had a reliſh for true pleaſure, he was generous. He frequently lent money, but could never be prevailed upon to take any intereſt, and for that reaſon he never placed out any money upon government ſecurities; he had bank notes which were 30 years old by him when he died, and his whole property, except his ſtock in trade, was found in a ſtrong box, which tho' it was leſs than would have been heaped by avarice, was yet more than would have remained to prodigality.

On the 24th of Nov. 1751, he was carried in a hearſe, preceded by three mourning coaches, with the gentlemen who were to ſupport the pall, and followed by nine, to Weſtminſter Abbey, and there interred in the ſame grave with the remains of his predeceſſor, Mr. Tompion. The pall was ſupported by Dr. Knight, Mr. Watſon, Mr. Canton, Mr. Short, fellows of the royal ſociety, Mr. Catlyn and Mr. Bird, intimate friends of his.

GRAVESANDE (WILLIAM JAMES) was born 1688, at Delft in Holland, of an ancient and honourable family. He was educated with the greateſt care, and very early diſcovered an extraordinary genius for mathematical learning. He was ſent to the univerſity of Leyden in 1704, with an intention to ſtudy the civil law; but at the ſame time he cultivated with the greateſt aſſiduity his favourite ſcience.

Before he was nineteen years of age, he here compoſed his treatiſe on perſpective, which gained him great credit amongſt the moſt eminent mathematicians of his time. When he had taken his doctor's degrees in 1707, he quitted the college, and ſettled at the Hague, where he practiſed at the bar.

bar. In this situation he contracted and cultivated an acquaintance with learned men; and made one of the principal members of the society that composed a periodical review, entitled, *Le Journal Litteraire.*

This journal began in May 1713, and was continued without interruption 'till 1722. The parts of it written or extracted by Mr. Gravesande, were principally those relating to physics and geometry. But he enriched it also with several original pieces entirely of his composition, viz. *Remarks on the Construction of Pneumatical Engines, a moral Essay on Lying; and a celebrated Essay on the Collision of Bodies*; which as it opposed the *Newtonian Philosophy*, was attacked by Dr. Clarke and many other learned men.

In 1715, when the states sent ambassadors to congratulate king George the Ist. on his accession to the throne, Mr. Gravesande was appointed secretary to the embassy. During his stay in England, he was admitted member of the royal society, and became intimately acquainted with Sir Isaac Newton. On his return to Holland, when the business of the embassy was over, he was chosen professor of mathematics and astronomy at Leyden. And he had the honour of first teaching the Newtonian philosophy there, which was then in its infancy.

The most considerable of his publications is, *An Introduction to the Newtonian Philosophy: or, a Treatise on the Elements of Physics, confirmed by Experiments.* This performance, being only a more perfect copy of his public lectures, was first printed in the year 1720; and hath since gone through many editions, with considerable improvements.

He published also, *A small Treatise on the Elements of Algebra for the Use of young Students.* After he was promoted to the chair of philosophy in 1734, he published *A Course of Logic and Metaphysics.* He had a design too of presenting the public with a *System of Morality*, but death prevented his putting it in execution. Besides his own works he published several correct editions of the valuable works of others. Marchand's dictionaire historique.

He was amiable in his private, and very respectable in his public character; for few men of letters have done more eminent services to their country. The ministers of the republic consulted him on all occasions, wherein his talents were requisite to assist them, which his skill in calculation often enabled him to do in money affairs. He was of great service also in detecting the secret correspondence of their Monthly review, v. 21. p. 440, and seq.

enemies,

enemies, as a decypherer. And as a profeſſor, none ever applied the powers of nature with more ſucceſs, or to more uſeful purpoſes.

HALES (STEPHEN) was born in the year 1677, of a good family in Kent; his grandfather having been created a baronet by Charles II.

In the year 1696 he was entered a penſioner at Bennet College in Cambridge; and was admitted a fellow in 1703.

The bent of his genius to natural philoſophy began ſoon to ſhew itſelf. Botany was his firſt ſtudy; in which he took infinite pains, when he was a very young man. With Ray's *Catalogue of Cambridge Plants* in his pocket, we are told, he took many a painful walk among Gogmagog hills, and the bogs of Cherryhunt Moor. In theſe expeditions likewiſe he uſed to collect foſſils; and ſometimes inſects, and contrived a curious inſtrument for taking ſuch of them as could fly.

He applied next to the ſtudy of anatomy in animal life; and was particularly taken notice of for a very curious preparation, which he invented, of the lungs in lead. He placed the muzzle of a gun-barrel over a pan of lighted charcoal; and faſtened the lungs of a dog, by the windpipe, to the touch-hole. Then applying a pair of bellows to the muzzle, he inflated the lungs by a conſtant ſtream of hot air, which in about an hour dried them in that expanded ſtate. He then uſed them as a mould; pouring melted lead into all the cavities. When this was hardened, he put the whole into water; in which the lungs ſoon beginning to macerate, left upon the lead a perfect impreſſion of their various convolutions.

In chymiſtry Mr. Hales is ſaid, even when very young, to have made a conſiderable progreſs. He not only conſtantly attended the lectures, which Vigain read in the cloyſters of Queen's College; but himſelf went through the proceſs of moſt of Mr. Boyle's experiments.

But what made him moſt remarkable at the univerſity, was the invention of a machine of braſs, to demonſtrate the motions of the planets. This machine was conſtructed with great ingenuity; and was nearly the ſame with that which was afterwards invented by Mr. Rowley, under the name of the orrery.

Our

Our philoſopher, who had now been admitted to a doctor's degree, began to be much taken notice of in the learned world; and was elected a fellow of the royal ſociety. He ſoon after received the thanks of that learned body for ſome experiments he communicated to them on the nature of vegetation.

In the year 1741 he firſt publiſhed his moſt uſeful invention of ventilators, which he continued to improve as long as he lived. About ſix or ſeven years afterwards one of theſe machines was put up in the priſon of the Savoy; the benefit of which was ſoon acknowledged. In general between 50 and 100 had died every year of the goal diſtemper in that place; but after his machine was erected, four perſons only died in two years, tho' the number of priſoners often exceeded 200. The uſe of ventilators afterwards became general, in the king's ſhips, and other places. In the laſt war, after long ſolicitations, he procured an order from the French king to erect ventilators in the priſons, where the Engliſh were kept; and the writer of theſe memoirs has heard him merrily ſay, he hoped no body would inform againſt him for correſponding with the enemy.

It would be endleſs to mention his various reſearches into nature, and his various ſchemes he publiſhed for the benefit of mankind; moſt of which are to be found in the tranſactions of the royal ſociety, which he choſe as his vehicle for the communication of them to the public. They all diſcover his great knowledge of the ſecrets of nature, which he was able to apply to agriculture, phyſic, and various other arts in life, by which human ſociety might reap advantage.

Dr. Hales ſpent moſt of the latter part of his life at his parſonage at Teddington, near Hampton Court. Here he was honoured with the friendſhip of ſome of the greateſt perſons in the nation; whom without any of the faſhionable modes of polite breeding, he viſited and received, with patriarchal ſimplicity. Among thoſe who honoured him with a particular eſteem, was the late prince Frederic, father of the preſent king; who would often take great pleaſure of ſurpriſing him in his laboratory.

After the death of that prince, when the houſhold of the princeſs was ſettled, the worthy man was appointed her almoner; and did credit to her choice.

Soon afterwards, by the intereſt of his great patroneſs, he was nominated to a canonry of Windſor. As ſoon as he heard of the honour that was deſigned him, he immediately

ately waited upon the princeſs, and engaged her to put a ſtop to the affair. His circumſtances, he ſaid, were ſuch as entirely ſatisfied him; and a better income would only be a greater incumbrance.

Dr. Hales deſerved, as much as any man ever did, the title of a *Chriſtian Philoſopher*. All his ſtudies, and all his reſearches into nature tended only to one point, that of doing good to mankind. In this employment, bleſt with ſerenity of mind, and an excellent conſtitution of body, he attained the age of fourſcore and four years; and died, after a ſhort illneſs, on the 4th of January 1761.

HANMER (Sir THOMAS, Bart.) was the ſon of William Hanmer, Eſq; by Peregrine, ſiſter and heireſs of Sir Henry North, of Mildenhall, in Suffolk, Bart. He ſucceeded to the title and eſtate of his uncle Sir John Hanmer, of Hanmer, in Shropſhire, Bart. He was twice married, firſt to Iſabel, in her own right counteſs of Arlington; and dutcheſs dowager of Grafton; and ſecondly to Elizabeth, daughter and heireſs of Thomas Folkes, of Barton, in the county of Suffolk, Eſq; he had his education at Oxford, where he was much eſteemed for the ſweetneſs of his manners, and his perfect acquaintance with all the liberal arts; and he always retained the greateſt gratitude and affection for that univerſity.

When he arrived at years of maturity, he was choſen knight of the ſhire for the county of Suffolk, and he ſat in parliament near thirty years, either as a repreſentative for that county, or for Flintſhire, or for the borough of Thetford. In this venerable aſſembly he was ſoon diſtinguiſhed, and his powerful elocution, and unbiaſſed integrity drew the attention of all parties.

On the 12th of queen Anne in the year 1713, he was unanimouſly choſen ſpeaker of the houſe of commons; which office, difficult at all times, but at that time more particularly ſo, he diſcharged with becoming dignity. All other honours and emoluments he declined. Having withdrawn himſelf by degrees from public buſineſs, he ſpent the remainder of his life in an honourable retirement amongſt his books and friends. In this retreat he prepared an elegant and correct edition of the dramatic works of Shakeſpear, which he made a preſent off to the univerſity of Oxford, and which was printed there 1744, in 4to. with elegant engravings by Gravelot, at the expence

pence of Sir Thomas. He died at his ſeat in Suffolk, 1746.

HARE (Dr. FRANCIS) a late learned prelate, and one of the ableſt antagoniſts of Dr. Benjamin Hoadley in the bangorian controverſy, of whoſe birth we have no particulars, was bred at Eton ſchool, and from that foundation became a fellow of King's College, Cambridge; where he had the tuition of the marquis of Blandford, only ſon to the illuſtrious duke of Marlborough, who appointed him chaplain-general to the army. He afterwards obtained the deanery of Worceſter, and from thence was promoted to the biſhopric of Chicheſter, which he held with the deanery of St. Paul's until the time of his death, which happened in the year 1740.

He was diſmiſſed from being chaplain to K. George I. in the year 1718, by the ſtrength of party prejudices, in company with Dr. Moſs and Dr. Sherlock, perſons of diſtinguiſhed rank for parts and learning.

About the latter end of queen Anne's reign he publiſhed a remarkable pamphlet, entitled, *The Difficulties and Diſcouragements which attend the Study of the Scriptures, in the way of private Judgment.* In order to ſhew, that ſince ſuch a ſtudy of the ſcriptures is mens indiſpenſable duty, it concerns all chriſtian ſocieties to remove, as much as poſſible, thoſe diſcouragements. In confirmation of his argument, he repreſents the caſes and characters of Dr. Clarke and Mr. Whiſton in no unfavourable light. In this work, his manner appeared to be ſo ludicrous, that the convocation fell upon him, as if he were really againſt the ſtudy of the holy ſcriptures. And Mr. Whiſton ſays, that finding this paper likely to hinder that preferment he was ſeeking for, he aimed to conceal his being the author.

The ſame writer charges him with being ſtrongly inclined to ſcepticiſm, that he talked ludicrouſly of ſacred matters, and that he would offer to lay wagers about the fulfilling of ſcripture prophecies. But the principal ground for theſe invidious inſinuations ſeems to be, that tho' he never *denied* the genuineneſs of the apoſtolical conſtitutions (of which by the by he procured for him the collation of two *Vienna MSS.*) yet "he was not firm believer enough, nor ſerious enough in chriſtianity, to hazard any thing in this world for their reception." Beſides his writings in the controverſy above mentioned, he publiſhed ſeveral other learned works, which

Memoirs of the life of Mr. Wm. Whiſton, p. 102. ib. p. 97. ib. p. 101.

were collected after his death, and publiſhed in four vol. 4to. and 8vo.

2. *An Edition of Terence, with Notes, in 4to.*

3. *The Book of Pſalms in the Hebrew, put into the original poetical Metre, 4to.*

In this laſt work, his lordſhip pretends to have diſcovered the Hebrew metre, which was ſuppoſed to be irretrievably loſt. But his hypotheſis, tho' defended by ſome, yet has been confuted by ſeveral learned men, particularly by Dr. Lowth in his *Metricæ Harianæ brevis confutatio*, annexed to his lectures *De Sacrâ Poeſi Hebræorum:* and by the authors of the *Univerſal Hiſtory* (See vol. 4. of the folio edition, p. 710 and ſeq. and notes: and in the 8vo one, vol. 10. p. 202 and ſeq. and note E.) The learned George Pſalmanaazar, the author of that part of the work, tells us in his memoirs, that the biſhop's preface raiſed his expectations to a high degree, in which he confutes with uncommon learning and keenneſs, all the ſyſtems that had hitherto appeared in public. But he was greatly ſurpriſed to find in reading on, that his lordſhip had reduced the metre of the ſacred book, which he had ſuppoſed might come up to the loftineſs and dignity of the thoughts and expreſſions, to a poor, low, crawling humdrum bitony of trochaics and iambics, or vice verſa, as the reader pleaſed; and that he had tranſpoſed or exchanged, and mutilated or ſtretched out words ad libitum, in order to bring them to his ill-contrived ſtandard. He was ſo ſhocked with the prelate's freedom, that he thought himſelf obliged to write againſt him; and communicated his deſign to ſome of his friends, who were no ſtrangers to that kind of learning. One of them reduced the Engliſh Lord's Prayer, Creed, Ten Commandments, and the *Te Deum*, into the ſame crawling meaſure: and he did the ſame by the firſt chapter of Geneſis, and the laſt chapter of Malachi, without half the deviations from the text, which his lordſhip had been forced to make in almoſt every Pſalm.

Memoirs of George Pſalmanaazar, 8vo. Lond. 1754. p. 351.

HASTINGS (The Hon. WILLIAM) a gentleman of a very ſingular character, for the ſake of variety may claim a place in theſe memoirs. He livedin the year 1638, and by his quality, was ſon, brother and uncle, to the earls of Huntington. He was peradventure an original in our age, or rather, the copy of our ancient nobility, in hunting, not in warlike times.

He

He was very low, very ſtrong, and very active, of a reddiſh flaxen hair; his cloaths green cloth, and never all worth, when new, five pounds.

His houſe was perfectly of the old faſhion, in the midſt of a large park well ſtocked with deer, and near the houſe rabbets to ſerve his kitchen; many fiſh ponds; great ſtore of wood and timber; a bowling green in it, long, but narrow, and full of high ridges; it being never levelled ſince it was plowed: they uſed round ſand bowls; and it had a banqueting houſe like a ſtand, a large one, built in a tree.

He kept all manner of ſport hounds, that run buck, fox, hare, otter, and badger; and hawks, long and ſhort wing'd. He had all ſorts of nets for fiſh; he had a walk in the New Foreſt; and in the manor of Chriſt Church; this laſt ſupplied him with red deer, ſea and river fiſh. And indeed all his neighbours grounds and royalties were free to him; who beſtowed all his time on theſe ſports, but what he borrowed, to careſs his neighbours wives and daughters; there being not a woman, in all his walks, of the degree of a yeoman's wife, and under the age of 40, but it was extremely her fault, if he was not intimately acquainted with her. This made him very popular; always ſpeaking kindly to the huſband, brothers, or fathers; who was to boot, very welcome to his houſe, whenever he came.

There he found beef, pudding, and ſmall beer, in great plenty; a houſe, not ſo neatly kept as to ſhame him, or his duſty ſhoes; the great hall ſtrewed with marrow bones, full of hawks perches, hounds, ſpaniels, and terriers; the upper ſide of the hall, hung with the fox ſkins of this and the laſt years killing, here and there a poll cat intermixed; game keepers and hunters poles, in great abundance.

The parlour was a great room as properly furniſhed. On a great hearth, paved with brick, lay ſome terriers, and the choiceſt hounds and ſpaniels. Seldom but two of the great chairs had litters of young cats in them, which were not to be diſturbed; he having always three or four attending him at dinner, and a little white round ſtick of fourteen inches long, lying by his trencher, that he might defend ſuch meat as he had no mind to part with to them.

The windows, which were very large, ſerved for places to lay his arrows, croſs-bows, ſtone-bows, and other ſuch like accoutrements. The corners of the room, full of the beſt choſe hunting and hawking poles. An oyſter

table at the lower end; which was of conſtant uſe, twice a day, all the year round. For he never failed to eat oyſters, before dinner and ſupper, thro' all ſeaſons: the neighbouring town of Pool ſupplied him with them.

The upper part of the room had two ſmall tables and a deſk, on the one ſide of which was a church bible, and, on the other, the book of martyrs. On the tables were hawks hoods, bells and ſuch like; two or three old green hats, with their crowns thruſt in, ſo as to hold ten or a dozen eggs, which were of a pheaſant kind of poultry, which he took much care of, and fed himſelf. Tables, dice, cards, and boxes, were not wanting. In the whole of the deſk were ſtore of tobacco pipes that had been uſed.

On one ſide of this end of the room, was the door of a cloſet, wherein ſtood the ſtrong beer and the wine, which never came thence but in ſingle glaſſes, that being the rule of the houſe exactly obſerved. For he never exceeded in drink, or permitted it.

On the other ſide was the door into an old chapel, not uſed for devotion. The pulpit, as the ſafeſt place, was never wanting of a cold chine of beef, veniſon paſty, gammon of bacon, or great apple pye, with thick cruſt extremely baked. His table coſt him not much, tho' it was good to eat at.

His ſports ſupplied all but beef and mutton; except Fridays, when he had the beſt of ſalt fiſh, (as well as other fiſh) he could get; and was the day his neighbours of beſt quality moſt viſited him. He never wanted a London pudding, and always ſung it in with, *My pert eyes therein-a.* He drank a glaſs or two of wine at meals; very often ſyrup of gillyflowers, in his ſack; and had always a tun glaſs without feet, ſtood by him, holding a pint of ſmall beer, which he often ſtirred with roſemary.

He was well natured, but ſoon angry; calling his ſervants baſtards and cuckoldly knaves; in one of which he often ſpoke truth to his own knowledge, and ſometimes in both, though of the ſame man. He lived to be an hundred; never loſt his eye-ſight, but always wrote and read without ſpectacles; and got on horſeback without help. Until paſt fourſcore, he rode to the death of a ſtag as well as any.

Hiſtorical character, &c. of Barnard, 1742.

HASTINGS (The right hon. the late lady ELIZABETH) was by her mother grand daughter of Sir John Lewis of Ledſtone, in the county of York, Bart. one moiety and more of whoſe very large eſtate came to her by inheritance; and had for

for her father, Theophilus the ſeventh earl of Huntingdon, and ſo was lineally deſcended from an houſe, and family ſhining in the pages of all our Engliſh hiſtory, and in every age down to the preſent, productive of great and illuſtrious perſons; all whoſe ſeveral virtues, ſo far as they were proper to be cultivated by her ſex, became united and centered in her ladyſhip.

There was a fine dawn of her future ſplendor, even in her moſt tender years. A ſweetneſs of countenance, ſomething in it great and ſomething lowly; an ingenious temper, an aptneſs of underſtanding, a benevolent ſpirit, a flexibility of nature, a tractable will, a devout frame of mind, and an awful ſenſe of things relating to religion, were obſerved of her in her firſt departures out of infancy.

The following remarkable circumſtance happened to her in her youth. A young lady of leſs ſeverity of manners than herſelf, invited her once to an entertainment over a romance, and very dear did ſhe pay for it, what evil tinctures ſhe took from it I cannot tell, but this I can, that the remembrance of it would now and then annoy her ſpirit down into declining life. The little elſe, after diligent enquiry, that can be collected of her, to be inſerted here, is that ſhe affected privacy and retirement, and was much in her cloſet in holy employments; that in ſome conteſts between the earl, her father, and lord Haſtings, her conduct was ſuch that ſhe preſerved the kindneſs and affection of both. Her ladyſhip's virtues ſhone out moſt conſpicuous after the death of her father and brother, by what has often in others been the extinction of virtue, the acceſſion of a large fortune.

After this her ladyſhip reſided, for the moſt part, at Ledſtone-houſe, where almoſt every eye beheld her with wonder; the upper part of mankind, by her friendſhip, were ſome of them charmed into virtue, others found their virtues brightened and improved; the lower part were informed by her wiſdom, and, if they wanted them, cheriſhed by her alms. For the further improvement of her virtue, her ladyſhip joined herſelf to the converſation of the moſt famous men of the age for piety and divine learning, viz. archbiſhop Sharp, Dr. Lucas, Mr. Nelſon, &c. the laſt of whom (who was no flatterer of perſons of quality) in one of his letters to her, which yet remains, applied to her the following text, "many daughters have done virtuouſly, but "thou excelleſt them all."

Her ladyſhip's beauty, juſt height, and exact frame and compoſition, excelled by few; her appearance, addreſs,

motion and manner, perhaps ſcarce equalled by any, and above all, her ſhining endowments, virtues and accompliſhments, attracted the affection of ſeveral of the nobility; but ſhe choſe to continue in a ſingle ſtate; upon one or both of theſe conſiderations (as 'tis thought) that being ſole miſtreſs of her eſtate, ſhe might ſee that a wife and religious uſe was made of it; or probably, accounting that a ſingle life naturally led to greater perfection. She ſaw what a ſerviceable handmaid learning was to religion, and upon that account, was a great lover of it, and, indeed, was far from being without it herſelf. She was bleſſed with an acute penetration and ſound judgment, could compoſe well, and mark out the beauties, excellencies, errors and defects of any compoſition; and in practical divinity, and things pertaining to the direction of conſcience, ſhe rarely, or never made an erroneous determination; nay, ſo great was her ſkill in theſe matters, that once, in a tract ſubmitted to her judgment, ſhe detected an error, and a great one too, deeply covered under a ſingle word, which the author has often ſaid, would have eſcaped his own obſervation as long as he lived.

Her ladyſhip's attendance and apparel were ſuch as became her place and ſtation; ſhe begun every day with her private devotions, and was particularly careful that all her family ſhould be drawn together to prayers four times every day. She was firmly attached to the worſhip of the church of England, as by law eſtabliſhed, and conſtantly attended at it; her talents for converſation were very great, and more in truth than ſhe would allow herſelf to uſe. At her table, her countenance was open and ſerene, her ſpeech ſoft and muſical, her language polite and ſeaſoned with ſalt; and as her houſe and table were generally adorned by ſome parts of her family; ſo ſhe made them all parts of herſelf, and embraced all her relations, according as they ſtood in the ſeveral degrees of blood, with true and tender affection. But her more particular care was the ſtranger, the fatherleſs and widow, the needy, and him that had no helper.

Her ſtill larger applications were fixed penſions upon reduced families, exhibitions to ſcholars in the univerſities, the maintenance of her own charity ſchool, contributions to others, diſburſements to the religious ſocieties for the propagation of the goſpel in foreign parts, and for promoting chriſtian knowledge at home; for the erection, decora-

coration, and augmentation of churches; free and frequent remiſſion of debts, in caſes of inſolvency, and all this out of an eſtate ſhort of 3000*l.* per annum.

Her ladyſhip, in early life, got a contuſion upon her right breaſt, which left behind it a ſmall inward tumour, attended with little or no diſturbance, and for that reaſon, probably not much regarded. This continued for many years, without any ſenſible encreaſe; when about twenty months before her death, it gave her cauſe of complaint; upon which application was made to a reverend gentleman, highly eminent for his ſkill in ſurgery, who upon ſight and examination, was clear in his judgment, that there was abſolute neceſſity the part affected ſhould be ſeparated from the body. Her ladyſhip underwent this painful operation with ſurpriſing patience and reſolution, ſhe ſhewed no reluctancy, no ſtruggle or contention, or even any complaint did ſhe make, only indeed, towards the end of the operation, ſhe drew ſuch a ſigh, as any compaſſionate reader may when he hears this. After this fiery trial, her ladyſhip, ſooner than was expected, got upon her feet, and with every improvement that could be made into the ſame tenor of life that had long ſubſiſted before. But the repoſe ſhe enjoyed, was but of very ſhort duration; her diſorder, repreſſed only for a time, roſe up with new malignity, and her recovery was now intirely diſpaired of; yet, even in this dreadful criſis, ſhe preſerved her uſual calmneſs and ſerenity; on this ſolemn occaſion ſhe convened her houſhold, to ſtrengthen and enforce whatever ſhe had before done or ſhewn them by her dying counſels, and would have extended this amazing care to the whole village, had ſhe not been reſtrained by the phyſician.

Her character in miniature, is this, She was a lady of the exacteſt breeding, of fine intellectual endowments, filled with divine wiſdom, renewed in the ſpirit of her mind, fired with the love of her creator, a friend to all the world, mortified in ſoul and body, and to every thing that is earthly, and a little lower than the angels.

Her character is drawn in the Tatler, number forty-two, under the name of Aſpaſia.

She was born in 1682, and died Dec. 22, 1739, a pattern to ſucceeding ages, of all that is good, and all that is great. Amongſt her other almoſt innumerable charities and benefactions, ſhe gave her manor of Wheldale to the provoſt and ſcholars of queen's college, Oxford, for the maintaining and qualifying for the miniſtry, five poor ſcholars, to be elected by

by lot from eight principal ſchools, in the counties of York, Weſtmorland and Cumberland.

Account of the life and death of Mr. Philip Henry, by Mathew Henry, miniſter of the goſpel in Cheſter. Salop; the 4th edit. 1765.

HENRY (PHILIP) one of the fathers of nonconformity, or, as he was called, *the good*, *the heavenly* Mr. Henry, was born at Whitehall, in the year 1631: his father, John Henry, was page of the back ſtairs, to the king's ſecond ſon, James duke of York. When he was about twelve years old he was admitted into Weſtminſter ſchool, under Mr. Thomas Vincent, then uſher, very diligent in his buſineſs, but who grieved ſo much at the dulneſs and non-proficiency of many of his ſcholars, that he fell into a conſumption, and was ſaid to be *killed with falſe Latin*. A while after, he was taken into the upper ſchool, under Dr. Buſby, with whom he was a great favourite, and was employed by him, with ſome others, in collecting materials for that excellent Greek grammar he afterwards publiſhed.

Soon after the civil wars broke out, there was a daily morning lecture, ſet up at the Abbey church, by the aſſembly of divines. His pious mother requeſted Dr. Buſby to give her ſon leave to attend this, and likewiſe took him with her every Thurſday to Mr. Caſe's lecture, at St. Martin's; and to the monthly faſts at St. Margarets, where the houſe of commons attended, and where the ſervice was carried on with great ſtrictneſs and ſolemnity, from eight in the morning till four in the evening. In theſe, as he himſelf hath recorded it, he had often ſweet meltings of ſoul.

He was choſen from Weſtminſter to Chriſt-church in Oxford, where he was admitted a ſtudent in the year 1648, and vigorouſly applied himſelf to the proper ſtudies of the place. When he had compleated his maſter's degree, he was entertained in the family of judge Puleſton, at Emeral in Flintſhire, to take the overſight of his ſons, and to preach at Worthenbury. He was ordained to the work of the miniſtry in this place, in the year 1657, according to the known directory of the aſſembly of divines, and the common uſage of the preſbyterians.

He ſoon after married the only daughter and heireſs of Mr. Daniel Mathews, of Broad-Oak, near Whitchurch, by whom he became poſſeſſed of a competent eſtate. When the king and epiſcopacy were reſtored, he refuſed to conform, was ejected, and retired with his family to Broad-Oak. Here and in this neighbourhood, he ſpent the remainder of his life, about twenty-eight years, relieving the poor, em-

employing the industrious, instructing the ignorant, and exercising every opportunity of doing good.

His moderation in his non-conformity, was eminent and exemplary; and upon all occasions he bore testimony against uncharitable and schismatical separation. In church-government, he desired and wished for archbishop Usher's reduction of episcopacy. He thought it lawful to join in the common prayer in the public assemblies; which, during the time of his silence and restraint, he constantly attended with his family, with reverence and devotion.

Upon the whole, his character seems to have been highly exemplary and praise-worthy. And it may be asked, as doctor Busby did, the first time he waited upon him after he was turned out by the act of uniformity, *What made him a non-conformist?* the reason which he principally insisted on, which might certainly influence an honest and worthy mind, was, that he could not submit to be *re-ordained*. He was so well satisfied with his call to the ministry, and solemn ordination to it, by the laying on the hands of the presbytery; that he durst not do that which looked like a renunciation of it, as null and sinful; and would at least be a tacit invalidating and condemning all his administrations.

After the revolution, when the act of indulgence passed, despairing to see an accommodation, he kept a meeting at Broad-Oak, and preached to a congregation in a barn.

HENRY (MATTHEW) an eminent dissenting teacher, and voluminous writer, was the son of the foregoing, and born in the year 1662. He continued under his father's eye and care, till he was about eighteen years of age, and had the greatest advantages of his education from him, both in divine and human literature. He was very expert in the learned languages, especially in the Hebrew, which had been made familiar to him from his childhood; and from first to last, the study of the scriptures was his most delightful employment. For further improvement, he was placed under the care of Mr. Thomas Doolittle, in the year 1680, who then kept an academy at Islington. He was afterwards entered in Gray's-Inn for the study of the law; where he went on with his usual diligence, and became acquainted with the civil law, and the municipal law of his own country. His proficiency was soon observed, and it was the opinion of those who knew him, that his great industry, quick apprehension, tenacious memory, and ready utterance, would

Account of the life and death of Mat. Henry, by W. T. London, 12mo, 1716.

would have rendered him very eminent in that profeſſion. But he ſtuck to his firſt reſolution of making divinity his ſtudy and buſineſs, and attended the moſt celebrated preachers about the town; and, as an inſtance of his judgment, he was beſt pleaſed with Dr. Stillingfleet for his ſerious practical preaching; and with Dr. Tillotſon, for his admirable ſermons againſt popery, at his lectures at Lawrence Jury.

In the year 1686, he returned into the country, and preached ſeveral times as a candidate for the miniſtry with ſuch ſucceſs and approbation, that the congregation at Cheſter invited him to be their paſtor. To this place he was ordained in the year 1687, where he lived about twenty five years, faithfully and laboriouſly diſcharging the duties of his office, and greatly eſteemed and loved by his people. He had ſeveral calls from London, which he conſtantly declined; but was at laſt prevailed upon to accept a very important and unanimous one from Hackney. He died in the year 1714 at Nantwich, of an apoplectic fit, upon a journey, and was interred at Trinity church in Cheſter.

He was univerſally lamented; every pulpit of the diſſenters gave notice of the great breach that was made upon the church of God; every ſermon was a funeral ſermon for Mr. Henry. The writings he publiſhed, beſides ſeveral ſingle ſermons, are,

1. *A Diſcourſe concerning the Nature of Schiſm*, 1689.
2. *The Life of Mr. Philip Henry*, 1696.
3. *A Scripture Catechiſm*, 1702.
4. *Family Hymns*, 1702.
5. *The Communicant's Companion*, 1704.
6. *Four Diſcourſes againſt Vice and Immorality*, 1705.
7. *A Method for Prayer*, 1710.
8. *Directions for daily Communion with God*, 1712.
9. *Expoſitions of the Bible, in 5 vol. fol.*

Watkinſon's anecdotes of eminent and illuſtrious perſonages, publiſhed in the Annual Regiſter for 1763.

HERRING (Dr. THOMAS) was the ſon of the reverend Mr. John Herring, rector of Walſoken, in Norfolk, at which place he was born, 1693. He was educated at Wiſbech ſchool, in the Iſle of Ely, and at Jeſus college in Cambridge, where he was entred 1710. He was choſen fellow of Corpus-Chriſti college in 1716; and continued a tutor there upwards of ſeven years. He entred into prieſt's orders in 1719, and was ſucceſſively miniſter of Great Shelford, Stow cum Qui, and Trinity in Cambridge.

In

In 1722, Dr. Fleetwood, bishop of Ely, made him his Chaplain, and soon after presented him to Rettindon in Essex, and to the rectory of Barly in Hertfordshire. On the death of Dr. Lupton, in 1726, the honourable society of Lincoln's Inn chose him their preacher; and about the same time he took his doctor's degree, and was appointed chaplain in ordinary to his majesty. In 1731 he was presented to the rectory of Blechingly in Surry; and towards the close of the year, promoted to the deanery of Rochester. In 1737, he was consecrated bishop of Bangor; and in 1743, translated to the archiepiscopal see of York, on the demise of Dr. Blackburn.

When the rebellion broke out in Scotland, and the highlanders defeated the king's troops at Preston-Pans, the archbishop removed the general panic, and awakened the nation from its lethargy. He convened the nobility, gentry, and clergy of his diocese, and addressed them in a noble speech, which had such an effect upon his auditory, that a subscription ensued to the amount of 40,000*l.* and the example was successfully followed by the nation in general.

On the death of Dr. Potter, in 1747, he was translated to the see of Canterbury. In the year 1753, he was seized with a violent fever, which brought him to the brink of the grave; and though he did in some measure recover, yet from that time he might be rather said to languish, than to live. He retired to Croydon, declined all public business, and saw little other company than his relations and particular friends.

After languishing about four years, he expired March the thirteenth, 1757; and agreeable to the express direction of his will, was interred in a private manner, in the vault of Croydon church. He expended upwards of 6000*l.* in repairing and adorning the palaces and gardens of Lambeth and Croydon. He possessed the virtues of public and private life in a most eminent degree, and was a true friend to civil and religious liberty.

In the year 1763, a volume of his *Sermons on Public Occasions*, was printed; which bear the strongest marks of unaffected piety and benevolence: and the profits of the edition were given to the treasurer of the London infirmary for the use of that excellent charity. There is inserted in the preface, a beautiful elegy, sacred to his memory, by the reverend Mr. Fawkes.

HERVEY

HERVEY (JAMES) a late divine of exemplary virtue and piety, was born at Hardingſtone, in Northamptonſhire, in the Year 1714, and had his education at the grammar ſchool at Northampton, and at Lincoln College in Oxford. After a reſidence of ſeven years, he left the univerſity and became in 1736 curate to his father, then poſſeſſed of the living of Weſton Favell. He was afterwards curate at Biddeford, and other places in the Weſt, where he lived ſeveral years greatly beloved by the people, and laid the plan of his meditations, and probably wrote ſome of them.

In the year 1750, at his father's death, he ſucceeded to the livings of Weſton and Collingtree, which being within five miles of each other, he attended alternately with his curate, 'till his ill health confined him to Weſton, where he afterwards conſtantly reſided, and diligently purſued his labours both in his miniſterial office and in his ſtudy, as long as poſſible, under the diſadvantage of a weak conſtitution of body. He died on Chriſtmas day 1758, in the 45th year of his age. His charity was remarkable.

It was always his deſire to die juſt even with the world, and to be, as he called it, his own executor. His fund almoſt expired with his life; what little remained, he deſired might be given in warm cloathing to the poor in that ſevere ſeaſon. In point of learning, tho' not in the firſt claſs of ſcholars, yet he was far from being deficient. He was maſter of the three learned languages, and well read in the claſſics, of which the bible was his particular favourite. But for a more minute account of every part of his character, we muſt refer the reader to his life prefixed to his letters publiſhed in two vol. 8vo.

His other writings are,

1. *Meditations and Contemplations; containing Meditations among the tombs; Reflections on a Flower Garden; and a Deſcant on Creation, in 8vo.* 1746.

He ſold the copy, after it had paſſed through ſeveral editions; which ſale, and the profits of the former impreſſions, amounted to about 700l. the whole of which he gave in charity, ſaying, that as providence had bleſſed his attempt, he thought himſelf bound to relieve his fellow creatures with it. It has gone through ſeventeen editions.

2. *Contemplations on the Night and ſtarry Heavens; and a Winter Piece, in 8vo.* 1747.

Both theſe have been turned into blank verſe, in imitation of

of Dr. Young's *Night Thoughts*, by Mr. T. Newcomb, and publiſhed in two vol. 12mo.

3. *Remarks on Lord Bolingbroke's Letters on the Study and Uſe of Hiſtory, ſo far as they relate to the Hiſtory of the Old Teſtament, &c. in a Letter to a Lady of Quality*, 8vo. 1753.

4. *Theron and Aſpaſio; or, a Series of Dialogues and Letters on the moſt important Subjects, in three vol.* 8vo. *and* 12mo. 1755.

This hath gone through ſeven editions. Some of the principal points which Mr. Hervey endeavours to vindicate, illuſtrate and apply in this work, are the following: The beauty and excellency of the ſcriptures: The ruin and depravity of human nature: It's happy recovery founded on the *attonement*, and effected by the *Spirit* of Chriſt. But the grand article is, the imputed *righteouſneſs of Chriſt*; his notion of which hath been objected to, and wrote againſt by ſeveral.

The monthly reviewers obſerve upon the performance in general, that whoever peruſes it with attention, and without prejudice, will find in it all the marks of a benevolent and well diſpoſed mind, greatly concerned for the advancement of the intereſt of virtue and religion. The deſcriptive part of the work is in many places entertaining and ingenious. The author diſcovers an extreme fondneſs for the beauties of nature, takes great pleaſure in delineating and explaining them, and endeavours to lead the minds of his readers from the conſideration of them, to the contemplation of their divine author, and the methods of his providential government and adminiſtration. Monthly review, v. xx. p. 384.

He introduces moſt of his dialogues with deſcriptions of ſome of the amiable ſcenes of the creation. To diverſify the work too, ſhort ſketches of philoſophy are occaſionally introduced, eaſy to be underſtood, and calculated to entertain the imagination, as well as to improve the heart.

5. *Some Sermons, the third Edition publiſhed after his Death*, 1759.

6. *An Edition of Jenks's Meditations, with a ſtrong recommendatory Preface*, 1757.

7. *A recommendatory Preface to Burnham's pious Memorials, publiſhed in* 1753, 8vo.

In the younger part of his life he wrote ſome copies of verſes, which ſhewed no contemptible genius for poetry, but theſe were ſuppreſſed by his own deſire.

HOAD.

HOADLEY (BENJAMIN, Bp.) was the ſon of the Rev. Mr. Samuel Hoadley, who kept a private ſchool many years, and was afterwards maſter of the public grammar ſchool at Norwich. He was born at Weſterham in Kent, Nov. 14. 1676. His academical education he had at Catherine Hall in Cambridge, where he was entered 1692, and afterwards became a fellow of that ſociety. He was choſen lecturer of St. Mildred in the Poultry in 1701, and three years afterwards was preferred to the rectory of St. Peter le Poor in London.

In the year 1706, he publiſhed ſome remarks on the late Bp. Atterbury's ſermon at the funeral of Mr. Bennet; and two years afterwards *Exceptions* againſt another ſermon by the ſame author, on the power of *Charity to cover Sin.*

In 1709, a diſpute aroſe between theſe two learned combatants, concerning the doctrine of non-reſiſtance, occaſioned by a work of Mr. Hoadley's, entitled, *The Meaſures of Obedience*; ſome poſitions in which Dr. Atterbury endeavoured to confute in his excellent Latin ſermon preached that year before the London clergy. Mr. Hoadley ſignalized himſelf in ſo eminent a degree in this debate, that the hon. houſe of commons gave him a particular mark of their regard, by repreſenting in an addreſs to the queen, the ſignal ſervices he had done to the cauſe of civil and religious liberty. At this time when his principles were unpopular, and the fury of party virulence ſeemed to be let looſe upon him, Mrs. Howland ſpontaneouſly preſented him to the rectory of Streatham in Surry.

Soon after King George the Firſt's acceſſion to the throne, the abilities and attachment of Dr. Hoadley were properly regarded, and he was made biſhop of Bangor in 1715, which ſee, however, as Whiſton very juſtly objects againſt him, he never viſited. He ſtill on the contrary remained in town, preaching againſt what he conſidered as the inveterate errors of the clergy; and among other diſcourſes he made upon this occaſion, one was upon theſe words, *My Kingdom is not of this World.* This diſcourſe produced the famous Bangorian controverſy, as it was called, which employed the preſs for ſuch a number of years, and almoſt divided the opinions of all the clergy, who embraced one ſide or the other in this famous diſpute.

The manner in which he explained the text was, that the clergy had no pretenſions to any temporal juriſdictions; but this

was

was answered with great vehemence by Dr. Snape; and in the course of the debate, the argument insensibly changed from the rights of the clergy to that of princes, in the government of the church. Doctor Hoadley strenuously maintained that temporal princes had a right to govern in ecclesiastical polities, and by this means he drew on himself the indignation of almost all the clergy. But according to the old adage, it might be said of him, that he was *nec pluribus impar*; he almost singly opposed them all in the beginning, and every day some new reinforcements came in to him, of that body of the clergy who were at first neuter in the debate, but were at length convinced by the cogency of his arguments, and the extent of his learning.

He had scarce time left for triumph in this debate, when he was involved in another with Dr. Hare, upon the nature of prayer: he maintained that a calm, rational, and dispassionate manner of offering up our prayers to heaven, was the most acceptable method of address. Doctor Hare, on the contrary, insisted, that the fervour of zeal was what added merit to the sacrifice; and that prayer, without warmth, and without coming from the heart, was of no avail. This dispute, like the former, once more excited a ferment among the clergy, which however, hath long since subsided.

From the bishoprick of Bangor he was translated to the see of Hereford in 1725; to that of Salisbury in 1733; and to that of Winchester in 1734, and published his *Plain Account of the Sacrament*. He had a part of his latter years embarrassed by one of the vilest instances of ingratitude, that hath perhaps ever been heard of.

A French priest, who pretended to abjure his religion, was taken under the protection of this bishop, with no other recommendation than that of his necessities. He by some means or other happened to avail himself of the bishop's name, and a note of some thousand pounds was placed before it: this note was offered in payment; but the bishop denied it to be his. This naturally brought it before a court of justice, and there it appeared that the note was a piece of gross imposition.

The delinquent had next recourse to a pamphlet to vindicate himself, in which he arraigns the bishop as a drunkard, and alledges that this note was had of him when he was in drink. To this calumny the bishop made a full and nervous answer, in which he exposes the falshood of the objector, and avers upon his sacred calling, that he never was drunk in his

whole life; the world, with becoming ardour, embraced his defence, and before he died, he had the happineſs to find himſelf perfectly acquitted even of any ſuſpicion of ſuch a charge. He died on the 17th of April, 1761, aged 85 years.

As a writer, he poſſeſſed uncommon talents; his greateſt defect was in his ſtile, extending his periods to a diſagreeable length, for which Mr. Pope has thus recorded him:

——— Swift for cloſer ſtyle,
But Hoadley *for a period of a mile.*

As to his character, he was naturally facetious, eaſy, and complying, fond of company, from which however he would frequently retire, for the purpoſes of ſtudy or devotion; happy in every place, but peculiarly ſo in his own family, where he took all opportunities of inſtructing by his influence and example.

It would far exceed the limits of our ſcanty page to name all the pamphlets and tracts he wrote; but a compleat catalogue of them may be found under his article in the ſupplement to the Biog. Britannica.

HOADLEY (BENJAMIN) eldeſt ſon of the foregoing, was born Feb. 10, 1706, was educated at Dr. Newcome's at Hackney, and was admitted a penſioner in Bennet College, Cambridge, 1722, under the tuition of Dr. Herring, afterwards the worthy archbiſhop. He took his degree in phyſick, and particularly applied to mathematical and philoſophical ſtudies. He was made fellow of the royal ſociety when very young; and had the honour of being made known to the learned world as a philoſopher, by a letter *from the Rev. Dr. Samuel Clarke to Mr. Benjamin Hoadley, F. R. S. occaſioned by the preſent Controverſy among the Mathematicians concerning the Proportion of Velocity and Force in Bodies in Motion.* He was made regiſter of Hereford while his father filled that ſee; and was early appointed phyſician to his majeſty's houſhold. After having married two wives, he died without iſſue, in his father's life time, at his houſe at Chelſea, Aug. 10, 1757.

His writings are,

1. *Three Letters on the Organs of Reſpiration; to which is added, an Appendix, containing Remarks on ſome Experiments of Dr. Houſton, publiſhed in the Philoſophical Tranſactions*, 1736, *in 4to.* 1740.

2. *Oratio*

2. *Oratio Anniverſaria in Theatro Col. Med. Londin. ex Herveii inſtituto habita die 18mo. Oct.* 1742.

3. *The Suſpicious Huſband, a Comedy*, 1747.

The ſcene of this favourite play, lies in London, the time about thirty ſix hours. The character of *Ranger* in it, tho' not new, is abſolutely well drawn, and is a perfect portrait of the lively, honeſt, and undeſigning rake of the preſent age. *Clarinda* is an amiable, lively and honeſt coquet; and *Strictland* copied from Johnſon's *Kitely*, has ſome ſcenes, in which the agitations of a weak mind, affected with the moſt tormenting of all paſſions, *Jealouſy*, are well expreſſed. Companion to the playhouſe, v. 2. ſub. art.

4. *Obſervations on a Series of Electrical Experiments, by Dr. Hoadley and Mr. Whiſton, F. R. S. 4to.* 1756.

A late elegant writer of an hiſtorical account of all the dramatic writers, ſays, "The doctor was in his private character, an amiable humane man, and an agreeable ſprightly companion: in his profeſſion, he was learned and judicious; and as a writer, there needs no farther teſtimony to be borne to his merit, than the very pleaſing comedy he has left behind him, and which, whenever repreſented, continually affords freſh pleaſure to the audience." ib.

HOFFMAN (FREDERIC) a famous phyſician, was born at Magdebourg in the year 1660. Learning, and particularly medicinal ſcience ſeems to have been hereditary in his family; and he learned phyſic, anatomy, and chymiſtry from his father Andrew Hoffman without any trouble, as he taught them to others. The other parts of a learned education he had at the univerſities of Jena and Erfurth, under thoſe eminent men, Caſpar Cramer, Schmidius and Weigelius, commonly called the archimedes of Jena.

The moſt remarkable incidents of his life are,—his journey into Holland and England, where he became intimately acquainted with Paul Herman, and Robert Boyle,—his never taking any fees, as he was ſupported by an annual ſtipend; —his curing thoſe great perſonages of inveterate diſeaſes, the empreſs, the emperour Charles VI. and Frederic I. king of Pruſſia. To theſe we may add, that he firſt taught that acid and mineral waters might be drank with milk with ſafety and advantage, which phyſicians before had generally reckoned pernicious:— that he firſt diſcovered the virtues of Selters and Lauchſtad waters in preventing and curing ſtubborn diſeaſes; and that he prepared and recommended an acid ca-

thartic ſalt from the waters of Sedlic, which was commonly uſed in Germany. He ſurvived his eightieth year.

His phyſico-medical works, which are in great eſteem, were publiſhed in 6 vol. folio, at Geneva, 1740.

HOGARTH (WILLIAM) an ingenious painter who makes the ſubject of this ſlight memoir, was one of thoſe whoſe life affords little variety to the hiſtorian, and whoſe chief hiſtory lies in that of his own productions.

Mr. Hogarth was born in London, in the pariſh of St. Bartholomew; to which he was afterwards, as far as lay in his power, a benefactor. His father, being one of the lower order of tradeſmen, had no higher views for his ſon, than binding him apprentice to an engraver of pewter pots, which, it muſt be owned, is, of all the ſpecies of the painting art the loweſt. In this humble ſituation Hogarth wrought through his apprenticeſhip, and ſeemed, thro' the whole of his time, to have no higher views than thoſe of his contemptible employment.

Upon leaving his apprenticeſhip, he reſolved upon higher aims, and purſued every method of improving himſelf in the art of drawing, of which his former maſter had given him but a very rude conception. The ambition of the poor is ever productive of diſtreſs; ſo it was with Hogarth, who, while he was furniſhing the materials for his ſubſequent excellence, felt all the contempt which indigence could produce. I have heard it from an intimate friend of his, that being one day arreſted for ſo trifling a ſum as twenty ſhillings, and being bailed by one of his friends, in order to be revenged of the woman who arreſted him (for it was his landlady) he drew her picture as ugly as poſſible, or as painters expreſs it, in *caricatura*; and in that ſingle figure gave marks of the dawn of ſuperior genius.

How long he continued in this ſtate of indigence and obſcurity, we cannot learn; but the firſt piece in which he diſtinguiſhed himſelf as a painter, was in the *Figures of the Wandſworth Aſſembly*. Theſe are drawn from the life, and without any circumſtances of his burleſque manner. The faces are ſaid to be extremely like, and the colouring is rather better than in ſome of his beſt ſubſequent pieces. But we muſt obſerve in general of this excellent painter, that his colouring is dry and diſpleaſing, and that he could never get rid of the appellation of a *maneriſt*, which was given him early in life. His next piece was probably that excellent picture of the

the *Pool of Bethesda*, which he presented to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, in which parish, as we have already said, he was born.

We have hitherto only seen him in grave history paintings; a walk in which he has many competitors; but he soon launched out into an unbeaten track, in which he excelled all that ever came before, or have since succeeded him. His being first employed to draw designs for a new edition of Hudibras, was the inlet to his future excellence in the burlesque. We mean in his life pictures, for such we will venture to call them. It is unjust to give these the character either of burlesque or grotesque pieces, since both the one and the other convey to us a departure from nature, to which Hogarth almost always strictly adhered. That work of this kind, which first appeared, was his *Harlot's Progress*. The ingenious Abbe Du Bos has often complained, that no history painter of his time went through a series of actions, and thus, like an historian, painted the successive fortune of an hero, from the cradle to the grave. What Du Bos wished to see done, Hogarth performed. He launches out his young adventurer a simple girl upon the town, and conducts her thro' all the vicissitudes of wretchedness to a premature death. This was painting to the reason and to the heart; none had ever before made the art subservient to the purposes of morality and instruction; a book like this is fitted to every soil and every observer, and he that runs may read.

The *Rake's Progress* succeeded the former, which, though not equal to it, yet came short only of that single excellence; no other could come near him in that way. His great excellence consisted in what we may term the furniture of his pieces; for as in sublime subjects, and history pieces, the fewer little circumstances there are to divide the spectator's attention from the principal figure, is reckoned a merit; so in life painting, the greater variety there is of those little domestic images, gives the whole a greater degree of force and resemblance. Thus in the *Harlot's Progress* we are not displeased with James Dalton's wig box, on the bed tester, in her lodgings in Drury Lane; particularly too if it be remembered that this James Dalton was a noted highwayman of that time. In the pieces of *Marriage Alamode*, what can be more finely or satirically conceived, than his introducing a gouty lord, who carries his pride even into his infirmities, and has his very crutches marked with a coronet.

But a comment or panegyric on pictures, is of all subjects the most displeasing; and, yet the life before us offers very little else. We may indeed, in the manner of Biographers, observe, that he travelled to Paris for improvement; but scarce any circumstance remains by which he was distinguished in this journey from the rest of mankind, who go thither without design, and return without remark. Perhaps his general character of the French may be thought worth remembering; which was that their houses *were gilt and b——t.*

About the year 1750, he published his *Analysis of Beauty*, which, tho' it was strongly opposed, yet was replete with those strokes which ever characterise the works of genius. In this performance he shews, by a variety of examples, that round swelling figures are most pleasing to the eye; and the truth of his opinion has of late been further confirmed by an ingenious writer on the same subject.

Little else remains of the circumstances of this admirable man's life, except his late contest with Mr. Churchill: the circumstances of this are too recent in every memory to be repeated. It is well known that both met at Westminster Hall; Hogarth, to catch a ridiculous likeness of the poet; and Churchill to furnish a natural description of the painter. Hogarth's picture of Churchill was but little esteemed, and Churchill's letter to Hogarth has died with the subject; some pretend, however, to say, that it broke the latter's heart; but this we can, from good authority, say is not true; indeed the report falls of itself; for we may as well say, that Hogarth's pencil was as efficacious as the poet's pen, since neither long survived the contest.

An exact LIST *of the* PRINTS, *with the Prices of each.*

		£.	s.	d.
	A Frontispiece	0	3	0
1.	Harlot's progress, in six prints	1	1	0
2.	Rake's progress, in 8 prints	2	2	0
3.	Marriage a-la-mode, in six prints	1	11	6
4.	Four times of the day, in four prints	1	6	0
5.	Before and after, in two prints	0	5	0
6.	Midnight conversation	0	5	0
7.	Distressed poet	0	3	0
8.	Enraged musician	0	3	0
9.	Southwark fair	0	3	0

10. Mr.

10.	Mr. Garrick in the character of K. Richard the IIId. †	0	7	6
11.	Calais, or the roaſt beef of Old England	0	5	0
12.	Paul before Felix	0	7	6
13.	Ditto, with alterations	0	6	0
14.	Moſes brought to Pharaoh's daughter ‡	0	7	6
15.	March to Finchley ‖	0	10	6
16.	Strolling actreſſes dreſſing in a barn	0	3	0
17.	Four prints of an election	2	2	0
18.	Biſhop of Wincheſter	0	3	0
19.	The effects of idleneſs and induſtry, exemplified in the conduct of two fellow apprentices, in twelve prints	0	12	0
20.	Lord Lovat	0	1	0
21.	Sleeping congregation	0	1	0
22.	Country inn yard	0	1	0
23.	Paul before Felix, in the manner of Rembrandt	0	5	0
24.	Various characters of heads, in five groupes	0	2	6
25.	Columbus breaking the egg	0	1	0
26.	The bench	0	1	6
27.	Beer ſtreet and Gin-lane, two prints	0	3	0
28.	Four ſtages of cruelty, four prints	0	6	0
29.	Two prints of an invaſion	0	2	0
30.	A cock match	0	3	0
31.	The five orders of perriwigs	0	1	0
32.	The medley	0	5	0
33.	The times	0	2	0
34.	Mr. Wilkes	0	1	0

Our painter alſo engraved the figure of the late Mr. Charles Churchill the ſatiriſt. There was it ſeems ſome quarrel between the painter and the poet, who publiſhed a poem upon Hogarth, in which he has done juſtice to him as a painter, but drawn his character as a man quite *outre*. This poem has died with the ſubject, and Hogarth's picture of Churchill was but little eſteemed.

35.	The bruiſer §	0	1	6

† It is ſaid that Mr. Duncomb of Yorkſhire gave him 200l. for this. Garrick is repreſented in the tent ſcene.

‡ He preſented the original painting to the Foundling hoſpital, of which he was a governor.

‖ This piece, for ſome court pique or diſappointment, is inſcribed to the king of Pruſſia, *an encourager of ſciences*. It is now at the Foundling hoſpital.

§ This print repreſents Churchill in the figure of a bear.

36. Finis — — — 0 2 6

To which may be added, the author's treatise, entitled,

The Analysis of Beauty, in 4to. with two explanatory prints — — — 0 15 0

N. B. In this catalogue is omitted his famous Sigismunda weeping over her lover's heart.

Life of lord chief justice Holt. 8vo.

HOLT (Sir JOHN) knight, lord chief justice of the court of king's bench, in the reign of king William; was the eldest son of Sir Thomas Holt, knight, serjeant at law. He was born at Thame in Oxfordshire, in the year 1642, and educated at Abingdon school, while his father was recorder of that town. He became a gentleman commoner of Oriel college, Oxford, under the tuition of Mr. Francis Barry.

In the year 1658, he entered himself of Gray's Inn before he took a degree; sometime after which he was called to the bar, where he applied himself with such great industry to the study of the common law, that he soon became a very eminent barrister. In the reign of James the second he was made recorder of London, which office he discharged with much candour and applause for about a year and a half; but refusing to give his hand towards the taking away the test, and to expound the law according to the king's design, he was put out of his place.

In the year 1686 he was called to the degree of a serjeant at law, with many others. On the prince of Orange's arrival he was chosen a member of the convention parliament, and was appointed one of the managers for the commons at the conferences held with the lords, about the abdication and the vacancy of the throne. He had here an opportunity of displaying his abilities, and as soon as the government was settled, he was made lord chief justice of the court of king's bench, and was admitted into his majesties most honourable privy council.

In the year 1700, when the lord chancellor Somers parted with the great seal, king William pressed the lord chief justice Holt to accept of it; but he replied, that he never had but one chancery cause in his life, which he lost, and consequently could not think himself fitly qualified for so great a trust. He continued in his post twenty-two years, and maintained it with great reputation for his steadiness, integrity, and compleat knowledge in his profession. He applied himself

self with great assiduity to the functions of his important office. He was perfect master of the common law, and, as his judgment was most solid, his capacity vast, and understanding most clear; so he had a firmness of mind, and such a degree of resolution, as never could be brought to swerve in the least from what he thought to be law and justice. Upon great occasions he shewed an intrepid zeal in asserting the authority of the law, for he ventured to incur the indignation of both houses of parliament, by turns, when he thought the law was with him. Burnet's Hist. 2d vol. p. 543.

Several cases of the utmost importance, and highly affecting the lives, rights, liberties, and properties of the people, came in judgment before him. There was a remarkable clearness and perspicuity of ideas in his lordship's definitions; a distinct arrangement of them in the analysis of his arguments; and the real and natural difference of things was made most perceptible and obvious, when he distinguished between matters which bore an untrue resemblance to each other. Having thus rightly formed his premisses, he scarce ever erred in his conclusions; his arguments were instructive and convincing, and his integrity would not suffer him to deviate from judgment and truth, in compliance to his prince, or, as observed before, to either house of parliament. They are most of them faithfully and judiciously reported by that eminent lawyer, the late lord chief justice Raymond. His integrity and uprightness as a judge, are celebrated by the excellent author of the *Tatler*, number 14, under the noble character of *Verus* the magistrate.

There happened in the time of this worthy chief justice, a riot in Holborn, occasioned by a wicked practice of some people, of decoying young persons of both sexes to the plantations. The persons so decoyed they kept prisoners in a house in Holborn, till they could find an opportunity of shipping them off; which being discovered, the enraged populace were going to pull down the house.

Notice of this being sent to Whitehall, a party of the guards were commanded to march to the place; but they first sent an officer to the lord chief justice to acquaint him with the design, and to desire him to send some of his people to attend the soldiers, in order to give it the better countenance. The officer having delivered his message, lord chief justice Holt said to him, "Suppose the populace should not disperse at your appearance, what are you to do then?" "Sir, answered the officer, we have orders to fire upon them."

" them." "Have you, Sir? (replied his lordſhip) then " take notice of what I ſay; if there be one man killed, " and you are tried before me, I will take care that you, " and every ſoldier of your party ſhall be hanged. Sir " (added he) go back to thoſe who ſent you, and acquaint " them, that no officer of mine ſhall attend ſoldiers; and " let them know at the ſame time, that the laws of this " kingdom are not to be executed by the ſword; theſe mat- " ters belong to the civil power, and you have nothing to " do with them."

Upon this, the lord chief juſtice ordered his tipſtaves, with a few conſtables to attend him, and he went himſelf in perſon to the place where the tumult was; expoſtulated with the mob; aſſured them that juſtice ſhould be done upon the perſons who were the objects of their indignation; and thus they all diſperſed quietly.

He married Anne, daughter of Sir John Cropley, of Clerkenwell, baronet, whom he left without iſſue, and departed this life in March 1709, at his houſe in Bedford-Row, after a long lingering illneſs, in the ſixty-eighth year of his age. He died ſeized of a very conſiderable real eſtate, part of which he purchaſed of the barons of Redgrave in Suffolk, premier baronets of England; and his remains lie interred in the pariſh church of that place, under a moſt ſumptuous marble monument, upon which is his figure in full proportion, in his robes, ſitting in a chair, and under him the following inſcription,

M. S.
D. JOHANNIS HOLT, Equitis Aur.
Totius Angliæ, in Banco Regio,
Per XXII. Annos continuos,
CAPITALIS JUSTICIARII,
Gulielmo Regi, Annæq. Reginæ
Conſiliarii perpetui,
Libertatis, ac Legum Anglicarum
ASSERTORIS, Vindicis, Cuſtodis,
Vigilis, acris & intrepidi,
Rolandus frater unicus & Hæres
Optimi de ſe merito,
Poſuit.

The following reports were publiſhed by his lordſhip in the year 1708, with ſome notes of his own upon them

A Report of divers Caſes in Pleas of the Crown, adjudged and determined, in the Reign of the late King Charles the ſecond,

second, with Directions for Justices of the Peace and others, collected by Sir John Keyling, Knight, late Lord Chief Justice of his Majesties Court of King's Bench, from the original Manuscript under his own Hand. To which is added, The Report of three modern Cases, viz. Armstrong and Lisle; the King and Plummer; the Queen and Mawgridge.

HOPER or HOOPER (JOHN) memorable for his martyrdom in the protestant cause, was born in Somersetshire, and bred in Oxford. He took his batchelor's degree in the year 1518; and as it is reported, was of the fraternity of cistercians, commonly called *White Monks*. But being weary of the order, he returned to Oxford, where, as the catholics say, he was poisoned with Lutheran principles, and became, in their language, a *heretic*. Wood's Athenæ, sub. art.

At the time when the statute of the *Six Articles* came out, he left what he had, and by some means got to be chaplain and steward in the house of Sir John Arundel, who was afterwards put to death with the protector, by the duke of Northumberland, in king Edward's days. But this catholic gentleman discovering him to be a protestant, he was obliged to quit, and fly into France. After staying for some time in a disagreeable situation there, he returned into England, and lived with a gentleman of the name of Saintlow. But at length being sought after, and dreading to be apprehended, he disguised himself in a mariner's habit, made himself master of a boat, and sailed to Ireland: from thence he went to Switzerland, where he became acquainted with Bullinger, scholar and successor of Zuinglius's chair; and where, saith Mr. Fox, by his council and doctrine, he married a wife which was a Burgundian, and applyed very studiously to the Hebrew tongue. Act. & Mon. Eccles. sub. an. 1555.

On the accession of Edward the sixth, he returned to his native country, settled in London, and became a frequent and popular preacher. When Bonner was to be deprived of his bishopric, he was one of his accusers, which no doubt, would recommend him as an acceptable sacrifice in the following bloody reign.

By the interest of the earl of Warwick, he was nominated and elected bishop of Glouceſter; but when he came to be consecrated or invested by archbishop Cranmer and bishop Ridley, he refused to wear a canonical habit, and was thereupon confined to custody. But these matters and ceremonies being dispensed with by the king's authority, he was

was consecrated bishop of the aforesaid see, in the year 1550. About two years after, he had the bishopric of Worcester given to him, to keep in commendam with the former.

He now preached often, visited his dioceses, kept great hospitality for the poor, and was beloved by many. But in the Marian persecution, being then near sixty years of age, and refusing to recant his opinions, he was burned in the city of Gloucester, and suffered death with admirable constancy.

He was a person of good parts, and great learning, and published many writings; some of which are to be found in John Fox's book of the *Acts and Monuments of the Church.*

Walpole's Catalogue of noble authors. Memoirs prefixed to his Works. The Muses library.

HOWARD (HENRY) earl of Surry, was eldest son of Thomas duke of Norfolk. We cannot precisely fix the time of his birth, but in all probability it was about the year 1520, as he was educated with Henry Fitzroy, a natural son of Henry the Eighth, who was born about that time. This favourite son of the king's was created earl of Richmond; and as Leland informs us, had a spirit turned to martial affairs, was master of the languages, and had an excellent taste in polite literature; all which were undoubtedly improved by the mutual intercourse and emulation between him and his noble companion.

The place of their studies and diversions at home, was that agreeable seat of majesty and the muses, Windsor-castle, which is the scene of many of his poems on his mistress Geraldine, lady of the bed-chamber to queen Catherine, daughter of Fitzgerald earl of Kildare, and the most celebrated beauty of her time. They went together to Paris, and jointly pursued those studies and recreations in France, which they first cultivated in England. The duke of Richmond died soon after their return.

After the death of his friend, he seems to have turned his thoughts to the business of the field, where he distinguished himself by a superior courage and conduct. He was in almost all the great actions of king Henry's reign, and his name is renowned in its tournaments. He commanded at the famous battle of Flodden-Field, in which he gave such extraordinary proofs of his gallantry, that he was soon after created earl of Surry. In an expedition of his own he was unfortunate, endeavouring to cut off a convoy to Boulogne, he was defeated; a disgrace he soon repaired, by gaining many advantages over the enemy.

To

To this ſingle inſtance of ill ſucceſs, ſome aſcribe his loſs of the king's favour. Others, with more ſhew of probability, aſſign his diſgrace to the king's ſuſpicion of his deſigning to wed the princeſs Mary, and thereby aſpiring to the crown. However, the earl of Surry, upon a very frivolous pretence of having been guilty of treaſon, was, after all his ſervices to his prince and country, left to the trial of a common jury, who in compliance with the king's paſſions, brought him in guilty, and he was ſoon after beheaded on Tower-hill. The accuſation was only his ſaying, that the king was ill adviſed, and the quartering certain royal arms with his own, which he proved by the heralds, to belong to his family.

He was the firſt of the Engliſh nobility, who had any familiar intercourſe with the muſes, and far ſurpaſſed his contemporaries in purity of language, and harmony of numbers. The author of a treatiſe, entitled, *The Art of Engliſh Poetry*, ſays, "That Sir Thomas Wyat, and Henry earl "of Surry, were the two chieftains, who having travelled "into Italy, and there taſted the ſweet and ſtately meaſures "and ſtyle of the Italian poetry, greatly poliſhed our rude "and homely manner of vulgar poetry, from what it had "been before, and therefore may be juſtly called, the refor-"mers of our Engliſh poetry and ſtyle."

There hath hardly been a poet of note ſince this nobleman's time, who hath not paid ſome reſpect to his memory. Sir Philip Sidney, Churchyard, Draiton, Dryden, Fenton and Pope, and many other authors, have given their teſtimony of his merits; but we ſhall only quote a few beautiful lines from Mr. Pope's *Windſor Foreſt*, in which he artfully applies his praiſes to lord Lanſdown.

Here noble Surry felt the ſacred rage,
Surrey the Granvile of a former age.
Matchleſs his pen, victorious was his launce,
Bold in the liſts, and graceful in the dance.
In the ſame ſhades the cupids tun'd his lyre,
To the ſame notes of love and ſoft deſire:
Fair Geraldine, bright object of his vow,
Then fill'd the groves, as heav'nly *Mira* now.

His poems, together with ſome others of his famous contemporaries, were publiſhed in one vol. 8vo. London, 1717.

HYDE.

Editor's preface, and Biog. Brit.

HYDE (HENRY) earl of Clarendon, ſon to the great lord chancellor Clarendon, was born in the year 1638. Having received the rudiments of education, he was early entred into buſineſs; for his father apprehending of what fatal conſequence it would be to the king's affairs, if his correſpondence ſhould be diſcovered by unfaithful ſecretaries, engaged him, when very young, to write all his letters in cypher; ſo that he was generally half the day writing in cypher, or decyphering, and was ſo diſcreet, as well as faithful, that nothing was ever diſcovered by him.

After the reſtoration he was created maſter of arts at Oxford, 1660; and upon ſettling the queen's houſhold, he was appointed chamberlain to her majeſty. He was much in the queen's favour, and his father being ſo violently proſecuted on account of her marriage, ſhe thought herſelf bound to protect him in a particular manner. His lordſhip ſo highly reſented the ill uſage his father met with, that he ſtruck in violently with the party that oppoſed the court, and made no inconſiderable figure in the liſt of ſpeakers in the oppoſition. Mr. Grey has preſerved a great number of his ſpeeches.

On his father's death, about the end of the year 1674, he took his ſeat in the houſe of lords, and ſtill continued his oppoſition, and even ſigned a proteſt againſt an addreſs voted to the king on his ſpeech. However, he ſtill held his poſt of chamberlain to the queen, and afterwards ſhewing himſelf no leſs zealous againſt the bill of excluſion, to diſinherit the duke of York, he was taken into favour, and made a privy counſellor, 1680. But he ſoon fell under the diſpleaſure of the prevailing party in the houſe of commons, who, unable to carry the excluſion bill, ſhewed their reſentment againſt thoſe who were the principal oppoſers of it, by voting an addreſs to the king, to remove from his preſence and councils, the marquis of Worceſter, the earls of Halifax, Feverſham and Clarendon.

On the acceſſion of James the ſecond, he was firſt made lord privy ſeal, and then lord lieutenant of Ireland: but being too firmly attached to the proteſtant religion for thoſe times, he was recalled from his government to make room for lord Tyrconnel; and ſoon afterwards was removed from the privy ſeal, that lord Arundel, another papiſt might ſucceed him. About this time he was made high ſteward of the univerſity of Oxford.

After

After the landing of the prince of Orange, he was one of the proteſtant lords, ſummoned by the king, when it was too late, to repair the ill conſequences of his popiſh councils, and had ſpirit enough to take the lead, and to ſpeak his mind frankly and openly in that memorable aſſembly.

Yet though he had ſo great a regard to the conſtitution as to oppoſe king James's encroachments, he would not transfer his allegiance to the new eſtabliſhment, nor take the oaths to king William: on which account he was, with ſome others of the ſame unhappy ſentiments, ſuſpected of evil deſigns againſt the government; and when the king was in England, and the French fleet appeared on the Engliſh coaſt, the regency thought proper to ſecure him in the tower. After ſome months he was releaſed, and he ſpent the remainder of his days privately at his own houſe in the country. He died 1709, aged ſixty-one.

His ſtate letters, during his government of Ireland, and his diary for the years 1687, 1688, 1689, and 1690, were publiſhed, in 2 vol. 4to. 1763, printed at the Clarendon preſs in Oxford.

J.

JEFFERY (JOHN) a learned and pious divine of the church of England, was born December the 20th, 1647, in the pariſh of St. Laurence at Ipſwich, in the county of Suffolk, of honeſt, induſtrious, and religious parents. He had his grammar learning at the free-ſchool at Ipſwich, from whence he was removed in the year 1664, to Katherine Hall, in Cambridge, and taken under the tuition of doctor John Echard. Here he took his firſt degree, and as ſoon after as he could, went into orders, and accepted of the curacy of Dennington in Suffolk. Here he applied himſelf very cloſely to his ſtudies, lived quite retired, and was not known or heard of in the world for ſome years. He was an early riſer, and for thirty years together, never ſtudied fewer hours than the common labourer works in a day. He was ſo little ſolicitous about worldly things, that he never once aſked for any preferment for himſelf. Memoirs of his life prefixed to his works.

While he was at Dennington, a tradeſman of the city of Norwich happened to ſpend a Sunday in that village, and heard the curate preach: he was a ſenſible man, and liked the diſcourſe ſo well, as to make a particular enquiry about the

the preacher; whose industry, modesty, probity, meekness and piety, were so strongly represented to him, that he immediately sought his company; and proposed to him, that he should take a journey to Norwich, and preach there at St. Peter's of Mancroft. The minister of this large and rich parish had been lately dead; and the parishioners, of whom this traveller was one, desirous of an able and worthy successor, had given a general invitation to all the clergy, who were disposed to appear as candidates; and had engaged to bear the expences of every one, who came to give them a sermon. Mr. Jeffery was, with some difficulty, prevailed upon to go, and the consequence was, that he was unanimously elected minister, by the largest and most considerable parish in Norwich, in the year 1678; where he was not known before, nor perhaps heard of by a single person.

His good temper, prudent behaviour, exemplary life, judicious preaching, and great learning, soon recommended him to the esteem of the wisest and best men in his parish. Sir Thomas Browne, that eminent physician, so well known to the learned world by his works, respected and valued him. Sir Edward Atkyns, lord chief baron of the exchequer, took great notice of his singular modesty of behaviour, and rational method of recommending religion in his sermons; gave him an apartment in his house, took him up to town with him, carried him into company, and brought him acquainted with Dr. Tillotson, then preacher at Lincoln's Inn, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury; and with divers other eminent men.

In the year 1687, Dr. Sharp, then dean of Norwich, and his particular friend, afterwards archbishop of York, obtained for him, of his own mere motion, the two small livings of Kirton and Falkenham, in Suffolk; where he used afterwards to spend the latter end of every summer, and preach to his flock. Upon the death of Dr. John Conant, in the year 1694, archbishop Tillotson made him archdeacon of Norwich; and had he lived, would have drawn him out of his privacy into a more conspicuous and eminent station. This preferment Mr. Jeffery looked upon as an office, rather than a dignity, and took no little pains to qualify himself for it, by studying the nature, and carefully discharging the duty of it.

In the year 1710, he married a second wife, and after his marriage, discontinued his attendance on the convocation;

tion; and when he was aſked the reaſon, he would pleaſantly excuſe himſelf out of the old law, which ſaith "that "when a man has taken a new wife, he ſhall not be obli- "ged to go out to war."

He died in the year 1720, and was buried in the chancel of St. Peter's church.

He publiſhed, *Chriſtian Morals*, by Sir Thomas Browne.

Moral and religious Aphoriſms, collected from Dr. Whichcote's papers.

Three Volumes of ſermons, by the ſame author. 1702.

In the year 1701, he printed a vol. of his own diſcourſes, and had occaſionally printed divers ſermons and tracts ſeparately, for twenty years before. All theſe have been collected together, and publiſhed in two vol. 8vo. 1751.

JEFFERY of Monmouth (ap ARTHUR) the famous Britiſh hiſtorian, flouriſhed in the time of Henry the firſt, in the twelfth century, was born at Monmouth, and probably educated in the Benedictine monaſtery near that place, for Oxford and Cambridge had not yet roſe to any great height, and had been lately depreſſed by the Daniſh invaſion; ſo that monaſteries were at this time the principal ſeminaries of learning. He was made archdeacon of Monmouth, and afterwards promoted to the biſhopric of St. Aſaph, in the year 1152. He is ſaid by ſome to be raiſed to the dignity of a cardinal alſo, but on no apparent good grounds. Tanner's Bibliotheca, ſub voce, &c. Gallofridus Monumetenſis.

Robert earl of Glouceſter, natural ſon of Henry the firſt, and Alexander, biſhop of Lincoln, were his particular patrons; the firſt a perſon of great eminence and authority in the kingdom, and celebrated for his learning; the latter, famous for being the greateſt patron of learned men in that time, and for being himſelf a great ſcholar and ſtateſman.

Leland, Bale, and Pits inform us, that *Walter Mapæus*, alias Calenius, who was at this time archdeacon of Oxford, and of whom Henry of Huntington, and other hiſtorians, as well as Jeffery himſelf, make honourable mention, being a man very curious in the ſtudy of antiquity, and a diligent ſearcher into antient libraries, and eſpecially after the works of ancient authors, happened while he was in Armorica to light upon a hiſtory of Britain, written in the Britiſh tongue, and carrying marks of great antiquity. Being overjoyed at this, as if he had found a vaſt treaſure, he in a ſhort time came over to England, where inquiring for a

proper perſon to tranſlate this curious, but hitherto unknown book, he very opportunely met with Jeffery of Monmouth, a man profoudly verſed in the hiſtory and antiquities of Britain, excellently ſkilled in the Britiſh tongue, and withall (conſidering the time) an elegant writer, both in verſe and proſe, and ſo recommended this taſk to him.

Accordingly Jeffery, being incredibly delighted with this ancient book, undertook the tranſlating of it into Latin, which he performed with great diligence, approving himſelf, according to Mathew Paris, a faithful tranſlator. At firſt he divided it into four books, writ in a plain ſimple ſtyle, a copy whereof is ſaid to be at Bennet College in Cambridge, which was never yet publiſhed; but afterwards he made ſome alterations, and divided it into eight books, to which he added the book of *Merlin's Propheſies*, which he had alſo tranſlated from Britiſh verſe into Latin proſe. A great many fabulous and trifling ſtories are inſerted in the hiſtory, upon which account Jeffery's integrity and veracity have been called in queſtion; and many authors, ſuch as Polydore Virgil, Buchanan, and ſome others, treat the whole as fiction and forgery. But on the other hand, he is defended by many very learned men, ſuch as Uſher, Leland, Sheringham, Sir John Rice, and many others. His advocates do not deny that there are ſeveral abſurd and incredible ſtories inſerted in this book; but as he tranſlated or borrowed them from others, the truth of the hiſtory ought not to be rejected in groſs, though the credulity of the hiſtorian may deſerve cenſure.

Camden alledges, that his relation of Brutus, and his ſucceſſors in thoſe antient times, ought to be entirely diſregarded, and would have our hiſtory commence with Cæſar's attempt upon the Iſland. This advice hath been followed by the generality of our hiſtorians ſince his time. But Milton purſues the old beaten tract, and alledges, that we cannot be eaſily diſcharged of Brutus and his line, with the whole progeny of kings to the entrance of Julius Cæſar; ſince it is a ſtory ſupported by deſcents of anceſtry, and long continued laws and exploits, not plainly ſeeming to be borrowed or deviſed, which on the common belief have wrought no ſmall impreſſion; and alſo defended by many, and denied utterly by few. And he concludes with ſaying, "thoſe old and inborn names of ſucceſſive kings, never "ought to have been real perſons, or done in their lives at leaſt

Milton's Hiſt. of Britain, b. 1.

" least some part of what hath been so long remembered, " cannot be thought without too strict an incredulity." Camden, indeed, would insinuate, that the name of Brutus was unknown to the ancient Britons, that Jeffery was the first person who feigned him founder of their race. Britannia, P. 7.

But this is certainly a mistake. For Henry of Huntington had published in the beginning of his history, a short account of Brutus, and made the Britons the descendants of the Trojans, before he knew any thing of Jeffery's British history: and he professes to have had this account from various authors. Sigibertus Gemblacensis, a French author, somewhat more early than Jeffery, or Henry of Huntington (for he died, according to Bellarmine, in the year 1112) gives an account of the passage of Brutus, grandson of Ascanius, from Greece to Albion, at the head of the exiled Trojans, and tells us, that he called the people and country after his own name, and at last left three sons to succeed him, after he had reigned twenty-four years. And so he passes summarily over the affairs of the Britons, agreeable to the British history, till they were driven into Wales by the Saxons. Chronographia, &c.

Nennius, abbot of Banchor, who flourished according to some accounts, in the seventh century, or however without all dispute, some hundreds of years before Jeffery's time, has wrote very copiously concerning Brutus, recounting his genealogy from the patriarch Noah, and relating the sum of his adventures in a manner that differs but in a few circumstances from the British history. He tells us from whence he compiled his account in the following words, Historia Britonum sive Eulogium Britannia, Oxon. 1691. edidit notasq; adjecit, Thomas Galeus.

Partim majorum traditionibus, partim scriptis, partim etiam monumentis veterum Britanniæ incolarum, partim & de annalibus Romanorum; insuper & de Chronicis sanctorum patrum, S. Jeronymi, Prosperi, Eusebii; nec non & de historiis Scotorum, Saxonumque licet inimicorum, non ut volui sed ut potui, meorum obtemperans jussionibus seniorum, unam hanc historiunculam undecunque collectam balbutiendo coacervavi. Nennii proem. ad. Hist. Brit.

Giraldus Cambrensis, cotemporary with Jeffrey, says, that in his time the Welsh bards and singers could repeat by heart from their antient and authentic books, the genealogy of their princes from Roderic the Great to Belin the Great; and from him to Sylvius, Ascanius and Æneas; and from Æneas lineally carry up their pedigree to Adam. Gyrald. descript. Camb. cap. 3. ap. Campdeni. Angl. Norman.

From these authorities it appears, that the story of Brutus is not the produce of Jeffrey's invention, but, if it is a fiction, of much older date.

There are two editions of Jeffrey's history in Latin extant, one of which was published in quarto, by Ascensius, at Paris, A. D. 1517. And the other in folio by Commeline, at Heidelberg, 1587, among the *Rerum Britannicarum Scriptores vetustiores & præcipui*, which is much the fairer and correcter edition. A translation of it into English by Aaron Thompson, of Queen's College, Oxon. was published in octavo, at London, 1718, with a large preface concerning the authority of the History.

Lives of the lord Chancellors, &c. North's life of the late lord keeper, Guilford.

JEFFREYS (lord GEORGE) baron Wem, commonly known by the name of judge Jeffreys, was the sixth son of John Jeffreys, Esq; of Acton in Denbighshire. He was educated in Westminster school, where he became a good proficient in the learned languages; and was from thence immediately removed to the Inner Temple. Here he applied himself very assiduously to the study of the law.

His Father's family was large, his temper near, consequently the young man's allowance was very scanty, and hardly sufficient to support him decently. But his own ingenuity supplied all deficiencies, till he came to the bar; to which, as is affirmed by some, he had no regular call.

In the year 1666 he was at the assize at Kingston, where very few councellors attended, on account of the plague then raging. Here necessity gave him permission to put on a gown, and to plead; and he continued the practice unrestrained, till he reached the highest employments in the law. Alderman Jeffreys, a namesake, and probably a relation, introduced him among the citizens, and being a jolly bottle companion, he became very popular amongst them, came into great business, and was chosen their recorder. His influence in the city, and his readiness to promote any measures without reserve, introduced him at court; and he was introduced as the duke of York's solicitor.

He was very active in the duke's interest, and carried through a cause which was of very great consequence to his revenue; which was for the right of the penny-post-office. He was first made a judge in his native country; and in the year 1680, was knighted, and made chief justice of Chester. When the parliament began the prosecution of the abhorrers, he resigned the recordership, and obtained the

the place of chief juſtice of the king's bench; and ſoon after the acceſſion of James the ſecond, the great ſeal. He was one of the greateſt adviſers and promoters of all the oppreſſive and arbitrary meaſures of that unhappy tyrannical reign. And his ſanguinary and inhuman proceedings againſt Monmouth's miſerable adherents in the Weſt, will ever render his name infamous.

There is, however, a ſingular ſtory of him in this expedition, which tends to his credit; as it ſhews that not being under ſtate influence, he had a ſenſe of the natural and civil rights of men, and an inclination to protect them. The mayor, aldermen, and juſtices of Briſtol, had been uſed to tranſport convicted criminals to the American plantations, and ſell them by way of trade: and finding the commodity turn to a good account, they contrived a method to make it more plentiful. Their legal convicts were but few, and the exportation was inconſiderable. When therefore any petty rogues and pilferers were brought before them in a judicial capacity, they were ſure to be terribly threatened with hanging; and they had ſome very diligent officers attending, who would adviſe the ignorant intimidated creatures to pray for tranſportation, as the only way to ſave them; and, in general, by ſome means or other, the advice was followed. Then, without any more form, each alderman in courſe, took one and ſold for his own benefit; and ſometimes warm diſputes aroſe among them about the next turn.

This trade had been carried on unnoticed many years, when it came to the knowledge of the lord chief juſtice. Finding upon enquiry, that the mayor was equally involved in the guilt of this outrageous practice with the reſt of his brethren, he made him deſcend from the bench where he was ſitting, and ſtand at the bar in his ſcarlet and furs, and plead as a common criminal. He then took ſecurity of them to anſwer informations: but the amneſty after the revolution ſtopt the proceedings, and ſecured their iniquitous gains.

The honourable author of lord Guilford's life, who informs us of the particular above, tells us likewiſe, that when he was in temper, and matters indifferent came before him, no one became a ſeat of juſtice better. He talked fluently, and with ſpirit; but his weakneſs was, that he could not reprehend without ſcolding, and in ſuch Billinſgate language as ſhould not come out of the mouth of any man. He called it *giving a lick with the rough ſide of his* Page 219.

tongue. It was ordinary to hear him ſay, *go, you are a filthy, louſy, knitty raſcal*; with much more of like elegance. He took a pleaſure in mortifying fraudulent attornies. His voice and viſage made him a terror to real offenders, and nothing ever made men tremble like his vocal inflictions.

A ſcrivener of Wapping having a cauſe before him, one of the opponent's council ſaid that he was a ſtrange fellow, and ſometimes went to church, ſometimes to conventicles; and none could tell what to make of him, and it was thought that he was a trimmer. At that the chancellor fired. *A trimmer!* ſaid he, *I have heard much of that monſter but never ſaw one; come forth, Mr. Trimmer, and let me ſee your ſhape.* And he treated the poor fellow ſo roughly, that when he came out of the hall, he declared he would not undergo the terrors of that man's face again to ſave his life, and he ſhould certainly retain the frightful impreſſions of it as long as he lived.

Afterwards, when the prince of Orange came, and all was in confuſion, the lord chancellor, being very obnoxious to the people, diſguiſed himſelf in order to go beyond ſea. He was in a ſeaman's dreſs, and drinking a pot in a cellar. This ſcrivener came into the cellar after ſome of his clients, and his eye caught that face, which made him ſtart; and the chancellor ſeeing himſelf obſerved, feigned a cough, and turned to the wall with his pot in his hand. But Mr. Trimmer went out and gave notice that he was there; the mob immediately ruſhed in, ſeized him, and carried him to the lord mayor. From thence, under a ſtrong guard, he was ſent to the lords of the council, who committed him to the Tower, where he died April the 18th, 1689, and was buried privately, the Sunday night following.

K.

KEITH (JAMES) field marſhal in the king of Pruſſia's ſervice, was born 1696, and was the younger ſon of William Keith, earl marſhal of Scotland. He had his grammar learning under Thomas Ruddiman, author of the Rudiments; his academical under biſhop Keith and William Meſton, in the college at Aberdeen. He was deſigned by his friends for the profeſſion of the law, but the bent of his genius inclined him to arms, which they wiſely complied with.

The

The firſt occaſion of drawing his ſword was but an unhappy one. When he was eighteen years old the rebellion broke out in Scotland. Through the inſtigations of the counteſs his mother, who was a roman catholic, he joined the pretender's party, and was at the battle of Sheriffmuir. The pretender's army was routed, Mr. Keith was wounded, yet was able to make his eſcape to France. Here he applied to thoſe branches of education, which are neceſſary to accompliſh a ſoldier. He ſtudied mathematicks under Monſieur De Maupertuis, and made ſuch proficiency, that he was, by his recommendation, admitted a fellow of the royal academy of ſciences at Paris.

He afterwards travelled through Italy, Switzerland and Portugal, and with uncommon curioſity examined the ſeveral productions in architecture, painting, and ſculpture; and ſurveyed the different fields, where famous battles had been fought.

In the year 1717, he had an opportunity of making an acquaintance with Peter Alexiowitz, Czar of Muſcovy, at Paris, who invited him to enter into the Ruſſian ſervice. This offer he declined, becauſe the emperor was at that time at war with the king of Sweden, whoſe character Mr. Keith held in great veneration. He left Paris and went to Madrid, where, by the intereſt of the duke of Liria, he obtained a commiſſion in the Iriſh brigades, then commanded by the duke of Ormond. He afterwards accompanied the duke of Liria, when he was ſent ambaſſador extraordinary to Muſcovy. By him Mr. Keith was recommended to the ſervice of the Czarina, who promoted him to the rank of lieutenant general, and inveſted him with the order of the Black Eagle.

The Turks at this time invaded the Ukrain on the ſide of Ruſſia, and the empreſs ſent two numerous armies to repel the invaders; one of which marched for Ocrakow, under the command of count Munich, which place was inveſted and taken by the valour and conduct of Mr. Keith, to whom the ſucceſs was chiefly attributed.

In the war with the Swedes, he had a command under Marſhal Lacey, at the battle of Willmanſtrand, which he gained by fetching a compaſs about a hill, and attacking the Swedes in flank, at a time when victory ſeemed to declare in their favour. He likewiſe, by a ſtratagem, retook from them the iſles of Aland in the Baltic, which they had ſeized by treachery. It muſt be remembered too, that he had no

inconſiderable ſhare in the bringing about that extraordinary revolution, when the empreſs Elizabeth, the daughter of Peter, was raiſed to the throne. He ſerved the Ruſſians in peace alſo, by ſeveral embaſſies: but finding the honours of that country no better than a ſplendid ſervitude, and not meeting with thoſe rewards, which his long and faithful ſervices deſerved, he left that court for one where merit is better known, and better rewarded.

The king of Pruſſia received him with all poſſible marks of honour, made him governor of Berlin, and field-marſhal of the Pruſſian armies; to which places he annexed additional ſalaries. He likewiſe diſtinguiſhed him ſo far by his confidence, as to travel with him in diſguiſe over a great part of Germany, Poland and Hungary. In buſineſs he made him his chief counſellor, in his diverſions his conſtant companion. The king was much pleaſed with an amuſement, which the marſhal invented in imitation of the game of cheſs. The marſhal ordered ſeveral thouſand ſmall ſtatues of men in armour to be caſt by a founder: theſe he would ſet oppoſite to each other, and range them in battalia, in the ſame manner as if he had been drawing up an army; he would bring out a party from the wings or center, and ſhew the advantage or diſadvantage reſulting from the ſeveral draughts which he made. In this manner the king and the marſhal often amuſed themſelves, and at the ſame time improved their military knowledge.

This brave and experienced general, after having greatly diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the late memorable wars of that illuſtrious monarch, was killed in the unfortunate affair of Hohkerchen, and died in the bed of glory in the year 1758.

KING (Dr. William) late principal of St. Mary Hall, was the ſon of the reverend Peregrine King, and was born at Stepney, in Middleſex, 1685. His ſchool education he had at Saliſbury, and was entered commoner of Baliol college, July the 9th, 1701.

He proceeded on the law line, and took his doctor's degree in the year 1715. He was ſecretary to the duke of Ormond and the earl of Arran, as chancellors of the univerſity; and was made principal of St. Mary Hall on the death of Dr. Hudſon. When he ſtood candidate for member of parliament for the univerſity, in 1722, he reſigned his office of ſecretary, but his other preferment he enjoyed

(and

(and it was all he did enjoy) to the time of his death. Dr. Clarke, who oppoſed him, carried his election; and after this diſappointment, in the year 1727, he went over to Ireland. With what deſign he went thither, is to us unknown, but his enemies ſay, it was for the purpoſes of intreague, and to expoſe himſelf to ſale. But he ſays himſelf, and there are no facts alledged to diſprove it, "At no time of my life, either in England or Ireland, either from the preſent or any former government, have I aſked, or endeavoured by any means to obtain a place, penſion or employment of any kind. I could aſſign many reaſons for my conduct: but one anſwer I have always ready; I inherited a patrimony, which I found ſufficient to ſupply all my wants, and to leave me at liberty to purſue thoſe liberal ſtudies, which afforded me the moſt ſolid pleaſures in my youth, and are the delight and enjoyment of my old age. Beſides, I always conceived a ſecret horror of a ſtate of ſervility and dependence: and I never yet ſaw a placeman or a courtier, whether in an higher or lower claſs, whether a prieſt or a lay-man, who was his own maſter." Dr. King's Apology, p. 20. 4to. Oxf. 1755. ib. p. 21.

During his ſtay in Ireland, he is ſaid to have wrote an epic poem called, *The Toaſt*, bearing the name of Scheffer, a Laplander, as its author, and of Peregrine O Donald, Eſq; as its tranſlator; which was a political ſatyr, and was printed and given away to friends, but never ſold. Letter to Dr. King, occaſioned by his Apology, Lond. 8vo. 1755.

On the dedication of Dr. Ratcliff's magnificent library, 1749, he ſpoke a Latin oration in the theatre at Oxford, which was received with the higheſt acclamations, by a ſplendid auditory. The ingenious Mr. Warton, in his excellent poem, *The Triumphs of Iſis*, pays him a very juſt and great compliment on that occaſion, in the following beautiful lines: In 8vo.

See on yon ſage how all attentive ſtand, p. 9.
To catch his darting eye and waving hand,
Hark! he begins with all a Tully's art
To pour the dictates of a Cato's heart.
Skill'd to pronounce what nobleſt thoughts inſpire,
He blends the ſpeakers with the patriot's fire;
Bold to conceive, nor timorous to conceal,
What Britons dare to think, he dares to tell:
'Tis his alike the ear and eye to charm,
To win with action, and with ſenſe to warm:

Un-

Untaught in flowry diction to diſpenſe
The lulling ſound of ſweet impertinence;
In frowns or ſmiles, he gains an equal prize,
Nor meanly fears to fall, nor creeps to riſe:
Bids happier days to Albion be reſtor'd,
Bids antient juſtice rear her radiant ſword:
From me, as from my country wins applauſe,
And makes an Oxford's, a Britannia's cauſe.

But this oration, which was ſoon after printed, did not meet with ſuch favourable reception from the public; for he was attacked in ſeveral pamphlets on account of it, in which he was charged with writing barbarous Latin, and in which it was inſinuated, that he was diſaffected to the government, and that he inſtigated the younger members of the univerſity to ſedition and licentiouſneſs: very heavy accuſations, if we may not candidly ſuppoſe them dictated by the ſpirit of malevolence and party zeal.

Again, in the year 1755, when the memorable conteſt happened in Oxfordſhire, his attachment to the old intereſt drew on him the reſentment of the new. He was libelled in news papers and in pamphlets, and charged with the following particulars, viz.

That he was an Iriſhman.

That he had received ſubſcriptions for books never publiſhed to the amount of fifteen hundred pounds, of which ſum he had defrauded his ſubſcribers.

That he had offered himſelf to ſale both in England and Ireland, and was not found worth the purchaſe.

That he was the writer of the London Evening Poſt; the author of a book in queen Anne's reign, entitled, *Political Conſiderations*, 1710, in which there was falſe Engliſh; and of a book then juſt publiſhed, called, *The Dreamer*.

At this time he publiſhed his apology in quarto, and very clearly vindicated himſelf from the ſeveral matters charged on him, except only the laſt article, of his being author of *The Dreamer*; and warmly retaliated on his adverſaries.

We cannot give an exact catalogue of his writings, but this is not ſo material, as a compleat collection of them, prepared by himſelf before his death, is expected ſhortly to be publiſhed. The following are ſome of them.

Miltonis Epiſtola ad Pollionem (Lord Polwarth)
Sermo Pedeſtris.
Siamnum Ecloga.
Templum Libertatis, in three Books.

Tres

Tres Oratiunculæ.
Epiſtola Objurgatoria.
Attonietti Ducis Corſcorum Epiſtola ad Corſcos de rege eligendo.
Eulogium Jacci Etonenſis.
Aviti Epiſtola ad Perillam, virginem Scotam, &c.

He was editor of the five laſt volumes of Dr. South's ſermons. He was known and eſteemed by the firſt men of his time for wit and learning, and muſt be allowed to have been a polite ſcholar, an excellent orator, and an elegant and eaſy writer both in Latin and Engliſh. Some time before his death he wrote the following epitaph for himſelf.

EPITAPHIUM
GUILIELMI KING
A ſeipſo ſcriptum
Pridie nonas Junii
Die natali Georgii III.
MDCCLXII.

Fui
GUILIELMUS KING, L. L. D.
Ab anno MDCCXIX. ad annum MDCC—.
Hujus Aulæ Præfectus.

Literis humanioribus à puero deditus
Eas uſq; ad ſupremum vitæ diem colui.
Neque vitiis carui, neq; virtutibus;
Imprudens et improvidus, comis et benevolus;
Sæpe æquo iracundior,
Haud unquam ut eſſem implacabilis.
A luxuriâ pariter ac avaritiâ
(Quam non tam vitium
Quàm mentis inſanitatem eſſe duxi)
Prorſus abhorrens.
Cives, hoſpites, peregrinos
Omnino liberaliter accepi.
Ipſe et cibi parcus, et vini parciſſimus.
Cum magnis vixi, cum plebeis, cum omnibus,
Ut homines noſcerem, ut me ipſum imprimis:
Neque, eheu, novi!
Permultos habui amicos
At veros, ſtabiles, gratos,

Quæ

(Quæ fortaſſe eſt gentis culpa)
Perpauciſſimos.
Plures habui inimicos,
Sed invidos, ſed improbos, ſed inhumanos.
Quorum nullis tamen injuriis
Perinde commotus fui
Quàm deliquiis meis.
Summam, quam adeptus ſum, ſenectutem
Neque optavi, neque accuſavi.
Vitæ incommoda neque immoderatè ferens,
Neque commodis nimium contentus.
Mortem neque contemſi
Neque metui.

Deus optime,
Qui hunc orbem et humanos res curas,
Miſerere animæ meæ!

EPITAPH
Of WILLIAM KING:
Written by himſelf
June the Fourth,
Birth-Day of GEORGE III.
MDCCLXII.

I was,
WILLIAM KING, L. L. D.
From the year MDCCXIX to the Year MDCC—
Principal of this Hall.
Given to polite Letters from a Boy:
I cultivated them even to the laſt Day of my Life.
I wanted neither Vices, nor Virtues;
Imprudent and improvident, gentle and benevolent:
Often too prone to Anger,
Never implacable,
To Luxury as well as Avarice
(Which laſt I conſidered not as a Vice,
But as Madneſs)
Totally averſe.
Citizens, Gueſts, and Foreigners,
I received with the moſt open Hoſpitality:
Myſelf temperate in eating,
In drinking moſt temperate.

I lived with the high, with the low, with all,
That I might know Mankind, and chiefly Myſelf:
Both which, alas, I knew not!
I had very many Friends,
But true, firm, grateful,
(Which perhaps is the National Failing)
Very, very few.
I had many enemies,
But envious, but wicked, but inhuman:
With whoſe Injuries, however,
I was never ſo deeply affected,
As with my own Tranſgreſſions.
The extreme old Age, to which I attained,
I neither wiſhed for, nor accuſed:
Neither bearing the Evils of Life too impatiently,
Nor too much delighted with its Bleſſings.
Death I neither deſpiſed,
Nor feared.
Moſt higheſt.
Who takeſt Care of this World, and the Affairs of Men,
Have Mercy upon my Soul!

KOULI KHAN (THAMAS, alias NADIR) was born in 1687, at a village, or more probably in a tent, a few days journey to the ſouth eaſt of Meſched, in the province of Cheraſan, in Perſia. His father was a ſhepherd, and the ſon in his youth followed the ſame occupation. He was ſoon weary however of that humble life. He ſtole 700 ſheep from his father, which he ſold at Meſched, and with the money he made of them, got together ſeveral lawleſs fellows, put himſelf at their head, and began to rob the caravans. He continued this method of life ſeven years ſucceſſively, and acquired great riches by his robberies. He had under his command 6000 reſolute fellows, well armed, well diſciplined and, practiſed to ſlaughter.

Being thus become formidable, he carried his views beyond the plunder of defenſeleſs peaſants. He offered his ſervices to the Schah Thamas, whoſe throne Eſchref, an uſurper, now poſſeſſed, to deliver his country from her enemies the Aghwans, who had lorded it over the Perſians for five years with the utmoſt barbarity. The Sophi gave him the command of his army. The new general entirely defeated the numerous army of Eſchref, conducted Schah Thamas in triumph

umph to Ispahan, and established him upon the throne of his ancestors. Eschref having got together all his treasures and his women, fled towards Candabar with 10,000 men. Kouli Khan, at the head of 15,000 men, went in pursuit of him. He recommended it to the king to go against the Turks with the rest of his army, assuring him, that as soon as he had secured Eschref, he would fly to his assistance.

The Persian hero, part I. p. 125. and seq.

Kouli Khan at last came came up with the usurper, and prepared for an engagement, which was very soon decisive. The Aghwans surrounded were either cut in pieces or taken; Eschref was among the prisoners, and all his treasures fell into the hands of the victor. Kouli Khan ordered both his eyes to be put out, and some days after had him beheaded. The jewels, which were of inestimable value, he took to himself. The money, which amounted to six millions in specie, he distributed among the soldiers, and secured their affections by this liberality.

He compelled the province of Candabar to return to their obedience, and obliged the Great Mogul to restore all that he had taken during the troubles of Persia. He then hastened back to succour the Sophi, whom he supposed to be engaged with the Turks. But he was surprised to find, when he came near Ispahan, that he had concluded a peace with the Porte, disbanded his army, and sent him orders to do the same. These orders he received with indignation, exclaimed against the ignominious peace, and his effeminate prince. Instead of disbanding his army, which now consisted of 70,000 men, he marched with it to Ispahan; seized the Schah Thamas, imprisoned him in a strong fortress, and in an assembly of the chief men of Persia got him deposed, and his son, an infant of six months old, proclaimed Schah, by the name of Schah Abbas the IIId.

In his name Nadir assumed to himself the sovereign power, and presently issued a manifesto disclaiming the late peace with the Turks. In consequence of this manifesto he marched towards the Turkish frontiers. This war continued three years, in which he displayed the greatest military talents, and obtained the most signal victories, that are to be met with in history. After having recovered all that had been taken from Persia, he concluded a peace with the Ottoman Porte in the year 1736. The following year the young Schah Abbas died. Nadir convoked an assembly of the chief men of the kingdom. He enumerated to them the great

Hanway's historical account of the British trade over the Caspian sea, vol. 4.

great ſervices he had done to his country, enlarged on the diſguſt he had met with, and the fatigues he had undergone, acquainting them with his deſign of reſigning the regency, and ſpending the remainder of his days in retirement: he recommended to them to chuſe a new Schah or King, endowed with ſuch qualifications as might prevent the misfortunes they had experienced in former reigns, and maintain the glory of their monarchy.

As ſoon as he had retired, ſome of his creatures propoſed to petition him to accept of the Perſian diadem. This propoſal we may believe was readily agreed to, as they were ſurrounded by an army of 100,000 men entirely devoted to their general. No one offered any objections but the high prieſt, which were ſoon ſilenced by a bow ſtring; and the next day Nadir was proclaimed with all teſtimonies of public joy. As he thought war would be a better prop to his throne than peace, he immediately carried his victorious arms againſt the Mogul, and in one ſingle battle conquered almoſt that whole empire. In this expedition he killed 200,000 people, and brought away a treaſure worth above 145 millions, in which was the Imperial throne ſet with diamonds of an immenſe value.

He now thought of chaſtiſing the Uſbec Tartars, who had been his ſecret enemies during all his wars. He twice defeated them, tho' ſuperior in number, and took their capital, Buchara, by ſtorm, upon which all the country ſubmitted to the conqueror. By taking from the Mogul all that lay between the former limits of Perſia and the Indus; and by ſubduing the whole country of the Uſbeck, he vaſtly enlarged the bounds of his empire. But he fell into a ſtate which ſeemed to border upon diſtraction. He attempted to change the religion of Perſia to that of Omar; hanged up the chief prieſts, put his own ſon to death, and was guilty of ſuch cruelty, that he was aſſaſſinated in the year 1747, in the 60th year of his age, having reigned above 20 years the tyrant of one of the moſt powerful empires on the globe.

LANGELANDE (Roberte) author of the *Viſions of Pierce Plowman*, of whoſe family we have no account, was one of our moſt ancient Engliſh poets, and one of the firſt diſciples of *Wicliff*. According to Bale, he compleated his works in the year 1369, when John Chicheſter was mayor of London: ſo that ſeveral of Gower's and Chau-

Chaucer's pieces made their appearance before it. It is divided into twenty parts (*paſſus*, as he ſtyles them) and conſiſts of many diſtinct viſions, which have no mutual dependance upon each other; ſo that the poem is not a regular and uniform whole, conſiſting of one action or deſign. The author ſeems to have intended it as a ſatire on almoſt every occupation of life, but more particularly on the clergy; in cenſuring whom his maſter *Wicliff* had led the way.

This piece abounds with humour, ſpirit and imagination, all which are dreſt to great diſadvantage in a very uncouth verſification, and obſolete language. It is written without rhyme, an ornament which the poet has endeavoured to ſupply, by making every verſe to conſiſt of words beginning with the ſame letter. This practice has contributed not a little to render his poem obſcure and perplexed, excluſive of its obſolete ſtyle; for to introduce his alliteration, he muſt have been often neceſſarily compelled to depart from the natural and more obvious way of expreſſing himſelf. The learned Dr. Hickes obſerves, that this alliterative verſification was drawn by *Langelande* from the practice of the Saxon poets, and that theſe viſions abound with many Saxoniſms. *Hæc* obiter *ex Satyrographo noſtro (Langelande) cui Anglo-Saxonum poetæ adeo familiares fuerunt, ut non ſolum eorum verbis verſus ſcripſit, ſed tinnitum illum conſonantem initialium apud eos literarum imitatus eſt, & nonnunquam etiam verſus tantum non Saxonice condidit.*" From this it appears, that the example of *Gower* and *Chaucer*, who ſought to reform the roughneſs of their native tongue, by naturalizing many new words from the Latin, French and Italian; and who introduced the ſeven-lined ſtanza from Petrarch and Dante into our poetry, had little influence upon Langelande, who choſe rather to go back to our Saxon models, both for language and form of verſe.

Linguar. Vett. Septentrion. Theſaurus, cap. 21. p. 107.

The curious reader may perhaps not be diſpleaſed with a ſpecimen of the introduction to the firſt viſion. "The poet (ſhadowed by the name and character of Peter or Pierſe, a plowman) repreſents himſelf as weary of wandering, on a May-morning, and at laſt laid down to ſleep by the ſide of a brook; where in a viſion, he ſees a ſtately tower upon a hill, with a dungeon, and dark diſmal ditches belonging to it, and a very deep dale under the hill. Before the tower a large field or plain is ſuppoſed, filled with men of every rank or occupation, all being reſpectively engaged in their ſeveral purſuits; when ſuddenly a beau-

Obſervations on the Faerie Queene of Spencer, by Tho. Warton, A. M. 8vo. Lond. 1754. p. 90.

" beautiful lady appears to him, and unravels to him the " myſtery of what he had ſeen."

In a ſummer ſeaſon, when hotte was the ſun, pass. 1. v. 1. &c.
I ſhoupe me into the ſhroubes as I a ſhepe were;
In habit as a hermit, unholie of werkes,
Went wide into the world wonders to hear,
And on a May-morning, on Malvern-hylles,
Me befell a ferly, a fairy methought
I was wery a wandring, &c.

Before every viſion the manner and circumſtances of his falling aſleep, are diſtinctly deſcribed; before one of them in particular, P. Plowman is ſuppoſed, with equal humour and ſatire, to fall aſleep while he is bidding his beads. In the courſe of the poem, the ſatire is carried on by means of ſeveral allegorical perſonages, ſuch as *Mede*, *Simony*, *Conſcience*, *Sloth*, &c. The learned Selden mentions this author with honour; and by *Hickes*, he is frequently ſtyled, *Celeberrimus ille Satyrographus*, *morum vindex acerrimus*, *&c.* *Chaucer*, in the plowman's *Tale*, ſeems to have copied from our author. And Spenſer, in his paſtorals ſeems to have attempted an imitation of his viſions; for, after exhorting his muſe not to contend with Chaucer, he adds,

ib. 91.

Notes on Polyolb. S. 11.

Epiſt. to Shep. Kal.

Nor with the plowman that the pilgrim playde awhile.

LANGTON (STEPHEN) was born in England, but educated in the univerſity of Paris, and was greatly eſteemed by the king and all the nobility of France for his great learning. He was chancellor of Paris, a cardinal of Rome, and was made archbiſhop of Canterbury, by the pope, in the reign of king John. The monks of Canterbury, according to cuſtom, choſe a prelate, and ſent him to the pope for his approbation. Some diſputes aroſe among them upon the occaſion, which the pope artfully laid hold of to diſannul the election, ſubſtituted Stephen Langton, and with his own hands gave him conſecration at Viterbium. He immediately wrote letters to the king to induce him to confirm what he had done. But the king in great indignation baniſhed all the monks of Canterbury, ſeized their effects, and forbad Stephen Langton entrance into his realm.

Godwin's Engliſh biſhops. Tanner's Bibliotheca, &c.

The pope hearing of this ſent his mandate to three biſhops, viz. London, Ely, and Worceſter, to admoniſh and perſuade the king to reſtore the monks, and give the archbiſhop poſſeſſion of his temporalities; which if he refuſed to do in a limited time, they had orders to interdict the whole

realm. Finding the king resolute in his determination, they published the pope's interdiction at the time appointed. This being ineffectual, the pope proceeded to a particular excommunication of the king, deprived him of all regal authority, and absolved his subjects from their allegiance. But all this spiritual artillery would have been to no purpose, if the king had not perceived a defection amongst his own subjects, and the French making great preparations to invade his dominions.

Upon this account he found it necessary to submit to the see of Rome, to receive the archbishop, and restore the monks. Soon afterwards Stephen went to Italy to attend a general council, and in the time of his absence king John died. At his return he made use of all arts to ingratiate himself with his successor Henry the IIId. He removed the corpse of Thomas of Becket from the place of its interment, and inclosed it in a shrine of gold, set with precious stones. At this ceremony the king, the pope's legate, and all the nobility attended, and were entertained at the archbishop's expence, in a most magnificent manner, exceeding it is said, even a royal festival. He called a convocation at Osney near Oxford, wherein many things were decreed, which are for the most part to be seen among the principal constitutions. Here an impostor appeared who pretended to be Jesus Christ, and shewed marks in his hands, feet and side. A woman also personated the Virgin Mary, and both of them were condemned by this synod to be immured between four walls till they died.

He was archbishop two and twenty years, and died July 9, 1228, and was buried in the chapel of St. Michael at Canterbury. He was one of the most illustrious men of the age in which he lived for his learning, and his writings; a catalogue of which is given by Bale and Tanner.

LANGUET (John Baptist Joseph) doctor of the Sorbonne, the celebrated vicar of St. Sulpice, at Paris, and one of those extraordinary men whom providence raises up for the relief of the indigent and wretched, for the good of society, and the glory of nations, was born at Dijon, on the 6th day of June, 1675. His father was Denis Languet, procurator general of that city. After having made some progress in his studies at Dijon, he continued them at Paris, and resided in the seminary of St. Sulpice. He was received into the Sorbonne the 31st day of December, 1698, and took his degree with applause. He was ordained priest at Vienne in Dauphiny, after which he returned to Paris, and took

took the degree of doctor the 15th day of January, 1703. He attached himself from that time to the community of St. Sulpice, and was of great service in the parish.

Monf. de la Chetardie, who was vicar there, conscious of his talents, chose him for his curate. M. Languet continued in that office near ten years, and sold his patrimony to relieve the poor. During this period, M. de la St. Vallier, bishop of Quebec, being prisoner in England, requested of the king, that M. Languet might be his assistant in North America. M. Languet was about to accept of the place, prompted to it by his zeal for the conversion of infidels, but his patrons and friends advised him to decline the voyage, as his constitution was by no means strong. He succeeded Monf. de Chetardie, vicar of St. Sulpice, in the month of June, 1714.

His parish church being much out of repair, and like that of a poor village, scarce fit to hold 1200 or 1500 persons, whereas the parish contained 125,000 inhabitants, he conceived a design to build a church capable of containing such a great number of people, and worthy of the majesty of that God whom we adore; and some days afterwards undertook this great work, putting his trust in God, and having no greater fund to begin with than the sum of one hundred crowns, which had been left him, for this design, by a pious and benevolent lady. He laid out this money in stones, which he caused to be carried through all the streets, to shew his design to the public.

He soon obtained considerable donations from all parts, and the duke of Orleans, regent of the kingdom, granted him a lottery. That prince likewise laid the first stone of the porch, in the year 1718, and M. Languet spared neither labour nor expence, during his life, to make the church one of the finest in the world, both for architecture and ornaments. It was consecrated in the year 1745, with so much splendor, that his present majesty of Prussia wrote the vicar a letter, which we here transcribe:

"SIR,

"I have received with pleasure the account of the consecration of your church. The order and magnificence of "the ceremonies cannot fail to give one a great idea of the "beauty of the building which has been the object of them, "and are sufficient to characterise your good taste; but "that which I am persuaded distinguishes much more, is "the piety, beneficence, and zeal, which you have displayed "throughout the whole undertaking; qualities, which, "however necessary in a man of your function, do not, on

"that account, the leſs merit the eſteem and attention of all "mankind: it is to theſe, Sir, that you owe the teſtimony "which I am deſirous to give you of my regard. I pray "God to have you in his holy protection.

Potſdam, October 4, 1748. FREDERICK."

Another work, which does not leſs honour to Monſ. Languet, is the houſe *de l'enfans Jeſus*. The eſtabliſhment of this houſe, ſo advantageous to the community, will beſt evince the piety and the talents of our celebrated divine. It conſiſts of two parts. The firſt is compoſed of about 35 poor ladies, deſcended from families illuſtrious from the year 1535 to the preſent time. The ſecond of more than four hundred poor women and children of town and country.

Thoſe young ladies whoſe anceſtors have been in the king's ſervice are preferred to all others. An education is given them ſuited to the dignity of their birth. They are employed by turns, in inſpecting the bakehouſe, the poultry-yard, the dairies, the laundries, the gardens, the laboratory, the linen warehouſes, the ſpinning rooms, and other places belonging to the houſe. By theſe means they become good houſe wifes, and able to relieve their poor relations in the country. Services theſe, far more important than if they paſſed their time in ſinging and embroidery. Beſides, the neceſſity they are under to ſuccour, by a thouſand little kind offices, the poor women and girls who work there, renders them more condeſcending, kind and humble, more ſerviceable to ſociety, than if they had only converſed with perſons of rank and diſtinction. Accordingly we ſee here none of thoſe airs of preeminence and diſdain, which are met with in other places. When they leave the houſe, they carry with them to their relations, linen, cloaths, and money. If they chuſe to enter a convent and lead a religious life, a ſufficient ſum is allotted to them for that purpoſe.

M. Languet uſed beſides to grant great ſums of money to ſuch ladies, as were examples of œconomy, virtue and piety, in thoſe religious houſes which he had the goodneſs to ſuperintend. The poor women and children, who form the ſecond part, are provided with food every day, and work at the ſpinning wheel. They make a great quantity of linen and cotton. Different rooms are aſſigned to them. They are under different claſſes. In each room are two ladies of the ſociety of St. Thomas, of Ville Neuve, of which M. Languet was ſuperior-general. Theſe ladies are placed there to overſee the work, and to give ſuch inſtructions as they think proper. They never leave the room

till

till others come in their places. The women and the girls who find employment in this houſe, have, in a former period of their lives, been licentious and diſſolute, and are generally reformed, by the examples of virtue before their eyes, and by the ſalutary advice given to them. They have the amount of their work paid them in money when they leave the houſe. They become induſtrious and exemplary, and, by this eſtabliſhment, are reſtored to the community, and to religion. There were in the houſe *de l'enfant Jeſus*, in 1741, more than 1400 women and girls of this ſort, and the vicar of St. Sulpice employed all the means in his power to make their ſituation agreeable. Although the land belonging to the houſe meaſured only 17 arpens*, it has a large dairy, which has given milk to more than 2000 children belonging to the pariſh, a managery, poultry of all ſorts, a bakehouſe from whence more than one hundred thouſand pounds of bread have been diſtributed every month to the poor of the pariſh, ſpinning rooms, a very neat and well cultivated garden, and a magnificent laboratory, where all ſorts of medicines are made.

The order and œconomy obſerved in this houſe in the education, inſtruction, and employment of ſo many people were ſo admirable, and gave ſo great an idea of the vicar of St. Sulpice, that cardinal Fleury propoſed to make him ſuperintendant general of all the hoſpitals in the kingdom: but M. Languet uſed to anſwer him, with a ſmile, *I have always ſaid, my Lord, that it was the bounty of your highneſs led me to the hoſpital.* The expence of this eſtabliſhment was immenſe. He ſpent his revenue on it, an inheritance which came to him by the death of the baron of Montigni his brother, and the eſtate of the abbé de Barnay, granted him by the king.

M. Languet was not leſs to be eſteemed for his beneficence and his zeal in aiding the poor of every ſort. Never man took more pains than he did, in procuring ſeveral donations and legacies which he diſtributed with admirable prudence and diſcretion. He enquired with care, if the legacies which were left him, were to the diſadvantage of the poor relations of the teſtator; if he found that to be the caſe, he reſtored to them not only the legacy, but gave them, when wanting, a large ſum of his own. Madam de Cavois, as illuſtrious for the benevolence of her diſpoſition as for her rank in life, having left him, by her laſt will, a legacy of more than 600,000 livres, he took only 30,000 livres for the poor, and returned the remaining ſum to her relations. It is ſaid, from good authority, that he diſburſed near a million of livres in charities every year. He

* An arpen is a French meaſure of 100 perches ſquare, every perch 18 feet.

always chose noble families reduced to poverty, before all others: and, we have heard from persons who knew him well, that there were some families of distinction in his parish, to each of whom he has distributed 30,000 livres per annum. Always willing to serve mankind, he gave liberally, and often before any application was made to him. When there was a general dearth in the year 1725, he sold, in order to relieve the poor, his household goods, his pictures, and some scarce and curious pieces of furniture, which he had procured with difficulty. From that time he had only three pieces of plate, no tapestry, and but a mean serge bed, which madame de Camois had lent him, having sold before, for the poor, all the presents she had made him at different periods. His charity was not confined to his own parish. At the time that the plague raged at Marseilles, he sent large sums into Provence to assist those persons who were afflicted with that disease. He interested himself with great zeal in the promotion of arts and commerce, and in whatever concerned the glory of the nation. In times of public calamity, as conflagrations, &c. his prudence and assiduity have been much admired. He understood well the different dispositions of men. He knew how to employ every one according to his talent or capacity. In the most intricate and perplexed affairs he decided with a sagacity and judgment that surprised every one. M. Languet refused the bishopric of Couserans and that of Poictiers, and several others which were offered him by Louis XIV. and Louis XV. under the ministry of the duke of Orleans and cardinal Fleury. He resigned his vicarage to Monsr. l'Abbé du Lau, in 1748, but continued to preach every Sunday, according to his custom, in his own parish church, and continued also to support the house *de l'enfans Jesus*, till his death, which happened on the 11th day of Oct. 1750, in the 75th year of his age, at the abbey de Bernay, to which place he went to make some charitable establishments. His piety and continued application to works of beneficence, did not hinder him from being lively and chearful. He had a fine genius, which shewed itself by the agreeable repartees, and sensible remarks he made in conversation.

LEIGHTON (Robert) an eminent Scotch divine. He was minister of a church near Edinburgh, in the distracted times of Cromwell's usurpation; and exhorted his parishioners to live together in charity, and not to trouble themselves with religious, and political disputes, which were then so unsettled. When the ministers were called over yearly in the synod, it was commonly asked, whether they had perached

preached to the times? For God's ſake, anſwered Leighton, when all my brethren preach to the *times*, ſuffer one poor prieſt to preach about *eternity*. His moderation gave offence, and finding his labours of no ſervice, he retired to a life of privacy.

By the unanimous voice of the magiſtrates, he was called ſoon after from his retirement to preſide over the college of Edinburgh; where, during the ſpace of ten years, he diſplayed all the talents of a prudent, wiſe, and learned governor.

Soon after the reſtoration, when that ill-judged buſineſs, the introduction of epiſcopacy into Scotland, was reſolved on, Leighton was conſecrated biſhop of Dunblane. At his entrance upon his office, he gave an early inſtance of his moderation. Sharp, and the other biſhops, intended to enter Edinburgh in a pompous manner. Leighton remonſtrated againſt it; but finding what he ſaid had no weight, he left them at Morpeth, and went to Edinburgh alone.

He ſoon ſaw the violent turn which the councils of the times were taking; and did all in his power to oppoſe it. "How can theſe men, ſaid Sharp, with his uſual vehemence, "expect moderation from us, when they themſelves impoſed "their covenant with ſo much zeal and tyranny on others?" "For that very reaſon, anſwered Leighton mildly, let us "treat them with gentleneſs; and ſhew them the difference "between their principles and ours."

In his own dioceſe Leighton ſet the example; where he was revered even by the moſt rigid of the oppoſite party. He went about preaching without any appearance of pomp; gave all he had to the poor, and removed none of the miniſters, however exceptionable he might think their political principles. But finding this contributed very little to the promotion of the great ſcheme that was carrying on; and that his brethren would not be induced to join as he thought properly in the work, he went to the king, and reſigned his biſhoprick, telling him, that he would not have a hand in ſuch oppreſſive meaſures, were he ſure to plant the Chriſtian religion in an infidel country by them; much leſs, when they tended only to alter the form of church government.

The king and council, partly induced by the remonſtrances of this good biſhop, and partly by their own obſervations, reſolved to carry on the buſineſs in Scotland on a different plan: and with this view Leighton was perſuaded to accept the archbiſhoprick of Glaſgow. In this ſtation he made one effort more, but found it was not in his power to ſtem the violence of the times. In little more than a year, he reſigned his archbiſhoprick, and retired into Suſſex; where

he devoted himſelf wholly to religion, and acts of piety. He died in the year 1684. He was a man of a moſt amiable diſpoſition: ſtrict in his life: polite, chearful, and engaging in his manners; of excellent parts, and profoundly learned. He has left him many ſermons, and uſeful tracts, which are in very great eſteem.

Some particulars of the life of Dr. John Leland of Dublin, by Iſaac Weld, D.D.

LELAND (JOHN) well known by his writings in defence of Chriſtianity, was born at Wigan in Lancaſhire, in the year 1691, of eminently pious and virtuous parents. They took the earlieſt care to ſeaſon his mind with proper inſtructions; but in the ſixth year of his age, the ſmall pox deprived him of his underſtanding and memory, and expunged all his former ideas. He continued in this deplorable ſtate near a twelvemonth, when his faculties ſeemed to ſpring up anew; and tho' he did not retain the leaſt traces of any impreſſions made on him before the diſtemper, yet he now diſcovered a quick apprehenſion and ſtrong memory.

In a few years after his parents ſettled in Dublin, which ſituation gave him an eaſy introduction to learning, and the ſciences. When he was properly qualified by years and ſtudy, he was called to be paſtor to a congregation of proteſtant diſſenters in that city. He was an able and acceptable preacher; but his labours were not confined to the pulpit. The many attacks made on Chriſtianity, and by ſome writers of no contemptible abilities, engaged him to conſider the ſubject with the exacteſt care, and the moſt faithful examination. Upon the moſt deliberate enquiry, the truth and divine original, as well as the excellency and importance of Chriſtianity appearing to him with greater luſtre, he publiſhed anſwers to the ſeveral authors who ſucceſſively appeared in that cauſe. He was indeed a maſter in this controverſy, and his hiſtory of it, ſtiled, *A View of the Deiſtical Writers that have appeared in England in the laſt and preſent Century, &c.* is greatly eſteemed by all, who have the intereſt of religion truly at heart.

In the decline of life he publiſhed another laborious work, entitled, *The Advantage and Neceſſity of the Chriſtian Revelation, ſhewn from the State of Religion in the ancient Heathen World, eſpecially with reſpect to the Knowledge and Worſhip of the one true God; a Rule of moral Duty, and a State of future Rewards and Puniſhments; to which is prefixed, a long preliminary Diſcourſe on Natural and Revealed Religion*, in two vol. 4to. This noble and extenſive ſubject, the ſeveral parts

parts of which have been slightly and occasionally handled by other writers, Dr. Leland has treated at large with the greatest care, accuracy and candour. And in his *View of the Deistical Writers*, his cool and dispassionate manner of treating their arguments, and his solid confutation of them, have contributed more to depress the cause of atheism and infidelity, than the angry zeal of warm disputants. But not only his learning and abilities, but his amiable temper, great modesty and exemplary life, recommended his memory to general esteem and affection.

LEMERY (NICHOLAS) a celebrated chymist, was born November the 17th, 1645, at Rouen in Normandy, of which parliament his father was a proctor, and of the reformed religion. Nicholas having received a suitable education at the place of his birth, was put apprentice there to an apothecary, who was a relation, but finding in a short time that his master knew little of chymistry, he left him in 1666, and went to improve himself in that art at Paris, where he applied to Mr. Glazer, then demonstrator of chymistry in the royal gardens. This however did not answer his purposes, Mr. Glazer was one of those professors who are full of obscure ideas, and was also far from being communicative: Lemery therefore staid with him only two months, and then leaving him, resolved to travel through France in quest of some better masters. Dict. portat. de Mons. l'Advocat. sub. art.

In this resolution he went to Montpelier, where he continued three years with Mr. Vernant, an apothecary, who gave him an opportunity of performing several chymical operations, and of reading lectures also to some of his scholars. These lectures were very useful to him, and he made such advances in chymistry, that in a little time he drew all the professors of physic, as well as other curious persons at Montpelier to hear him; having always some new discoveries to instruct and entertain the most able among them. This raised his reputation so high that he practised physic in that university without a doctor's degree.

In 1672, having made the tour of France, he returned to Paris, where he commenced an acquaintance with Mr. Martyn, apothecary to monsieur the prince; where making use of the laboratory which this apothecary had in the Hotel de Conde, he performed several courses of chymistry, which brought him into the knowledge and esteem of the prince. At length he provided himself with a laboratory of his own, and

and might have been made a doctor of phyſic, but he choſe to be an apothecary, by reaſon of his attachment to chymiſtry; in which he preſently opened public lectures, and had ſo great an affluence of ſcholars, that he had ſcarce room to perform his operations. Chymiſtry till this time, had been a ſcience in which there was little truth, and that ſo buried under a multitude of falſities, as to be utterly undiſcernable.

Mr. Lemery was the firſt that diſſipated theſe affected obſcurities, reduced the ſcience to clear and ſimple ideas; aboliſhed the ſenſeleſs jargon of barbarous terms, and promiſed nothing which he did not actually perform; at the ſame time he found out ſome chymical ſecrets which he ſold to good profit. But in 1681, his life began to be diſturbed on account of his religion, and he received orders to quit his employ; at this time the elector of Brandenburgh, by Mr. Spanheim, his envoy in France, made him a propoſal to go to Berlin, with a promiſe of erecting a profeſſorſhip in chymiſtry for him there; but the trouble of tranſporting his family to ſuch a diſtance, added to the hopes of ſome diſtinction that would be obtained in his favour, hindred him from accepting that offer, and he was indulged to read ſome courſes after the time limited by the order was expired; but at length this not being ſuffered, he croſſed the ſea to England in 1683, where he was well received by king Charles the Second, who gave him great encouragement. Yet as the face of the public affairs there appeared not more promiſing of quiet then in France, he reſolved to return thither, tho' without being able to determine what courſe he ſhould then take.

In theſe difficulties, imagining that the quality of a doctor of phyſic might procure him ſome tranquillity, he took that degree at Caen about the end of the year; and repairing to Paris, had a great deal of buſineſs for a while, but did not find that tranquillity he deſired; on the contrary, the ſtate of the reformed religion grew daily worſe; and at laſt the edict of Nantz being revoked in 1685, he was forbid to practice his profeſſion, as well as other proteſtants. However, he read two courſes of chymiſtry afterwards, under ſome powerful protections; one courſe being for the two young brothers of the marquis de Segnelar, ſecretary of ſtate, and the other for my lord Saliſbury; at length he ſunk under the perſecution, and entered into the Romiſh church, in the beginning of the year 1686. This change procured him a full right to practice phyſick, but he was obliged to have

have the king's letters for holding his courſe of chymiſtry, and for the ſale of his medicines, as he was not now an apothecary; however, theſe letters was eaſily obtained, and what with his pupils, his patients, and the ſale of his chymical ſecrets, he made conſiderable gains.

Upon the revival of the royal academy of ſciences, in 1699, he was made aſſociate chymiſt, and at the end of the year became a penſionary. By the death of Mr. Bourdelin, in 1707, he began to feel the infirmities of age, and had ſome attack of an apoplexy, which were ſucceeded by ſome degree of an hemiplegia; but not ſo ſevere as to hinder him from going abroad, ſo that he attended the academy for a conſiderable time, but at length was obliged to diſcontinue his attendance; and being confined to his houſe, he reſigned his penſionary's place. He was ſtruck with the laſt ſtroke of the apoplexy in 1715, which after ſeven days, put a period to his life, on the 19th of June that year, at the age of ſeventy.

We have the following books publiſhed by him.

1. *A Courſe of Chymiſtry.*
2. *An univerſal Pharmacopœia.*
3. *An univerſal Treatiſe of Drugs.*
4. *A Treatiſe of Antimony; containing the Chymical Analyſis of that Mineral.*

LHUYD, or LHOYD (HUMPHREY) a learned antiquarian, was the ſon of Robert Lhuyd of Denbigh. He was educated at Oxford, but in what houſe he applied himſelf to academical ſtudies doth not appear, till the year 1547, when he is found a graduate in Brazen-noſe College. He applied himſelf to the ſtudy of phyſic, and retiring afterwards to his native place, he lived moſtly within the walls of Denbigh caſtle, practiſed as a phyſician; ſometimes diverted himſelf with muſic, and was eſteemed a well bred gentleman. He died about the year 1570, and was buried in the church of Whitchurch, near Denbigh; where a monument of alabaſter was ſoon after erected to his memory. He was a perſon of great eloquence, an excellent rhetorician, a found philoſopher; and in Mr. Camden's judgment, one of the beſt antiquaries of his time. Wood's Athenæ, vol. 1. Britannia, c. 1.

His writings are,

1. *An Almanack and Kalender; containing the Day, Hour, and Minute of the Change of the Moon for ever, &c. 8vo.*
2. *Commentarioli Britannicæ Deſcriptionis fragmentum. Colon.*

Colon. Agrip. 1572. Of which a new edition was publiſhed by the learned Mr. Moſes Williams, Lond. 1731, 4to. And it was tranſlated into Engliſh by Tho. Twyne, who entitled it, *The Breviary of Britain.* Lond. 1573. 8vo.

3. *De Monâ Druidum inſulâ, Antiquitati ſuæ Reſtitutâ.* In a letter to Abraham Ortelius, April 5, 1568.

4. *De Armamentario Romano.*

Theſe two laſt are printed at the end of *Hiſtoriæ Britannicæ defenſio*; written by Sir John Price, Lond. 1573, 4to.

5. *Chronicon Walliæ, a Rege Cadwalladero, uſque ad Ann. Dom.* 1294, MS. in the cottonian library.

6. *The Hiſtory of Cambria, now called Wales, from Caradoc of Lancarvan, the Regiſters of Conway and Stratflur; with a Continuation, chiefly extracted from Mat. Paris, Nic. Trivet, &c.* But he died before it was quite finiſhed. However, Sir Henry Sidney, lord preſident of Wales, having procured a copy of it, employed Dr. David Powel to fit it for the preſs, who publiſhed it under this title, *The Hiſtorie of Cambria, now called Wales*; a part of the moſt famous yland of Britaine; written in the Brytiſh language above two hundred years paſt: tranſlated into Engliſh by H. Lhoyd, gent. corrected, augmented, and continued out of records and beſt approved authors, by David Powel, D. D. Lond. 1584. 4to.

Our author tranſlated alſo, 7. *The Treaſure of Health; containing many profitable Medicines, written by Peter Hiſpanus.* To which were added, *The Cauſes and Signs of every Diſeaſe, with the Aphoriſms of Hippocrates. Lond.* 1585.

Cibber's lives.

LILLO (GEORGE) an excellent dramatic writer, was by profeſſion a jeweller. He was born near Moorgate in London, 1693, in which neighbourhood he purſued his buſineſs many years with the faireſt reputation. It is ſaid, he was educated in the principles of the diſſenters. He was ſtrongly attached to the muſes; but his compoſitions all tend to the promotion of virtue, morality and religion.

In the purſuance of this aim Mr. Lillo was happy in the choice of his ſubjects; and tho' he does not introduce kings and heroes on the ſtage, nor deſcribe the fall of empires, yet by exhibiting tragic ſcenes, in common and domeſtic life, and deſcribing the ruin of private families by avarice, luſt, &c. he has the art to raiſe the paſſions to an equal height, and to exact a like tribute of tears from an audience. Mr. Cibber

Cibber relates, that when his George Barnwell came upon the ſtage, many of the criticks attended the firſt repreſentation of it with the moſt unfavourable impreſſions. The ſtory of it was founded on a well known old ballad. They brought the ballad with them to the play, intending to make their pleaſant remarks, and ludicrous compariſons between the ancient ditty and the modern drama. But the merit of the play ſoon got the better of this contempt, and preſented them with ſcenes written ſo truly to the heart, that they were drawn in to drop their ballads and pull out their handkerchiefs.

He wrote beſides this, four other tragedies, amongſt all of which the author of the companion to the playhouſe, gives the preference to that entitled, *The Fatal Curioſity*. He died in the year 1739, leaving behind the character of a man of ſtrict morals, great good-nature, a ſound underſtanding, and an uncommon ſhare of modeſty, which added a double luſtre to all his other perfections.

LONGINUS (Dionysius) a Grecian, and probably an Athenian, tho' ſome authors fancy him a Syrian. His father's name is entirely unknown, but by his mother Frontonis he was allied to the celebrated Plutarch. We are alſo at a loſs for the employment of his parents, their ſtation in life, and the beginning of his education; but we are informed from a fragment of his, that his youth was ſpent in travelling with them, which gave him an opportunity to increaſe his knowledge, and improve his mind. Wherever men of learning were to be found, he was preſent, and loſt no opportunity of forming a familiarity and intimacy with Ammonius and Origen, philoſophers of no ſmall reputation in that age, were two of thoſe whom he viſited, and heard with the greateſt attention. Preface to Smith's tranſlation of Longinus.

The travels of Longinus ended with his arrival at Athens, where he fixed his reſidence. Here he purſued the ſtudies of humanity and philoſophy with the greateſt application. Here he publiſhed his *Treatiſe on the Sublime*, which raiſed his reputation to ſuch a height, as no critic either before or ſince could ever reach. His contemporaries there had ſo great an opinion of his judgment and taſte, that they appointed him ſovereign judge of all authors, and every thing was received or rejected by the public according to the deciſion of Longinus.

His

His ſtay at Athens ſeems to have been of long continuance; and whilſt he taught here, he had amongſt others, the famous *Porphyry* for his pupil. The ſyſtem of philoſophy which he went upon, was the academic; for whoſe founder *Plato*, he had ſo great a veneration, that he celebrated the anniverſary of his birth with the higheſt ſolemnity. But it was his fortune to be drawn from the contemplative ſhades of Athens, to mix in more active ſcenes, to train up young princes to virtue and glory, to guide the buſy and ambitious paſſions of the great to noble ends, to ſtruggle for, and at laſt to die in the cauſe of liberty. Zenobia, queen of the Eaſt, prevailed upon him to undertake the education of her ſons. He quickly gained an uncommon ſhare in her eſteem; and in his converſation ſhe ſpent the vacant hours of her life, modelling her ſentiments by his inſtructions, and ſteering herſelf by his counſels in the whole ſeries of her conduct.

Zenobia was at war with the emperor Aurelian, was defeated by him near Antioch, and was compelled to retire to her fortified capital, Palmyra. The emperor ſent her a written ſummons to ſurrender, to which ſhe returned an anſwer drawn up by Longinus, which raiſed his higheſt indignation. The emperor exerted every effort, and the Palmyrians were at length obliged to open their gates and receive the conqueror. The queen and Longinus endeavoured to fly into Perſia, but were overtaken and made priſoners as they were croſſing the Euphrates. When the captive queen was brought before the emperor, her ſpirits ſunk; ſhe laid the blame of her conduct on her counſellors, and fixed the odium of the affronting letter on its true author. This was no ſooner heard, than Aurelian, who was heroe enough to conquer, but not to forgive, poured all his vengeance on the head of Longinus. He was carried away to immediate execution, amidſt the generous condolence of thoſe, who knew his merit. He pitied Zenobia, and comforted his friends. He looked upon death as a bleſſing, ſince it reſcued his body from ſlavery, and gave his ſoul the moſt deſirable freedom. "This world (ſaid he, with his expiring "breath) is nothing but a priſon; happy therefore he, who "gets ſooneſt out of it, and gains his liberty."

The writings of Longinus were numerous, ſome on philoſophical, but the greateſt part on critical ſubjects. Dr. Pearce has collected the titles of twenty-five treatiſes, none of which, except

except that on the *Sublime*, have escaped from the depredations of time, and the barbarians. On this mutilated and imperfect piece has the fame of Longinus been erected. The learned and judicious have bestowed extraordinary commendation upon it. The golden treatise is its general title. The following lines of Mr. Pope give a beautiful and just character of it.

Essay on criticism.

Thee, great *Longinus!* all the nine inspire,
And fill their critic with a poet's fire;
An ardent judge, who, zealous in his trust,
With warmth gives sentence, and is always just;
Whose own example strengthens all his laws,
And is himself the great sublime he draws.

LOWTH (WILLIAM) was the son of William Lowth, apothecary and citizen of London, and was born in the parish of St. Martin's Ludgate, September 11th, 1661. His grandfather Mr. Simon Lowth, rector of Tylehurst in the county of Berks, took great care of his education, and initiated him very early in letters. He was afterwards sent to merchant taylor's school, where he made so great a progress in learning, that he was elected from thence into St. John's College, in Oxford, before he was fourteen years of age. Here he regularly took the degrees of master of arts, and batchelor in divinity. His eminent worth and learning recommended him to Dr. Mew, bishop of Winchester, who made him his chaplain, and conferred upon him a prebend in the cathedral church of Winchester, and the rectory of Buriton, with the chapel of Petersfield, Hants.

His studies were strictly confined within the limits of his own province, and were solely applied to the peculiar duties of his function; yet that he might acquit himself the better, he acquired an uncommon share of critical learning. There is scarce any ancient author, whether Greek or Latin, profane or ecclesiastical, especially the latter, but what he had read with a critical accuracy; constantly accompanying his reading with critical and philological remarks. Of his collections in this way, he was upon all occasions very communicative. Hence the notes on *Clemens Alexandrinus*, which are to be met with in Dr. Potter's edition of that father. Hence the like remarks on *Josephus*, communicated to Dr. Hudson for his edition, and acknowledged in the preface. As also those larger and more numerous annotations on the *Ecclesiastical Historians*, inserted in Mr. Reading's edition of them

them at Cambridge. The author of *Bibliotheca Biblica* was indebted to him for the same kind of assistance.

The learned Dr. Chandler, late bishop of Durham, while he was engaged in his defence of Christianity from the prophecies of the Old Testament, against the discourse of the *Grounds and Reasons of the Christian Religion*; and in his vindication of the *Defence*, in answer to the *Scheme of Literal Prophecy considered*, held a constant correspondence with him, and consulted him upon many difficulties that occurred in the course of that work.

The most valuable part of his character was that which least appeared in the eyes of the world; the private and retired part, that of the good christian, and the useful parish priest. His piety, his diligence, his hospitality and beneficence rendered his life highly exemplary, and greatly enforced his public exhortations. He married Margaret, daughter of Robert Pitt, Esq; of Blandford, by whom he had three daughters and two sons, one of whom is the learned Dr. Robert Lowth, one of the greatest ornaments of the present age.

He died May the 17th, 1732, and was buried by his own orders in the church yard at Buriton.

He published, *A Vindication of the Divine Authority and Inspiration of the Old and New Testament*, 12*mo*. *Oxon*. 1692.

And a second Edition, with Amendments, and a new Preface; wherein the Antiquity of the Pentateuch is asserted and vindicated from some late Objections. Lond. 1699.

Directions for the profitable reading of the Holy Scriptures: together with some Observations for confirming their divine Authority, and illustrating the Difficulties thereof. Lond. 1708. 12*mo*. *and several editions since.*

Two Sermons preached in the Cathedral Church of Winchester, at the Assizes in the Year 1714, *entituled, Religion the distinguishing Character of Human Nature, on Job* xxviii. 28. and, *The Wisdom of acknowledging divine Revelation, on Matt.* xi. 19.

A Commentary on the Prophet Isaiah, 4*to*. *Lond*. 1714.

On Jeremiah, 1718.

On Ezekiel, 1723.

On Daniel and the Minor Prophets, 1726.

These were afterwards republished together, with additions, in one vol. folio, as a continuation of Bp. Patrick's com-

commentary on the other parts of the Old Teſtament, in which form it has had ſeveral editions.

The Characters of an Apoſtolical Church fulfilled in the Church of England, and our Obligations to continue in the Communion of it.

A Sermon preached in the Church of Petersfield, in the County of Southampton, 1722, London, two Editions.

This drew him unwillingly into ſome controverſy with John Norman of Portſmouth, but he ſoon dropt it, finding him an unfair adverſary, conſidering that it had already been managed by ſome of our greateſt divines with all the advantages that ſtrength of reaſon and calmneſs of temper can give to any cauſe, but with little ſucceſs; and that he might have leiſure to proſecute his *Commentaries on the Prophets.* Biog. Brit.

LUDOLPH (HENRY WILLIAM) was a native of Erfurt, one of the principal towns of Thuringia in Germany, and was born in the year 1655. He was ſon to George Henry Ludolph, one of the counſellors of that city, and was nephew to the famous Job Ludolph; who had ſome ſhare in the care of his education, and the regulation of his ſtudies. He thus became qualified for the poſt which he afterwards enjoyed, of being ſecretrary to Mr. Lenthe, envoy from Chriſtian V. king of Denmark, to the court of Great Britian. Lives and characters of the moſt illuſtrious perſons, Britiſh and foreign, who died in the year 1712, 8vo. Lond.

This gentleman, for his faithfulneſs and ability, recommended him afterwards to Prince George of Denmark, and in the year 1686, he became his ſecretary. This honourable office he enjoyed for ſome years, 'till he was ſeized with a violent diſtemper, which entirely incapacitated him for it. On this account he was diſcharged, with the allowance of a handſome penſion. After he had thoroughly recovered from his illneſs, he took a reſolution to viſit ſome foreign countries; but he did not make the common tour, as his deſign was to ſee thoſe places, and underſtand thoſe languages that were uncommon. Muſcovy at that time was hardly known to travellers, he therefore determined to viſit it, and as he had ſome knowledge of the Ruſſian language before he left England, he eaſily became acquainted with the principal men of that northern country. He met with ſome Jews here, with whom he frequently converſed, and he was ſo great a maſter of the Hebrew tongue, that he could talk with

them in that language; and he gave such uncommon proofs of his knowledge, that the Muscovite priests took him for a conjuror.

Mr. Ludolph understood music, and could play very well on many sorts of instruments. He had the honour to play before the Czar at Moscow, and the Muscovites were then such great strangers to music, that he expressed the most wonderful surprize, as well as the most exquisite delight at it. This prince by his travels afterwards into several parts of Europe, rendered himself very knowing and accomplished in many arts, of which he and his country were before extremely ignorant. Mr. Ludolph returned to London about the end of the year 1694, when he was cut for the stone. As soon as the state of his health would permit, in return for the civilities he had received in Muscovy, he set himself to work, to write a grammar of their language by it to teach the natives their own tongue in a regular form. This book was printed by the university press at Oxford, and was published 1696. This essay, as he says in his preface, he hoped might be of use to traders and travellers, as it was an introduction to the knowledge of a language, which was spoke through a vast tract of country, from Archangel as far as Astracan, and from Ingermania as far as the confines of China.

Mr. Ludolph did not end his travels with seeing Muscovy and the adjacent countries. He had a great desire to go into the East, and to inform himself of the state of the Christian church in the Levant. He began this journey in March 1698, and in November following arrived at Smyrna. From hence he travelled to Jaffa, from Jaffa to Jerusalem, and from Jerusalem to Cairo, and made all useful observations relating to the productions of nature and art, to the government and religion of the countries through which he passed. The conversation he had with the commander of a Turkish ship in his passage to Alexandria is not the least remarkable thing in his travels. While he was on board, he was reading our Saviour's sermon on the mount in the New Testament in Arabic, which was printed in that language at the charge of that great and good philosopher Mr. Boyle. The captain having listened some time, asked what book that was; to which Mr. Ludolph answering, that it was the system of the christian religion: he replied, that it could not possibly be, since they practised quite the contrary. To this Mr. Ludolph rejoined, that he was mistaken, and that he did

did not wonder at it, as the Turks had little opportunity of converſing with any other than ſailors and merchants, few of whom they reckoned to be good Chriſtians, &c. The Turk ſeemed to be very well ſatisfied, and from thence was extremely kind to him.

The deplorable ſtate of Chriſtianity in the countries thro' which he travelled, undoubtedly moved him to attempt, after his return, the impreſſion of the New Teſtament in vulgar Greek, and to make a charitable preſent of it to the Greek church. He providentially came by the original, which had been printed divers years before in two vol. in Holland. Being one day on a viſit to the biſhop of Worceſter, his lordſhip informed him, that an ordinary man, dreſſed like a ſeaman, came to his door, deſired to ſpeak with him, produced thoſe volumes, and offered them to ſale; and that after he had given ſome plauſible account how he came by them, he had purchaſed them. Theſe two volumes were by the induſtry of Mr. Ludolph, and the generous contributions of the biſhop and their friends, printed in one vol. in 12mo. in London; and were afterwards diſtributed among the Greeks by Mr. Ludolph, by means of his friendſhip and correſpondence with ſome of the beſt diſpoſed men among them.

He would often expreſs his wiſhes, that the proteſtant powers in Europe would ſettle a ſort of college at Jeruſalem, and in ſome degree imitate the great zeal of the papiſts, who ſpare neither coſt nor pains to propagate their religion every where. He wiſhed alſo that ſuch men as were deſigned to live in that college might be acquainted with the vulgar Greek, Arabic, and Turkiſh languages, and might by univerſal love and charity be qualified to propagate genuine chriſtianity: for many, ſays he, propagate their own particular ſyſtems, and take this to be the goſpel of Chriſt.

In the year 1709, when a vaſt number of Palatines came over into England, Mr. Ludolph was appointed one of the commiſſioners by her majeſty to manage the charities of her ſubjects to theſe unhappy ſtrangers, and to find out ways to employ them to the beſt advantage. He died on the 25th day of January following, in the 55th year of his age.

His works, beſides the Muſcovite grammar already mentioned, are,

1. *Meditations upon Retirement from the World.*

2. *Alſo upon divers Subjects tending to promote the inward Life of Faith, &c.*

3. *Conſiderations on the Intereſt of the Church Univerſal.*

4. *A Propoſal for promoting the Cauſe of Religion in the Churches of the Levant.*

5. *Reflections on the preſent State of the Chriſtian Church.*

6. *A Homily of Macarius, done out of Greek.*

Some of theſe were printed ſingly, and all of them together in London 1712; as alſo his funeral ſermon, by Mr. Boehm, chaplain to the late prince George of Denmark.

Cibber's lives, &c.

LYDGATE (JOHN) an Auguſtin monk of St. Edmund's Bury, flouriſhed in the reign of Henry the VIth. He was a diſciple and admirer of Chaucer, and according to ſome critics, excelled his maſter in the art of verſification. After having ſpent ſome time in our Engliſh univerſities, he travelled through France and Italy, and improved himſelf in the languages and the polite arts. After his return he became tutor to many noblemens ſons, and for his excellent endowments was held in great eſteem. He died in the 60th year of his age Ann. 1440, and was buried in his own convent at Bury.

Pitſeus ſays, he was not only an elegant poet, and an eloquent rhetorician, but alſo an expert mathematician, an acute philoſopher, and no mean divine; that he wrote partly in proſe and partly in verſe many exquiſite and learned books, amongſt which are *Eclogues*, *Odes and Satires*. His verſes were ſo very ſmooth, that it was ſaid of him by his contemporaries, that his wit was framed and faſhioned by the muſes themſelves. But whoever peruſes his works at preſent with any degree of taſte, will be apt to conclude that his contemporaries have been very partial to him. We ſhall quote a few lines from the concluſion of his *Fall of Princes*, which give us at once an account of his learning, and a ſpecimen of his poetry.

Out of the French I drough it of entent,
Not word by word, but following in ſubſtance
And from Paris to England it ſent,
Only of purpoſe you to do pleaſance.
Have me excuſed! my name is John Lidgate,
Rude of language, I was not born in France

Her

Her curious mitres in Engliſh to tranſlate!
Of other tongue I have no ſuffiſance.

MAGLIABECHI (ANTONY) was born at Florence of Oct. 28th, 1633. His father died when he was but ſeven years old. His mother at firſt had him taught grammar, but changing her mind, put him apprentice to one of the beſt goldſmiths in Florence, having firſt given him ſomeknowledge of the principles of the art of drawing. When he was about ſixteen years of age, his paſſion for learning began to ſhew itſelf. He laid out the little money he had in buying books, which he concealed with great care; and when he was unobſerved at night, he ſacrificed a great part of his ſleep to reading. His mother's authority was a great check to his laudable inclination; but her death having left him at liberty to purſue it, he gave himſelf up entirely to learning. He had the happineſs of being acquainted with Michael Ermini, librarian to the cardinal de Medicis. With the aſſiſtance of this excellent maſter, he ſet to work, in order to perfect himſelf in the Latin tongue, to tranſlate and to extract from the beſt authors; and he had ſurprizing ſucceſs in a little time. He made altogether as quick a progreſs in the Hebrew language. Niceron's memoirs, tom. 4.

His name ſoon became famous among the learned. Lambecius, in the year 1665, makes honourable mention of him in his commentaries. Many applied to him as an oracle; and he anſwered every queſtion with ſuch ſolidity and preciſion, as if he had never ſtudied any other ſubject, citing the authors that had treated of it, the different editions of their works, the chapters, and even the paragraphs relating to it. A prodigious memory was his diſtinguiſhing talent. He read every book that came into his hands, and retained not only the ſenſe of what he read, but often all the words, and the very manner of ſpelling, if ſingular. As an inſtance of this, Mr. Spence, in his parallel between him and Robert Hill, tells the following ſtory of him, which indeed ſeems hardly credible. A gentleman, to make tryal of the force of his memory, lent him a manuſcript he was going to print. Sometime after it was returned, the gentleman came to him with a melancholy face, and pretended it was loſt. Magliabechi being requeſted to recollect what he remembered of it, wrote the whole, without miſſing a word, or varying the ſpelling. Spence's parallel, &c.

He generally kept himself shut up the whole day, and only opened his doors in the evening to men of letters who came to see him and converse with him. His attention was entirely absorbed by his books and studies; and he often forgot the most urgent wants of human nature. Cosmo III. grand duke of Florence made him his librarian; but this employment did not at all change his manner of life; the philosopher still continued negligent in his dress, and simple in his manners. An old cloak served him for a morning gown in the day, and for bed cloaths at night. He had one straw chair for his table, and another for his bed; in which he generally continued fixed amongst his books till he was overpowered by sleep. The duke provided a commodious apartment for him in his palace; which Magliabechi was with much difficulty persuaded to take possession of; and which he quitted in four months, returning again to his house with various pretences, against all the remonstrances of his friends.

He is characterised by an extraordinary modesty, by a sincere and beneficent disposition, which his friends often experienced in their wants. He was a great patron of men of learning, and had the highest pleasure in assisting them with his advice and information, in furnishing them with all necessary books and manuscripts. Carinal *Noris* used to call him his *Mecænas*, and writing to him one day, he told him he thought himself more obliged to him for his direction in his studies, than to the pope for raising him to the purple. He had the utmost aversion to any thing that looked like constraint. The grand duke knew his disposition, and therefore always dispensed with his personal attendance upon him; and when he had any orders to give him, sent him them in writing. The pope and the emperor would gladly have drawn him into their service, but he constantly refused their most honourable and advantageous offers.

As he led a most sedentary life, and yet arrived to a mature old age (for he died in his 81st year) it may be curious enough to subjoin an account of the regimen he observed, which is given us by *Marmi*, who composed his elogium. He always kept his head warmly covered, he took at certain times treacle, which he esteemed an excellent preservative against noxious vapours. He loved strong wine, but drank it soberly, and in small quantities. He lived upon the plainest and most ordinary food. He took tobacco, to which he was

a ſlave, to exceſs; but was abſolute maſter of himſelf in every other article.

He died in the midſt of the public applauſe, after enjoying during all the latter part of his life, ſuch an affluence, as very few perſons have ever procured by their knowledge or learning. By his will he left a very fine library, collected by himſelf, for the uſe of the public, with a fund to maintain it; and the overplus of the fund to the poor. It had been uſual for every author and printer to make him a preſent of a copy of every thing they publiſhed.

Though he never compoſed any work himſelf, yet the commonwealth of learning are greatly obliged to him for ſeveral, the publication of which was owing to him; ſuch as the Latin poems of Henry de Settimello, the Hodæpori-con of Ambroſe Camaldula, the dialogue of Benedict Aretin, and many others.

MAZARINE (Julius) Cardinal, and firſt miniſter of ſtate in France, was born at Piſcina, in the province of Abruzzo in Italy, on July the 14th, 1602. He enjoyed at the ſame time the biſhoprick of Metz, and the Abbies of St. Arnold, St. Clement, and St. Vincent in that city; as alſo thoſe of St. Denys in France, of Cluni, of St. Victor of Marſeilles, of St. Medard of Soiſſons, of St. Martin, of Laon of St. Taurin of Cvreux, &c. &c. The greatneſs of his abilities was conſpicuous, even in his early years, whilſt he was ſtudying the belles lettres, on the plan of education, which was then followed in almoſt every part of Italy: it was at this early age that he had the happineſs of being inſtructed by the abbe Jerome of Colonna, who afterwards became a cardinal. Moreri.

This illuſtrious perſon went to reſide in the univerſity of Alcala in Spain, whither he was followed by Mazarine, who applied himſelf to the ſtudy of the law, and took up, at his return to Italy, his doctor's degree. He went afterwards to the court of Rome, where he became acquainted with cardinal Sacchetti, whom pope Urban VIII. ſent into Lombardy; it was through his means that Mazarine was inſtructed in each particular, relating to the intereſt of the different princes who were then at war about Caſſel and Monſerrat.

Soon after this the cardinal Antonio Barberini, nephew to the pope, came into the Milaneſe and Piedmont, in the character of legate to conclude a peace. Mazarine embraced

his cauſe ſo warmly, and did it ſuch real ſervice, that he was ordered to remain upon the ſpot with the nuncio Jaques Pancirole, and to aſſiſt him in his endeavours to conclude this great affair.

He here pryed cloſely into the deſigns of the French, the Imperialiſts, the Spaniards, the duke of Mantua, and the duke of Savoy; and took ſuch meaſures as might beſt reconcile and ſtrengthen their various intereſts. The peace had been concluded at Ratiſbon on the third of October, but the French and the Spaniards refuſed to accept of it in Italy. Mazarine, who perceived that by ſuch an oppoſition, his care was on the point of being uſeleſs, ſought out for new expedients to enforce a welcome reception of the peace, and to prevent the two armies from coming to an engagement. The Spaniards who were beſieging Caſſel, had made entrenchments for ſix miles round about them; and were determined vigorouſly to defend themſelves againſt the French, who approached extremely near, with an intention to force their lines.

On the 26th of October 1630, were theſe enemies prepared for battle: the Spaniards waited only for the ſignal to fire, and the forlorn hope of the French army had been drawn out to force their lines; when Mazarine, after having made ſeveral embaſſies, and offered an accommodation in many different forms, quitted the Spaniſh trenches, and riding on a full gallop towards the French, waved his hat to them crying out, peace! peace!

He then addreſſed himſelf to the commander in chief, the marſhal duke de Schomberg, and gave in ſuch propoſals as were accepted by the generals, and followed by the peace concluded in the April following. The nuncio Pancirole, and Mazarine were joint agents for the pope; but all the credit of the negociation was given to the latter.

The cardinal de Richlieu was ſo well ſatisfied with his conduct, that he conceived an eſteem for him, which was productive of great advantages. Barberini was equally attached to him, and prevailed upon Urban VIII. to make him keeper of the ſeals. He went in 1634 to Avignon, in quality of vice-legate, and to France in that of nuncio extraordinary. It was there that he acquired a deep inſight into all ſtate affairs, the friendſhip of Richlieu, and the good will of Louis the XIIIth. In compliment to the nomination of this

this monarch, the pope added him to the number of cardinals in 1641.

When Richlieu died, the ſame king made Mazarine his miniſter of ſtate, and one of the executors to his will. In theſe departments, he took upon him the adminiſtration of affairs, during the minority of Lewis XIVth, and the regency of the queen, Anne of Auſtria. The dawnings of his power were attended by the happieſt ſucceſs; and the good fortune of the king's armies was to our cardinal, a ſource of much national applauſe. But theſe advantages were very tranſient, and ſoon retired to make room for the united murmurs of an oppreſſed people, and the envious combination of the great ones, who were jealous of his high advancements.

Hence aroſe the civil wars in 1649, and the three following years. It was inſiſted upon that he ſhould be diſmiſſed from the royal preſence; and Mazarine, who knew how neceſſary it was for him to retire, demanded that he might take his leave; and yielding to the ſeverity of the times, departed from the kingdom. He was ſtill ſo conſcious that fortune would always follow him, that he mentioned even this event, as one of the chief incidents contributing to his greatneſs. The miſeries which the French were labouring under, adminiſtered freſh fuel to the fire which had been lighted in the peoples breaſts againſt the cardinal. A multitude of decrees were iſſued out againſt him, his fine library was ſold, and a price was fixed upon his head: but he parried all theſe dreadful blows, with moſt aſtoniſhing dexterity; returned to court, and with a double ſhare of power; the joy of which was not a little heightened, when he perceived that they, who once had been his bittereſt enemies, were now become his warmeſt friends. After this he continued to render the ſtate many important ſervices, the capital of which was the obtaining of the peace between France and Spain: for this purpoſe he went himſelf to hold a conference with the Spaniſh miniſter, Don Lewis de Haro, in 1659. The ſucceſsful termination of this affair was followed by the king's marriage with the infanta.

The continual application of Mazarine to buſineſs brought on a very dangerous illneſs: he was at that time at the Louvre, but gave orders that he ſhould be carried to Vincennes, where he died on the 9th of March 1661, at the age of fifty-nine years.

The

The king paid the higheſt honours to his memory. His body was magnificently entomb'd in the college, uſually called after his name, but ſometimes by that of the four nations, having been deſigned as a place of education for the youth of the four conquered nations.

Mazarine had a brother and two ſiſters. His letters have been publiſhed, thirty-ſix of them made their appearance at Paris in 1691; and in 1693 a ſecond volume came out, containing ſeventy-ſeven more: the whole was reprinted in two parts in 1694.

Theſe letters are not arranged in the order of their dates; but this error was amended in a later edition, publiſhed (as the title page informs us) at Amſterdam, by Zachary Chatelain, in 1745, in 2 vol. 12mo; for this, we are indebted to the care of the abbe d'Alainval; but this edition is rendered more valuable than the others, being augmented by more than fifty letters, which had never before appeared, and which are all placed in their juſt order. The title of this work is, "*Letters of Cardinal Mazarine, containing the Secrets of the Negociations concerning the Pyrenæan Peace, and the Conferences which he had on that Subject with Don Lewis de Haro, the Spaniſh Miniſter; the whole enriched with hiſtorical Notes.*"

The firſt twenty letters of this collection had never before been printed, they are written chiefly to the king and the queen mother, and that before the cardinal was arrived at St. Jean de Luz. The moſt intereſting parts in this collection, are, doubtleſs, thoſe which relate to the conferences. The detail of theſe are all made by Mazarine to M. Le Tellier, whoſe office it was to give in an account of them to the king. The cardinal unravels each particular with the utmoſt nicety and preciſion, and ſeems, as it were, to make the reader a third perſon concerned with the two plenipotentiaries, and enjoying, like them, the moſt extenſive knowledge of the intereſts of the two courts of Spain and France.

MILTIADES, an Athenian general, who ſignalized himſelf in that glorious period of the Grecian hiſtory, when the Perſians firſt made an attempt upon the liberties of Greece. At the celebrated battle of Marathon, which rendered that attempt entirely abortive, he commanded in chief. He had before given ſufficient proofs of his abilities, by ſettling a colony in Thrace.

Upon

Upon the retreat of the Perſians, he was ſent with a fleet to take in ſuch of the Egean iſlands as had revolted. At Paros he was unfortunate, which raiſed againſt him the clamour and reſentment of his countrymen. On his return home, he was thrown into priſon, where he languiſhed out the remainder of his days.

This uſage is, however, attributed by many authors to the fears of the Athenians. Theſe zealous republicans viewed merit with an evil eye; and conſidered it as paving the way to tyranny. Hence it came to paſs, that their moſt eminent citizens ſeldom eſcaped public cenſure. Miltiades ſeems to have been a man of ſolid judgment, and great depth of parts: he had a commanding genius, and a ſoul uncommonly diſintereſted.

MISSON (FRANCIS MAXIMILIAN) (whoſe pleadings before the parliament of Paris in favour of the reformers, bear genuine marks of eloquence and ability) retired into England after the repeal of the edict of Nants, where he became a ſtrenuous aſſertor of the proteſtant religion.

In the years 1687 and 1688, he was on his travels in Italy, in quality of governor to an Engliſh nobleman. An account of the country, and of the occurrences of the time in which he remained in it, was publiſhed at the Hague, in three volumes, 12mo. under the title of, *A New Voyage to Italy*. Monſ. L'Abbé Lenglet du Freſnoy, ſpeaking of this performance, obſerves that it is well written, but that the author has ſhewn himſelf too credulous, and as ready to believe every inſinuation to the diſadvantage of the roman catholics, as they generally are to adopt whatever can reflect diſgrace upon the proteſtants. The tranſlation of this work into the Engliſh language has been enriched with many additions: the original has been ſeveral times reprinted.

Mr. Addiſon, in his preface to his remarks on the different parts of Italy, ſays that, "Monſ. Miſſon has written "a more correct account of it, in general, than any be- "fore him, as he particularly excelled in the plan of the "country, which he has given us in true and lively co- "lours." He alſo publiſhed, after his arrival in England, *The Sacred Theatre at Sevennes, or an Account of Prophecies and Miracles performed in that Part of Languedoc*; this was printed at London in 1707.

He

He has also left behind him, *The Observations and Remarks of a Traveller*, in 12mo, published at the Hague, by Vanderburen. He died at London, on the 16th of January, 1721.

Birch's heads and characters.

MORDAUNT (CHARLES) earl of Peterborough, was son of John lord Mordaunt, of Rygate, in the county of Surry, and lord viscount Avalon in the county of Somerset, by Elizabeth daughter of Thomas Carey, second son of Robert, earl of Monmouth.

He was born about the year 1658; and in June 1675, succeeded his father in his honours and estate. In his youth he served under the admirals Torrington and Narborough, in the Mediterranean, during the war with the state of Algiers; and June the first, 1680, embarked for Africa with the earl of Plymouth, and distinguished himself at Tangier, when it was besieged by the moors.

Collins's peerage, v.2. p. 285.

In the reign of king James II, he was one of those lords who distinguished themselves by their zeal against the repeal of the test act; and disliking the measures and designs of the court, obtained leave to go over into Holland, to accept the command of a Dutch squadron in the West-Indies. On his arrival, he pressed the prince of Orange to undertake an expedition into England, representing the matter as extremely easy; but his scheme appearing too romantic to the prince to build upon, his highness only promised him in general, that he should have an eye on the affairs of England, and endeavour to put those of Holland in so good a posture, as to be ready to act when it should be necessary; assuring him at the same time, that if the king should proceed to change the established religion, or to wrong the princess in her right, or to raise forged plots to destroy his friends, he would try what could possibly be done.

Burnet, v.1. p. 665.

ib. p. 762.

The reason why the prince was not willing to engage too far in lord Mordaunt's designs, seems to have been, because, as bishop Burnet observes, his lordship was, "a "man of much heat, many notions, and full of discourse; "and, though brave and generous, had not true judgment, "his thoughts being crude and indigested, and his secrets "soon known." However, he was one of those whom the prince chiefly trusted, and on whose advice he governed all his motions.

In 1688 he accompanied his highness in his expedition into England; and upon his advancement to the throne, was

was sworn of the privy council, made one of the lords of the bed-chamber to his majesty, and in order to attend at the coronation as an earl, advanced to the dignity of earl of Monmouth, April 9, 1689, having the day before been constituted first commissioner of the treasury. He had likewise the command of the royal regiment of horse, which the city of London had raised for the public service, and of which his majesty was colonel. But in the beginning of November, 1690, he was dismissed from his post in the treasury. June the 19th, 1697, upon the death of his uncle Henry, earl of Peterborough, he succeeded to that title; and upon the accession of queen Anne to the crown, was designed for the West-Indies, being invested with the commission of captain general, and governor of Jamaica, and command of the army and fleet for that expedition.

In March, 1705, he was sworn of the privy council; and the same year declared general and commander in chief of the forces sent to Spain, and joint admiral of the fleet with Sir Cloudsley Shovell, of which, the year following, he had the sole command, Sir Cloudsley remaining in the British seas. His taking Barcelona with an handful of men, and relieving it afterwards, when greatly distressed by the enemy; his driving out of Spain the duke of Anjou, and the French army, which consisted of twenty-five thousand men, though his own troops never amounted to ten thousand, the possession he gained of Catalonia, of the kingdoms of Valencia, Arragon, and Majorca, with part of Murcia and Castile, and thereby giving opportunity to the earl of Galway of advancing to Madrid without a blow; these are such astonishing instances of valour, prudence, and conduct in military affairs, that, notwithstanding all the care his historian declares he had taken, to relate what passed with the utmost veracity and exactness, the account of them has more the air of romance than history.

Dr. T. C. Freind, the earl of Peterborough's conduct, &c. P. 196.

For these services his lordship was declared general in Spain by Charles III, afterwards emperor of Germany; and that war being looked upon as likely to be concluded, he received her majesty's commission to be embassador extraordinary, with power and instructions for treating and adjusting all matters of state and traffic between the two kingdoms. But whatever were the causes of his being recalled from Spain, his conduct there was justified by the house of lords, on January the 12th, 1710-11, who, resolved that his lordship, during the time he commanded the army

army in that kingdom, had performed many great and eminent ſervices; and that if the opinion, which he had given to the council of war at Valentia, had been followed, it might very probably have prevented the misfortunes, that had ſince happened in Spain; and upon this foundation they voted thanks to his lordſhip in the moſt ſolemn manner.

In the years 1710, and 1711, he was employed in embaſſies to Vienna, Turin, and ſeveral of the courts in Italy; and, on his return to England, was made colonel of the royal regiment of horſe guards; and being general of the marines, lord lieutenant of the county of Northampton, was, on Auguſt the fourth, 1713, inſtalled at Windſor a knight of the garter. Soon after which he was ſent ambaſſador extraordinary to the king of Sicily, and to negociate affairs with other Italian princes; and in March 1713-14, was made governor of the iſland of Minorca. In the reign of George I, he was general of all the marine forces in Great-Britain, in which poſt he was likewiſe continued by his ſucceſſor.

He died in his paſſage to Liſbon, whether he was going for the recovery of his health, on October the 25th, 1735, aged ſeventy-ſeven.

He was maſter of moſt uncommon qualities, and eminent in each of them to a degree, which might have been a ſufficient diſtinction to any other perſon. For to the greateſt perſonal courage and reſolution, he added all the arts and addreſs of a general; and to the moſt lively and penetrating genius, an extent of knowledge upon almoſt every ſubject of importance within the compaſs of ancient or modern literature; and even his *Familiar Letters*, inſerted among thoſe of his friend Mr. Pope, are a great ornament to that excellent collection.

N.

Memoirs of his life, &c.

NASH (RICHARD, Eſq;) was born in the town of Swanſey in Glamorganſhire, on the 18th of October, in the year 1674. His father was a gentleman, whoſe principal income aroſe from a partnerſhip in a glaſs-houſe; his mother was niece to colonel Poyer, who was killed by Oliver Cromwell, for defending Pembroke caſtle againſt the rebels. He was educated under Mr. Maddocks, at Carmarthan ſchool, and from thence ſent to Jeſus College in Oxford, in order to prepare

pare him for the ſtudy of the law. His father had ſtrained his little income to give his ſon ſuch an education, but from the boy's natural vivacity, he hoped a recompence from his future preferment. In college, however, he ſoon ſhewed, that though much might be expected from his genius, nothing could be hoped from his induſtry.

The firſt method Mr. Naſh took to diſtinguiſh himſelf at college was not by application to ſtudy, but by his aſſiduity in intreague. Our hero was quickly caught, and went through all the mazes and adventures of a college intrigue, before he was ſeventeen; he offered marriage, the offer was accepted, but the whole affair coming to the knowledge of his tutors, his happineſs, or perhaps his future miſery, was prevented, and he was ſent home from college, with neceſſary advice to him, and proper inſtructions to his father.

The army ſeemed the moſt likely profeſſion in which to diſplay this inclination for gallantry; he therefore purchaſed a pair of colours, commenced a profeſſed admirer of the ſex, and dreſſed to the very edge of his finances. He ſoon became diſguſted with the life of a ſoldier, quitted the army, entered his name as a ſtudent in the temple books, and here went to the very ſummit of ſecond-rate luxury.

Mr. Naſh ſpent ſome years about town, till at laſt his genteel appearance, his conſtant civility, and ſtill more, his aſſiduity, gained him the acquaintance of ſeveral perſons qualified to lead the faſhion both by birth and fortune. He brought a perſon genteely dreſſed to every aſſembly, he always made one of thoſe who are called very good company, and aſſurance gave him an air of elegance and eaſe.

When king William was upon the throne, Mr. Naſh was a member of the Middle Temple. It had been long cuſtomary for the inns of court to entertain our monarchs upon their acceſſion to the crown, or ſome ſuch remarkable occaſion, with a revel and pageant. In the early periods of our hiſtory, poets were the conductors of theſe entertainments; plays were exhibited, and complimentary verſes were then written; but by degrees the pageant alone was continued, Sir John Davis being the laſt poet that wrote verſes upon ſuch an occaſion in the reign of James the firſt.

This ceremony, which has been at length totally diſcontinued, was laſt exhibited in honour of king William, and Mr. Naſh was choſen to conduct the whole with proper decorum. He was then but a very young man, but we ſee

at

at how early an age he was thought proper to guide the amuſements of his country, and be the *Arbiter Elegantiarum* of his time.

In conducting this entertainment, Naſh had an opportunity of exhibiting all his abilities, and king William was ſo well ſatisfied with his performance, that he made him an offer of knighthood. This, however, he thought proper to refuſe, which in a perſon of his diſpoſition ſeems ſtrange. "Pleaſe your majeſty," replied he, when the offer was made him, "if you intend to make me a knight, I wiſh it "may be one of your poor knights of Windſor, and then "I ſhall have a fortune, at leaſt able to ſupport my title." Yet we do not find that the king took the hint of encreaſing his fortune; perhaps he could not; he had at that time numbers to oblige, and he never cared to give money without important ſervices.

But though Naſh acquired no riches by his late office, yet he gained many friends, or what is more eaſily obtained, many acquaintance, who often anſwer the end as well. But beſide his aſſurance, Mr. Naſh had in reality ſome merit and ſome virtues. He was, if not a brilliant, at leaſt an eaſy companion. He never forgot good manners, even in the higheſt warmth of familiarity, and as I hinted before, never went in a dirty ſhirt to diſgrace the table of his patron or his friend. Theſe qualifications might make the furniture of his head; but for his heart, that ſeemed an aſſemblage of the virtues which diſplay an honeſt benevolent mind; with the vices which ſpring from too much good nature.

He had pity for every creature's diſtreſs, but wanted prudence in the application of his benefits. He had generoſity for the wretched in the higheſt degree, at a time when his creditors complained of his juſtice. He often ſpoke falſehoods, but never had any of his harmleſs tales tinctured with malice. An inſtance of his humanity is told us in the Spectator, though his name is not mentioned.

When he was to give in his accounts to the maſters of the temple, among other articles, he charged, *For making one man happy*, 10*l.* Being queſtioned about the meaning of ſo ſtrange an item, he frankly declared, that happening to over-hear a poor man declare to his wife and a large family of children, that 10*l.* would make him happy, he could not avoid trying the experiment. He added, that if they did not chuſe to acquieſce in his charge, he was ready to refund the money. The maſters, ſtruck with ſuch an uncommon inſtance

ſtance of good nature, publicly thanked him for his benevolence, and deſired that the ſum might be doubled as a proof of their ſatisfaction.

Mr. Naſh was now fairly for life entered into a new courſe of gaiety and diſſipation, and ſteady in nothing but in the purſuit of variety. He was thirty years old without fortune, or uſeful talents to acquire one. He had hitherto only led a life of expedients; he thanked chance alone for his ſupport, and having been long precarioufly ſupported, he became, at length, totally a ſtranger to prudence, or precaution. Not to diſguiſe any part of his character, he was now, by profeſſion, a gameſter, and went on from day to day, feeling the viciſſitudes of rapture and anguiſh, in proportion to the fluctuations of fortune.

About the year 1703, the city of Bath became in ſome meaſure frequented by people of diſtinction. The company was numerous enough to form a country dance upon the bowling green; they were amuſed with a fiddle and hautboy, and diverted with the romantic walks round the city. They uſually ſauntered in fine weather in the grove, between two rows of ſycamore trees. Several learned phyſicians, doctor Jordan, and others, had even then praiſed the ſalubrity of the wells, and the amuſements were put under the direction of a maſter of the ceremonies. Captain Webſter was the predeceſſor of Mr. Naſh. This gentleman, in the year 1704, carried the balls to the town hall, each man paying half a guinea each ball. One of the greateſt phyſicians of his age, conceived a deſign of ruining the city, by writing againſt the efficacy of the waters; and accordingly publiſhed a pamphlet, by which he ſaid, "he would caſt a "toad into the ſpring."

In this ſituation of things it was, that Mr. Naſh firſt came into that city, and hearing the threat of this phyſician, he humorouſly aſſured the people, that if they would give him leave, he would charm away the poiſon of the doctor's toad, as they uſually charmed the venom of the tarantula, by muſic. He therefore was immediately empowered to ſet up the force of a band of muſic, againſt the doctor's reptile; the company very ſenſibly encreaſed, Naſh triumphed, and the ſovereignty of the city was decreed to him by every rank of people. None could poſſibly conceive a perſon more fit to fill this employment than Naſh: he had ſome wit, but it was of that ſort, which is rather happy than permanent.

He was charitable himſelf, and generally ſhamed his betters into a ſimilitude of ſentiment, if they were not naturally ſo before. His firſt care when made maſter of the ceremonies, or king of Bath, as it is called, was to promote a muſic ſubſcription, of one guinea each, for a band which was to conſiſt of ſix performers, who were to receive a guinea a week each for their trouble. He allowed alſo two guineas a week for lighting and ſweeping the rooms, for which he accounted to the ſubſcribers by receipt. By his direction, one Thomas Harriſon erected a handſome aſſembly-houſe for theſe purpoſes. A better band of muſic was alſo procured; and the former ſubſcription of one guinea, was raiſed to two. Harriſon had three guineas a week for the room and candle, and the muſic two guineas a man. The money Mr. Naſh received and accounted for with the utmoſt exactneſs and punctuality. The balls, by his direction were to begin at ſix, and to end at eleven. Nor would he ſuffer them to continue a moment longer, leſt invalids might commit irregularities, to counteract the benefit of the waters.

The city of Bath, by ſuch aſſiduity, ſoon became the theatre of ſummer amuſements for all people of faſhion; and the manner of ſpending the day there muſt amuſe any, but ſuch as diſeaſe or ſpleen had made uneaſy to themſelves. In this manner every amuſement ſoon improved under Mr. Naſh's adminiſtration. The magiſtrates of the city found that he was neceſſary and uſeful, and took every opportunity of paying the ſame reſpect to his fictitious royalty, that is generally extorted by real power.

His equipage was ſumptuous, and he uſed to travel to Tunbridge in a poſt chariot and ſix greys, with out-riders, foot-men, french horns, and every other appendage of expenſive parade. He always wore a white hat, and to apologize for this ſingularity, ſaid, he did it purely to ſecure it from being ſtolen; his dreſs was tawdry, tho' not perfectly genteel; he might be conſidered as a beau of ſeveral generations, and in his appearance, he, in ſome meaſure, mixed the faſhions of the laſt age with thoſe of the preſent. He perfectly underſtood elegant expence, and generally paſſed his time in the very beſt company, if perſons of the firſt diſtinction deſerve that title.

But I hear the reader now demand, what finances were to ſupport all this finery, or where the treaſures that gave him ſuch frequent opportunities of diſplaying his benevolence, or his vanity? to anſwer this, we muſt now enter upon

upon another part of his character, his talents as a gameſter; for by gaming alone at that period, of which I ſpeak, he kept up ſo very genteel an appearance. Wherever people of faſhion came, needy adventurers were generally found in waiting. With ſuch Bath ſwarmed, and among this claſs Mr. Naſh was certainly to be numbered in the beginning, only with this difference, that he wanted the corrupt heart, too commonly attending a life of expedients; for he was generous, humane, and honourable, even though by profeſſion a gameſter. But whatever ſkill Naſh might have acquired by long practice in play, he was never formed by nature for a ſucceſsful gameſter. He was conſtitutionally paſſionate and generous. While others made conſiderable fortunes at the gaming table, he was ever in the power of chance; nor did even the intimacy with which he was received by the great, place him in a ſtate of independance.

The conſiderable inconveniencies that were found to reſult from a permiſſion of gaming, at length attracted the attention of the legiſlature, and in the twelfth year of his late majeſty, the moſt prevalent games at that time were declared fraudulent and unlawful. The E O was at firſt ſet up at Tunbridge. It was invented by one C——k, and carried on between him and one Mr. A——e, proprietor of the aſſembly-room at that place; and was reckoned extremely profitable to the bank, as it gained two and an half per cent. on all that was loſt or won.

As all gaming was ſuppreſſed but this, Mr. Naſh was now utterly deſtitute of any reſource that he could expect from his ſuperior ſkill, and long experience in the art. The money to be gained in private gaming is at beſt but trifling, and the opportunity precarious. The minds of the generality of mankind ſhrink with their circumſtances; and Naſh, upon the immediate proſpect of poverty, was now mean enough (I will call it no worſe) to enter into a baſe confederacy with thoſe low creatures to evade the law, and to ſhare the plunder.

Naſh had hitherto enjoyed a fluctuating fortune; and had he taken the advantage of the preſent opportunity, he might have been for the future not only above want, but even in circumſtances of opulence. In the mean time, as the E O table thus ſucceeded at Tunbridge, Mr. Naſh was reſolved to introduce it at Bath, and previouſly aſked the opinion of ſeveral lawyers, who declared it no way illegal. The legiſlature thought proper to ſuppreſs theſe ſeminaries of vice. It

was enacted, that after the 24th of June, 1745, none ſhould be permitted to keep an houſe, room, or place for playing, upon pain of ſuch forfeitures, as were declared in former acts inſtituted for that purpoſe.

By this wiſe and juſt act, all Naſh's future hopes of ſucceeding by the tables were blown up. From that time I find this poor, good-natured, but miſguided man involved in continual diſputes, every day calumniated with ſome new ſlander, and continually endeavouring to obviate its effects. Nature had by no means formed Mr. Naſh for a beau garçon; his perſon was clumſey, too large and awkward, and his features harſh, ſtrong, and peculiarly irregular; yet even with thoſe diſadvantages he made love, became an univerſal admirer of the ſex, and was univerſally admired. He was poſſeſſed, at leaſt, of ſome requiſites of a lover. He had aſſiduity, flattery, fine cloaths, and as much wit as the ladies he addreſſed. Wit, flattery, and fine cloaths, he uſed to ſay, were enough to debauch a nunnery. But my fair readers of the preſent day are exempt from this ſcandal; and it is no matter now what he ſaid of their grandmothers.

Mr. Naſh did not long continue an univerſal gallant; but in the earlier years of his reign entirely gave up his endeavours to deceive the ſex, in order to become the honeſt protector of their innocence, the guardian of their reputation, and a friend to their virtue. This was a character he bore for many years, and ſupported it with integrity, aſſiduity and ſucceſs. But Mr. Naſh not only took care, during his adminiſtration, to protect the ladies from the inſults of our ſex, but to guard them from the ſlanders of each other.

He, in the firſt place, prevented any animoſities that might ariſe from place and precedence, by being previouſly acquainted with the rank and quality of almoſt every family in the Britiſh dominions. He endeavoured to render ſcandal odious, by marking it as the reſult of envy and folly united. Whatever might have been Mr. Naſh's other excellencies, there was one in which few exceeded him; I mean his extenſive humanity. None felt pity more ſtrongly, and none made greater efforts to relieve diſtreſs. If I were to name any reigning and faſhionable virtue in the preſent age, I think it ſhould be charity. I know not whether it may not be ſpreading the influence of Mr. Naſh too widely to ſay, that he was one of the principal cauſes of introducing this noble emulation among the rich; but certain it

it is, no private man ever relieved the diſtreſſes of ſo many as he.

Before gaming was ſuppreſſed, and in the meridian of his life and fortune, his benefactions were generally found to equal his other expences. The money he got without pain, he gave away without reluctance; and whenever unable to relieve a wretch, who ſued for aſſiſtance, he has been often ſeen to ſhed tears. A gentleman of broken fortune, one day ſtanding behind his chair, as he was playing a game of picquet for two hundred pounds, and obſerving with what indifference he won the money, could not avoid whiſpering theſe words to another who ſtood by, "heavens! "how happy would all that money make me!" Naſh overhearing him, clapped the money into his hand; and cried, "go and be happy."

In the ſevere winter, which happened in the year 1739, his charity was great, uſeful, and extenſive. He frequently, at that ſeaſon of calamity, entered the houſes of the poor, whom he thought too proud to beg, and generouſly relieved them. Of all the immenſe ſums which Naſh laviſhed upon real or apparent wretchedneſs, the effects, after a few years, ſeemed to diſappear. His money was generally given to ſupport immediate want, or to relieve improvident indolence, and therefore it vaniſhed in an hour.

But of all the inſtances of Mr. Naſh's bounty, none does him more real honour, than the pains he took in eſtabliſhing an hoſpital at Bath, in which benefaction, however, doctor Oliver had a great ſhare. This was one of thoſe well-guided charities, dictated by reaſon, and ſupported by prudence, chiefly by the means of doctor Oliver and Mr. Naſh, but not without the aſſiſtance of the good Mr. Allen, who gave them the ſtone for building and other benefactions, this hoſpital was erected, and it is at preſent fitted up for the reception of one hundred and ten patients, the caſes moſtly paralytic or leprous.

As he grew old he grew inſolent, and ſeemed, in ſome meaſure, inſenſible of the pain his attempts to be a wit gave others. He grew peeviſh and fretful, and they who only ſaw the remnant of a man, ſeverely returned that laughter upon him, which he had once laviſhed upon others. Poor Naſh was no longer the gay, thoughtleſs, idly induſtrious creature he once was; he now forgot how to ſupply new modes of entertainment, and became too rigid to wind with eaſe through the viciſſitudes of faſhion. The evening of

his life began to grow cloudy. His fortune was gone, and nothing but poverty lay in profpect. He now began to want that charity which he had never refufed to any; and to find that a life of diffipation and gaiety is ever terminated by mifery and regret. He was now paft the power of giving or receiving pleafure, for he was poor, old, and peevifh; yet ftill he was incapable of turning from his former manner of life to purfue happinefs. An old man thus ftriving after pleafure is indeed an object of pity; but a man at once old and poor, running on in this purfuit, might excite aftonifhment.

A variety of caufes concurred to embitter his departing life. His health began to fail. He had received from nature a robuft and happy conftitution, that was fcarce even to be impaired by intemperance. For fome time before his deceafe nature gave warning of his approaching diffolution. The worn machine had run itfelf down to an utter impoffibility of repair; he faw that he muft die, and fhuddered at the thought. His virtues were not of the great, but the amiable kind; fo that fortitude was not among the number. Anxious, timid, his thoughts ftill hanging on a receding world, he defired to enjoy a little longer that life, the miferies of which he had experienced fo long. The poor unfuccefsful gameftер hufbanded the wafting moments with an encreafed defire to continue the game, and to the laft eagerly wifhed for one yet more happy throw.

He died at his houfe in St. John's court, Bath, on the 3d of February, 1761, aged eighty-feven years, three months and fome days. His death was fincerely regretted by the city, to which he had been fo long, and fo great a benefactor. After the corps had lain four days, it was conveyed to the abbey church in that city, with a folemnity fomewhat peculiar to his character.

The few things he was poffeffed of were left to his relations. A fmall library of well-chofen books, fome trinkets and pictures, were his only inheritance. Among the latter were a gold box, given by the late counteſs of Burlington, with lady Euſton's picture in the lid, an agate etui, with a diamond on the top, by the princeſs dowager of Wales, and fome things of no great value. The rings, watches and pictures, which he formerly received from others, would have come to a conſiderable amount; but theſe his neceſſities had obliged him to diſpoſe of: ſome family pictures, however, re-

remained, which were sold by advertisement, for five guineas each, after Mr. Nash's decease.

As the heart of a man is better known by his private than public actions, let us take a view of Nash in domestic life; among his servants and dependants, where no gloss was required to colour his sentiments and disposition, nor any mask necessary to conceal his foibles. Here we shall find him the same open-hearted, generous, and good-natured man we have already described; one who was ever fond of promoting the interests of his friends, his servants and dependants, and making them happy. In his own house no man was perhaps more regular, chearful, and beneficent, than Mr. Nash. His table was always free to those who sought his friendship, or wanted a dinner. As Mr. Nash's thoughts were entirely employed in the affairs of his government, he was seldom at home but at the time of eating or of rest. His table was well served, but his entertainment consisted principally of plain dishes.

Nash generally arose early in the morning, being seldom in bed after five: and to avoid disturbing the family, and depriving his servants of their rest, he had the fire laid after he was in bed, and in the morning lighted it himself, and sat down to read some of his few, but well chosen books.

His generosity and charity in private life, though not so conspicuous, was as great as that in public, and indeed far more considerable than his little income would admit of. This sensibility, this power of feeling the misfortunes of the miserable, and his address and earnestness in relieving their wants, exalts the character of Mr. Nash, and draws an impenetrable veil over his foibles. His singularities are forgotten when we behold his virtues, and he who laughed at the whimsical character and behaviour of this monarch of Bath, now laments that he is no more.

NICERON (JOHN PETER) so much celebrated on account of his *Memoirs of Men, illustrious in the Republic of Letters*, was born at Paris on the 11th of March, 1685. He was of an ancient and noble family, who were in very high repute about the year 1540. He studied with success in the Mazarine college at Paris, and acquired no inconsiderable knowledge in rhetoric, at the college Du Plessis. Moreri.

Soon afterwards, resolving to forsake the world, he consulted one of his uncles, who belonged to the order of Bernabite jesuits. This uncle examined him, and not diffident of

his election, introduced him as a probationer to that society eſtabliſhed in the priory of St. Eloi, at Paris. Young Niceron was received there on the fourteenth of Auguſt, 1702 took the habit on the eighteenth of January, 1703, and made his vows on the twentieth of January, 1704, at the age of nineteen years. After he had profeſſed himſelf, he was ſent to Montargis to go through a courſe of philoſophy and theology; from thence he went to Loches in Touraine, to teach thoſe ſciences. He received the prieſthood at Poitiers on the ſecond of June, 1708. As he was not arrived at the age required to entitle him to aſſume this order, a diſpenſation, which his uncommon piety had merited, was obtained in his favour.

The college of Montargis having recalled him, he was their profeſſor of rhetoric, during two years, and of philoſophy, during four. In ſpite of all theſe avocations, Niceron was humanely attentive to every call and work of charity, and to the inſtruction of his fellow creatures, many of whom heard him deliver out fit rules of conduct for them, not only from the pulpits of moſt of the churches within the province, but even from thoſe of Paris. In 1716 his ſuperiors invited him to that city, that he might have an opportunity of following, with the more convenience, thoſe ſtudies for which he always had expreſſed the greateſt inclination.

He not only underſtood the antient, but the modern languages, a circumſtance of infinite advantage in the compoſition of thoſe works which he has given to the public, and which he carried on with great aſſiduity to the time of his death, which happened after a ſhort illneſs, on the eighth of July, 1738, at the age of fifty-three years. His works are,

1. *Le grand Febrifuge; or, a Diſſertation to prove that Common-Water is the beſt Remedy in Fevers, and even in the Plague, tranſlated from the Engliſh of John Hancock, Miniſter of St. Margaret's, London, in* 12mo. This little treatiſe made its appearance amongſt other pieces, relating to this ſubject in 1720, and was attended by a ſucceſs which carried it through three editions; the laſt came out in 1730, in two volumes, in 12mo, entitled, *A Treatiſe on Common-Water, Paris: printed by Cavelier.*

2. *The Voyages of John Ouvington, to Surat, and divers Parts of Aſia and Africa; containing the Hiſtory of the Revolution in the Kingdom of Golconda, and ſome Obſervations upon Silk Worms, 2 vol. in* 12mo. *Paris,* 1725.

3. *The*

3. *The Converſion of England to Chriſtianity, compared with its pretended Reformation: a Work tranſlated from the Engliſh.* *Paris*, 1729, 8*vo.*

4. *The Natural Hiſtory of the Earth, tranſlated from the Engliſh of Mr. Woodward, by Monſ. Nogues, Doctor in phyſic; with an Anſwer to the Objections of Doctor Camerarius; containing, alſo, ſeveral Letters written on the ſame Subject, and a methodical Diſtribution of Foſſils, tranſlated from the Engliſh, by Niceron.* *Paris*, 4*to*, 1735.

5. *Memoirs of Men illuſtrious in the Republic of Letters, with a critical Account of their Works.* *Paris*, *Briaſſon*, 12*mo.* The firſt volume of this great work appeared in 1727, the others were given to the public in ſucceſſion, as far as the thirty-ninth, which appeared in 1738. The three firſt volumes were reprinted in 1729, and the fourth in 1737. The fortieth volume was publiſhed after the death of the author, in 1739. Since that event, a forty-firſt and forty-ſecond volume came out; but in theſe three laſt are many articles of which Niceron was not the author.

This work is ſo well known, and ſo univerſally admired, that it would be needleſs either to deſcribe or to commend it.

NORDEN (FREDERICK LEWIS) was born at Gluckſtadt in Holſtein, October the 22d, 1708. His father was a lieutenant colonel of artillery, and himſelf was bred to arms. Being intended for the ſea ſervice, he entered in 1722 into the corps of cadets, which is a royal eſtabliſhment in which young men are inſtructed in ſuch arts and ſciences as are neceſſary to form good ſea-officers. Here he is ſaid to have made a great progreſs in the mathematicks, ſhipbuilding and drawing, eſpecially in the laſt. He copied the works of the greateſt maſters in the art, to form his taſte and acquire their manner; but he took a particular pleaſure in drawing from nature. Life prefixed to his travels.

The firſt perſon who took notice of this riſing genius, was M. De Lerche, knight of the order of the elephant, and grand maſter of the ceremonies. This gentleman put into his hands a collection of charts and topographical plans, belonging to the king, to be retouched and amended, in which Mr. Norden ſhewed great ſkill and care, but conſidering his preſent employment as foreign to his profeſſion, M. De Lerche, in 1732, preſented him to the king, and procured him, not only leave, but a penſion to enable him to travel; the king likewiſe made him, at the ſame time,

ſecond

second lieutenant. It was particularly recommended to him, to study the construction of ships, especially such gallies and rowing vessels as are used in the Mediterranean.

Accordingly he set out for Holland, where he soon became acquainted with the admirers of antiquities and the polite arts, and with several distinguished artists, particularly De Reyter, who took great pleasure in teaching him to engrave. From Holland he went to Marseilles, and thence to Leghorn, staying in each place so long as to inform himself in every thing the place furnished relating to the design of his voyage. At this last port he got models made of the different kind of rowing vessels, which are still to be seen at the chamber of models at the *Old Holm*.

In Italy he spent near three years in perfecting his taste, and enlarging his knowledge. Here his great talents drew the attention of persons of distinction, and procured him an opportunity of seeing the cabinets of the curious, both in antiquities and medals, and of making his advantage of the great works of painting and sculpture, especially at Rome and Florence. At Florence he was made a member of the drawing academy. It was in this city he received an order from the king to go into Egypt.

Christian VI. was desirous of having a circumstantial account of a country so distant and so famous, from an intelligent man, and one whose fidelity could not be questioned; and no one was thought more proper than Mr. Norden. He was then in the flower of his age, of great abilities, of a fine taste, and of a courage that no danger nor fatigue could dishearten; a skilful observer, a great designer, and a good mathematician; moreover, he had a strong desire of examining, upon the spot, the wonders of Egypt, even prior to the order of his master. How he acquitted himself in this business appears amply in his book, entitled, *Travels in Egypt and Nubia*, to which we refer the reader.

In these countries he stayed about a year, during which the king advanced him a degree, and at his return, when the count of Danneskiold-Samsoe, who was at the head of the marine, presented him to his majesty, the king was greatly pleased with the masterly *designs* he had made of the objects he met with in his travels, and desired he would draw up an account of his voyage, for the instruction of the curious and learned. At this time he was made captain-lieutenant, and soon after captain of the royal navy, and one of the commissioners for building ships.

When

When the war broke out between England and Spain, count Danneſkiold Samſoe, propoſed to the king that ſeveral of the officers of his majeſty's navy ſhould go as volunteers into the ſervice of the powers at war, and choſe Mr. Norden in particular, to accompany his own nephew, count Ulric Adolphus, then a captain of a man of war, in ſuch expeditions as the Engliſh ſhould happen to go upon.

On their arrival in London, Mr. Norden, whoſe fame had gone before him, was received with diſtinguiſhed favour; ſeveral of the moſt conſiderable men at court, and even the prince of Wales, hearing of his deſigns he had made in Egypt, were curious to ſee them, and ſhewed him great kindneſs. The following ſummer he accompanied the count on an expedition under Sir John Norris; and in 1740, he again went on board the fleet deſtined to America, under the command of Sir Chaloner Ogle, with a deſign to reinforce admiral Vernon. After this Mr. Norden ſpent about one year in London in great eſteem, and was there admitted a member of the royal ſociety. On this occaſion he gave the public an idea of ſome ruins and coloſſal ſtatues, entitled, *Drawings of ſome Ruins and Coloſſal Statues, at Thebes in Egypt; with an Account of the ſame, in a Letter to the Royal Society*, 1741.

This eſſay, with the plates belonging to it, gained him new applauſe, and heightened the deſire the people had before conceived of ſeeing that work intire, of which this made only a ſmall part. About this time he found his health declining, and propoſed to the count to take a tour to France, and to viſit the coaſts and ports of that kingdom, in hopes a change of climate might have been a means of eſtabliſhing his health, but he died at Paris in 1742, much regretted by his acquaintance, as a perſon who had done honour to his country, and from whom the world had great expectations.

NORTH (FRANCIS) lord Guilford, lord keeper of the great ſeal, in the reign of Charles the ſecond, and James the ſecond, was the third ſon of the ſecond Dudley lord North, baron of Kertling, vulgo Catlage, &c. He had his grammar learning, in which he was a great proficient, at Bury ſchool, from whence he was admitted a fellow-commoner of St. John's college in Cambridge, in the year 1653. Life of the Rt. Hon. F. North, baron of Guilford, by Roger North, Eſq; 4to. London 1742.

His converſation was remarkably agreeable and facetious; and his aſſiduity and attainments were great in all ingenuous

genuous ſtudies and liberal ſciences, which made him much eſteemed in this ſociety. But as he was originally deſigned for the profeſſion of the law, after two or three years ſpent at the univerſity, he was removed to the Middle Temple. Here he applied with great diligence to the ſtudy of the law, and at the ſame time continued to purſue his inquiries into all ingenious arts, hiſtory, humanity and languages. He acquired French, Italian, Spaniſh and Dutch; and became not only a good lawyer, but was very perfect in hiſtory, mathematics, philoſophy and muſic. He uſed to ſay, that, if he had not diverted his attention by theſe ſtudies, and by the practice of muſic particularly, he ſhould never have been a lawyer.

The friendſhip and inſtructions of Sir Jeffery Palmer, attorney general, and the *Hydes*, greatly contributed to his proficiency and advanced his practice. By means of the firſt named gentleman he had a ſingular opportunity of ſhewing his abilities. The ſtory of the five members in king Charles the firſt's time, is well known, who being proſecuted for the riot committed in the houſe of commons, in holding the ſpeaker down in his chair, were convicted. After the reſtoration, the commons thought that the records of this conviction might be prejudicial to the privilege of that houſe, and ordered a writ of error to be brought, and Mr. Attorney was to find council to argue for the king, againſt the lord Hollis, who was one of the five and firſt named in the record. Mr. Attorney, being an aſſiſtant in the houſe of lords, could not argue, nor could he prevail upon any of the ſerjeants, or other eminent practiſers to do it; for they ſaid, it was againſt the commons of England, and they durſt not undertake it. At laſt he appointed Mr. North, who prepared his argument, which was performed at the bar of the houſe of lords; and though the commons carried the cauſe, yet his argument was approved, and particular notice was taken of his comely youth, and of his modeſt but cogent reaſoning. The duke of York was pleaſed to enquire who that young gentleman was, who had argued ſo well; and prevailed with the king to encourage him by making him one of his counſel.

He uſually attended the Norfolk circuit, of which he ſoon came to be, as they call it, the cock, and was employed as counſel in every important cauſe.

When the great level of the fens was to be divided, he was appointed chairman in the commiſſion, and directed the exe-

execution in ſuch a manner, as greatly to augment his fame. Dr. Lane, then biſhop, likewiſe conſtituted him judge of the royal franchiſe of Ely, which employment did him credit, and increaſed his buſineſs in the country. He was alſo appointed to aſſiſt the earl of Oxford, lord chief juſtice in eyre, in a formal Iter, or juſtice-ſeat of the foreſts; which was of great pecuniary advantage to him, and gave him an idea of the antient law in the immediate practice of it. He was made the king's ſolicitor general, in the room of Sir Edward Turner, made lord chief baron. He now dropt the circuit, and was choſen to repreſent the borough of Lynn, in the houſe of commons: ſome time after we find him in the attorney general's place, on the promotion of Sir Heneage Finch to the great ſeal.

In former times, when he applied cloſe to his ſtudies, and ſpent his days in his chamber, he was ſubject to the ſpleen, and apprehenſive of many imaginary diſeaſes; and by way of prevention, he went thick clad, wore leather ſkul-caps, and inclined much to phyſic. But now when buſineſs flowed in upon him, his complaints vaniſhed, and his ſkul-caps were deſtined to lye in a drawer, and receive his money. Though his profits were now very great, though the king approved his judgment and fidelity, and the chiefs of the law were moſtly his friends; yet he ſoon grew weary of his poſt, and wiſhed for another, tho' leſs profitable, in a calmer region. The court was ſunk in pleaſure and debauchery; averſe to, and ignorant of all buſineſs. The great men were many of them corrupt, falſe, and treacherous; and were continually tormenting him with raſcally projects, and unreaſonable importunities.

Among all the preferments of the law, his thoughts fixed upon the place of lord chief juſtice of the common pleas, the buſineſs there being wholly matter of pure law, and having little to do in criminal cauſes, or court intrigues. And on the death of lord chief juſtice Vaughan, he ſucceeded to his wiſhes. While he preſided in this court, he was very attentive to regulate what was amiſs in the law, ariſing either from the nature of things changing, or from the corruption of agents: when any abuſe, or neceſſity of regulation appeared, he noted it down, and afterwards digeſted his thought, and brought it into the form of a tract, and thereon deſigned to prepare acts of parliament, as he had encouragement and opportunity. He had a great hand

in

in the ſtatute of fraudes and perjuries, of which the lord *Nottingham* ſaid, that every line was worth a ſubſidy.

The king being under great difficulties from the parliament, in order to bring them to better temper, and that it might not be ſaid he wanted good councellors, made a reform of his privy council, diſſolved the old and conſtituted a new, which took in the lord Shaftſbury as preſident, and the heads of the oppoſition in both houſes. But that he might not be left alone with them, he joined ſome of his friends, in whoſe fidelity and judgment he had an entire confidence, among whom lord chief juſtice North had the honour to be one. Not long after this he was taken into the cabinet, that he might be aſſiſtant, not only in the formal proceedings of the privy council, but alſo in the moſt retired conſultations of his majeſties government.

He was often conſtrained to take the place of ſpeaker, and preſide in the houſe of lords, in the room of the chancellor Nottingham, who, towards the latter end of his time, was much afflicted with the gout and other infirmities. And conſidering his confirmed credit with the king, he was univerſally preſumed to be ſucceſſor to that lord (with whom he lived in great friendſhip, and was of great ſervice to him in his declining ſtate) and accordingly, on his death, the great ſeal was committed to his cuſtody. He was made baron of this realm by the title of lord Guilford, in the county of Surry, by patent bearing date the 27th of September, 1683.

The death of king Charles, the managing in order to the coronation, his attendance in parliament, and at court and council, where nothing ſquared with his ſchemes, and when his enemies Sunderland and Jeffries bore the ſway, together with his chancery buſineſs, proved inſupportable loads to him, and impaired his health. He fell into a violent fever, and the doctor was called; who ſaid it was a diſeaſe that a man of his value ought not to be truſted with, and immediately preſcribed the bark. This medicine palliated his diſeaſe ſo far, that he ſat in parliament, diſpatched all the claims, attended the council and the committee for the coronation, and did what he could in the chancery; and paid his laſt duty to his maſter, in walking at the coronation. But a malignant cachexy ſucceeded, which it may be ſuppoſed, was increaſed by his melancholy proſpect of future events, in which he had no glympſe of ſatisfaction.

In this ſtate he took a reſolution to quit the ſeal, and went

went to lord Rochester to interceed with his majesty to accept it. But that noble lord had no mind to part with such a screen in staving off the popish work, and diverted him from his purpose, but obtained of the king that he might retire with the seal into the country, with the proper officers attending, in hopes that by proper regimen and fresh air, he might recover his health against the winter. But he died at his house at Wroxton, September the 5th, 1685, where he was buried with his lady Frances, second daughter and co-heir of Thomas Pope, earl of Down, in the kingdom of Ireland, by whom he left surviving three children, Francis, Anne and Charles.

Burnet and Kennet have given no very favourable character of the keeper; and the author of *The Lives of the Lord Chancellors* avers, that, he run very much with the stream of the court, to the endangering, as many wise men thought, the protestant religion in this kingdom. But it must be considered, that he lived in turbulent times, when party-spirit rose to its most extravagant height, and popular prejudice prevailed even to infatuation, which made it very difficult for the most unspotted integrity to escape censure. He was ever a professor of loyalty, that is, for the legal interest and prerogative of the crown, and the protestant religion as by law established. He would often inveigh against those who perpetually projected to weaken the monarchy, as a set of men either corrupt and false hearted, or ignorant and short-sighted. There could not, he thought, be a greater illusion than to imagine, that what power the crown loses, is so much liberty gained to the people.

His private character was strictly virtuous and unexceptionable; and his relation, Roger North, hath wiped off all aspersions, though not the ablest advocate, from his publick, in his *Examen*, and in his *Life of the Lord Keeper Guilford*. He certainly did not want zeal to promote the good of his country; which he thought would most effectually be done, by supporting the church and crown of England in all due and legal prerogatives; and from these principles he never swerved during the whole course of his life.

He wrote,

An Alphabetical Index of Verbs neuter, printed with Lilly's Grammar: compiled while he was at Bury School.

A Paper on the Gravitation of Fluids, considered in the Bladders of Fishes, printed in Lowthorp's Abridgment of the Philosophical Transactions, vol. 2d, p. 845.

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It appears that his lordship's hint was laid hold of, approved and pursued by the virtuosi of the time, particularly by Mr. Boyle and Mr. Ray, whose papers on that subject, are entered in the same collection.

An Answer to a Paper of Sir Samuel Moreland on his Static Barometer. This was never published, but we may observe to his honour here, that it was through his means that barometers were first publicly sold in shops, which before were very rare, and confined only to the cabinets of the virtuosi.

A philosophical Essay on Music, printed by Martin, Printer to the Royal Society, 1677. He may be esteemed the father of musical philosophy; and all the improvements that have since been made in it, owed their original to his lordship's essay. *He composed several Concerto's in two and three Parts.*

A Narrative of some Passages in or relating to the long Parliament, Sommers's Tracts, vol. 1.

He wrote besides, *Some Arguments in Cases; and Political Papers, published whole or in part in his Life, by Roger North, and in the Examen.*

Life of Dr. J. North, by Roger North, Esq; 4to. 1744.

NORTH (Dr. JOHN) fourth son of the lord North, and brother to the preceeding, was born at London, September the fourth, 1645. In his youth, his constitution appeared to be delicate, and his temper grave, reserved and studious, which inclined his parents to educate him for the church. He was taught grammar at St. Edmondsbury, by Dr. Stephens, and his father gave him some knowledge of logic and metaphysics.

He was admitted of Jesus College in Cambridge in 1661, and though a nobleman, was exemplary in his attendance upon divine service, diligent in his studies, and constant at public exercises and lectures in the schools. Thus he soon became conspicuous for his learning, particularly in the Greek and Hebrew languages; and collected a very valuable library.

Having regularly taken the degree of batchelor of arts, and being about six years standing, he was admitted fellow of Jesus College, by the king's mandate. He took afterwards, the degree of master of arts, and was incorporated in the same at Oxford, June the 15th, 1669. Not long after he took orders, as the statutes of his college required, and the first sermon he preached to a public audience, was

before

before king Charles the second, at New market, which was published at Cambridge, in 4to. 1671.

About this time he assisted the learned Dr. Thomas Gale in his edition of *The Opuscula Mythologica, &c.* In the year following he was chosen Greek professor of the university of Cambridge. Archbishop Sheldon conferred on him the fine-cure of Llandinom, in Wales; upon which he quitted his fellowship, and got himself admitted in trinity college, for the sake of being near the master, the most excellent Dr. Isaac Barrow, for whom he had the utmost friendship and esteem. He was installed a prebendary of Westminster, January the 11th, 1673, having been some time before clerk of the closet to the king.

He was chaplain to the duke of Lauderdale, and out of compliment to him, was created doctor of divinity, when king Charles came by invitation from Newmarket to Cambridge. When his worthy friend Dr. Barrow died in 1667, he succeeded him as master of Trinity college. This preferment gave him great satisfaction, and he imagined himself now possessed of all the ease and happiness he could wish. But his solicitude for maintaining good order and strict regularity in his society, the opposition he met with from the senior fellows, and an anxious solitude in the room of a free and pleasant conversation, soon convinced him of his mistake. His conscientious integrity in elections exposed him to many affronts and disagreeable importunities. But by pre-elections he found means to obviate and break the custom of court mandates, which, he suspected, some of his fellows were instrumental in obtaining, and which were quite common at his first coming, to the great prejudice of real merit.

While he continued master of the college, he finished the fine library begun by his predecessor. As his constitution was naturally weak, his health was soon impaired by too close and eager application to his studies, without proper remissions and due exercise. He had a stroke of an apoplexy, and a numb palsey following, deprived him in a great measure of the use of his understanding; in which deplorable condition he lived between four and five years.

His miseries being increased by epileptic fits, one of them put an end to his life in 1683, and he was buried in the anti-chapel of his college, with no other epitaph but I. N. upon a small stone over him. By his will he gave 1000*l.* one fourth of his personal estate to charitable uses. He was

a man of great learning, an excellent philologiſt, antiquarian, philoſopher and divine. He had a deſign of compoſing a critical hiſtory of philoſophy and philoſophers, with the originations, connections, tranſitions and alterations of the opinions, and alſo of the ſeveral ſects, how they ſprung up one under another, comparing their tenets, and ſhewing wherein they agreed and diſagreed, with their ſquablings and altercations; and ſo coming down as low as his own time, to ſhew how the moderns had borrowed from the antients, and what they had ſet up new of their own. He uſed to ſay, there was little of this kind of learning to be found in print, and being once well done, it would be very uſeful to ſcholars. He alſo intended a hiſtory of the heathen theology.

He was a great admirer of Plato, and publiſhed an edition of ſome of his pieces, viz. *Socratis Apologia, Crito, Phædro, &c. in one vol. 8vo. Cantab.* 1673.

He had done ſeveral other things that were worthy of ſeeing the light; but by his ſpecial direction, all his manuſcripts were committed to the flames after his deceaſe.

NOY (WILLIAM) attorney general in the reign of king Charles the firſt, was the ſon of William Noy, of St. Burian, in Cornwall, gent. When he was ſixteen years of age, he was entered in Exeter College, in the year 1593, where he continued three years in cloſe application to his ſtudies. From thence he was removed to Lincoln's Inn to ſtudy the common law, in the knowledge of which he became very eminent by his unwearied aſſiduity.

He was choſen to repreſent the borough of Helſton in his own country, towards the latter end of the reign of king James the firſt, in two parliaments, in both of which he ſhewed himſelf a profeſſed enemy to the king's prerogative.

In 1625, he was elected a burgeſs for St. Ives, in which parliament, and in another following, he continued the ſame popular patriot; till at length the court condeſcended to convince him of his errors, by making him attorney general in the year 1631. A writer of thoſe times, tells us, that, "he was as famous a lawyer as ever this kingdom "bred, and adds, that he formerly was a great patriot, and "the only ſearcher of precedents for the parliaments, by "which he grew ſo cunning, as he underſtood all the ſhifts "which former kings had uſed to get moneys with.

Sir Antony Weldon, knt. The Court of K. Charles.

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"This man, the king sent for, told him he would make "him his attorney. Noy, like a true cynic as he was, did, "for that time go away, not returning to the king so much "as the civility of thanks; nor indeed, was it worth his "thanks. I am sure he was not worthy of ours; for after "the court's solicitings had bewitched him to become the "king's, he grew the most hateful man that ever lived, &c. "he having been as great a deluge to this realm, as the "flood was to the whole world: for he swept away all "our privileges, and in truth hath been the cause of all "those miseries this kingdom hath since been ingulphed."

His character is thus drawn by our female historian, with great precision and spirit:

"Noy, the attorney general, who countenanced this "measure (viz. the project for ship-money) died before any "progress was made in it. He had received no other fa- "vour from the crown, but the laborious office of attor- "ney general, a narrow recompence for the sacrifice of "virtue, honour, and a good name. From being a great "patriot, and an oracle for precedents favourable to the "powers of parliament; he became so fascinated to the "designs of the monarch, through the seduction of court "solicitation, that he was the most keen of all the ministerial "gang in every illegal measure that the times produced, in "all oppressive prosecutions, the peculiar business of his "office. Equal to a place of this sort, he filled it with the "highest degree of infamy. Mrs. Macaulay's History of England, vol. 2d.

"As his demerits were great, so was he compleatly hated "by the public. After languishing out a long illness, he "died without being regretted by his own party, on ac- "count of his bodily infirmities, which prevented his be- "ing so active an agent as the business in hand required; "whilst at the same time he lay under the infernal odium "of being the propounder of ship money."

In order to restore his health, which had been much impaired by continual drudgery and fatigue, he retired to Tunbridge Wells, in the month of July, where meeting with no relief from the waters, he died in August following, 1634, and was buried at New Brentford. The king was much affected with his death, and the clergy more, and archbishop Laud particularly made this observation of him in his *Diary*; "I have lost a near friend of him, and the "church the greatest she had of his condition, since she "needed any such."

But the commons in general rejoiced, and the vintners, says Mr. Wood, drank carouses, in hopes to dress meat again, and sell tobacco, beer, &c. which by a sullen *capricio*, Noy restrained them from. The players too, for whom he had done no kindness, introduced him on the stage, and made him the subject of ridicule, in a comedy entitled, *A Projector lately dead, &c.*

Ath. Ox. v. 1. p. 507.

Ham. L'Estrange, in his history of the reign of king Charles the first, says he was a man passing humorous, of cynical rusticity, a most indefatigable plodder, and searcher of ancient records, whereby he became an eminent instrument of good and ill to the king's prerogative. And Mr. Wood says, he had his humours as well as other men, but certainly he was a solid rational man, and tho' no great orator, yet he was a profound lawyer, and none better versed in records than he. This character of him appears to be very just from the writings he left behind, and from the following books afterwards published, viz.

Under the year 1634.

ut supra.

A Treatise of the principal Grounds and Maxims of the Laws of England, Lond. 1641, 4*to. afterwards* 8*vo. and* 12*mo.*

Perfect Conveyancer; or, several select and choice precedents, Lond. 1655, 4*to.*

Reports of Cases in the Time of Queen Elizabeth, K. James, and K. Charles the First; containing the most excellent Exceptions for all manner of Declarations, Pleadings and Demurs, exactly examined and laid down. Lond. 1656, *fol.*

The Compleat Lawyer: or, a Treatise concerning Tenures and Estates in Lands of Inheritance for Life, and other Hereditaments, and Chatels real and personal, &c. Lond. 1661 *and* 74, 8*vo.*

Arguments of Law and Speeches.

He also left behind him, several choice collections that he had made from the records in the Tower of London, reduced into two large paper books of his own hand writing: one contained collections concerning the king's maintaining his naval power according to the practice of his ancestors; and the other about the privileges and jurisdiction of ecclesiastical courts.

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OLDCASTLE (Sir JOHN) called the good lord Cobham, the first author, as well as the first martyr among our nobility, was born in the reign of Edward the third. He obtained his peerage by marrying the heiress of that lord Cobham, who with so much virtue and patriotism opposed the tyranny of Richard the second; and with the estate and title of his father in law, seems also to have taken possession of his virtue and independent spirit. Life of John Wicliff, lord Cobham, &c. 8vo. London, by W. Gilpin, M. A.

The famous statute against provisors was by his means revived and guarded by severer penalties. He was one of the leaders in the reforming party, who drew up a number of articles against the corruptions, which then prevailed among churchmen, and presented them, in the form of a remonstrance, to the commons. He was at great expence in collecting and transcribing the works of Wicliff, which he dispersed among the people, and he maintained a great number of his disciples as itinerant preachers, in many parts of the country.

These things naturally awakened the resentment of the clergy against him, in the reign of Henry the fourth, he had the command of an English army in France, which was at that time a scene of great confusion, through the competition of the Orlean and Burgundian factions; and obliged the duke of Orleans to raise the siege of Paris.

In the reign of Henry the fifth he was accused of heresy, and the growth of it was particularly attributed to his influence. The king, with whom lord Cobham was a domestic in his court, delayed the prosecution against him, and undertook to reason with him himself, and to reduce him from his errors. Lord Cobham's answer is upon record. "I ever "was, said he, a dutiful subject to your majesty, and ever "will be. Next to God, I profess obedience to my king, "but as to the spiritual dominion of the pope, I never "could see, on what foundation it is claimed, nor can I "pay him any obedience. It is sure as God's word is true, "he is the great antichrist foretold in holy writ."

This answer so exceedingly shocked the king, that turning away in visible displeasure, he withdrew his favour from him, and left him to the censures of the church. He was summoned to appear before the archbishop, and not appearing,

was pronounced contumacious, and excommunicated. In hopes to avoid the impending ſtorm, he waited upon the king with a confeſſion of his faith in writing in his hand; and while he was in his preſence, a perſon entered the chamber, cited him to appear before the archbiſhop, and he was immediately hurried to the Tower. He was ſoon after brought before the archbiſhop, and read his opinion of theſe articles, on which he ſuppoſed he was called in queſtion, viz. the lord's ſupper, penance, images, and pilgrimages. He was told, that in ſome parts he had not been ſufficiently explicit; that on all theſe points, holy church had determined; by which determinations all chriſtians ought to abide: and that theſe determinations ſhould be given him as a direction of his faith; and in a few days, he muſt appear again and give his opinion. At the time, he ſaid among other things, "that he knew none holier than Chriſt and his apoſtles; "and that theſe determinations were ſurely none of theirs, "as they were againſt ſcripture."

In concluſion he was condemned as an heretic, and remanded to the Tower, from which place he eſcaped, and lay concealed in Wales. The clergy with great zeal for the royal perſon, informed the king, then at Eltham, that 20,000 lollards, were aſſembled at St. Giles's for his deſtruction, with lord Cobham at their head. This pretended conſpiracy, though there were not above 100 perſons found, and thoſe poor lollards aſſembled for devotion, was intirely credited by the king, and fully anſwered the deſigns of the clergy. A bill of attainder paſſed againſt lord Cobham, a price of a thouſand marks was ſet upon his head, and a perpetual exemption from taxes promiſed to any town that ſhould ſecure him.

After he had been four years in Wales, he was taken at laſt by the vigilance of his enemies, brought to London in triumph, and dragged to execution in St. Giles's Fields. As a traytor, and as a heretic, he was hung up in chains alive upon a gallows; and fire being put under him, was burnt to death.

He wrote,

Walpole's Catalogue of noble Authors.

Twelve Concluſions addreſſed to the Parliament of England. At the end of the firſt book he wrote ſome monkiſh rhymes in Latin, which Bale has preſerved, and which, he ſays, "were copyed out by dyverſe men, and ſet upon theyr "wyndowes, gates and dores, which were then knowen "for

" for obſtynate hypocrytes and fleſhlye livers, which made " the prelates madde".

OLDMIXON (JOHN) was deſcended of an ancient family. The place of his birth and education is unknown, as probably every other circumſtance relating to him and his writings, though numerous, would have been, if the Dunciad had not ſecured him the privilege of immortality. His malevolence in abuſing Mr. Addiſon and Mr. Pope, entitled him to the abovementioned honour; and his zeal, as a virulent party-writer, procured him a poſt in the revenue at Liverpool, where he died in an advanced age in the year 1745. Cibber's Lives of the Poets, vol. 4th.

He wrote a hiſtory of the Stuarts in folio, and a critical hiſtory of England, which works are held by the candid and impartial on all ſides, in the utmoſt contempt. On the whole, he appears to have been a moſt malevolent critic, and ill-natured hiſtorian. He had the impudence to aſſert a particular fact, to charge Dr. Atterbury and two other eminent perſons with interpolating lord Clarendon's hiſtory; but the fact was diſproved by the biſhop of Rocheſter, and the part alledged to be falſified, was afterwards produced in the noble author's own hand.

He publiſhed beſides,

A Volume of Poems, 1714.

The Life of Arthur Maynwaring, Eſq;

The Life of Queen Anne, ſome dramatic pieces, and ſome other things not worthy to be remembred.

OZELL (JOHN) to whom the literary world is obliged as a tranſlator, though not as an original author, was educated at Aſhby de la Zouch, in Leiceſterſhire, and at Chriſt's Hoſpital. Having here acquired the Latin, Greek and Hebrew tongues, he was deſigned for the univerſity, but he choſe rather to be ſettled in a public office of accounts, being qualified for it by his pen, and his knowledge of arithmetic. Ibid.

Notwithſtanding his attention to buſineſs, he ſtill retained a love for polite literature; and by entering into much converſation with foreigners, and private application, he made himſelf maſter of moſt of the living languages, eſpecially the French, Italian and Spaniſh, from all theſe, as well as from the Latin and Greek, he favoured the world with a great many tranſlations, which though not the moſt elegant, yet are generally faithful, and true to the original.

He was poſſeſſed of a competent fortune, and always enjoyed good places; being auditor general of the city and bridge accounts, of St. Paul's cathedral, and St. Thomas's hoſpital; ſo that his works were not the offspring of neceſſity, he died in the year 1743, and was interred at St. Mary's Aldermanbury.

PARKER (MATTHEW) the ſecond proteſtant archbiſhop of Canterbury, a man of great merit and learning, was born at Norwich in the year 1504, and was educated at Corpus Chriſti, or Bennet College, in Cambridge, of which houſe he was firſt bible-clark, or ſcholar, and afterwards fellow.

He was ſo conſpicuous for his learning, that he was among other eminent ſcholars, invited by cardinal Wolſey to Oxford, to furniſh and adorn his new magnificent foundation. This invitation he did not chuſe to accept; but reſiding in his own college, purſued his ſtudies with the greateſt application for five or ſix years. In this time, having read over the fathers and councils, and acquired a compleat knowledge of divinity, he became a licenced and frequent preacher at court, at St. Paul's Croſs, and other public places and occaſions.

In 1533 he was made chaplain to queen Anne Boleyne, who preferred him to the deanery of Stoke, and had ſuch a particular regard and eſteem for him, and ſuch knowledge of his zeal for the reformation, that a little before her death, ſhe recommended her daughter Elizabeth to his pious care and inſtruction. He was afterwards chaplain to Henry the VIIIth, and Edward the VIth. He held ſeveral livings ſucceſſively, and through the recommendation of Henry the VIIIth, *for his approved learning, wiſdom and honeſty, as well as for his ſingular grace and induſtry in bringing up youth in virtue and learning*, was choſen maſter of Corpus Chriſti, or Bennet College; to which he afterwards became a ſpecial benefactor, and compiled for it, a new book of ſtatutes.

Appendix to archbp. Parker's life, book 1. No. 5.

Happening to be in Norfolk during Ket's rebellion, he had the reſolution to go to the rebels camp, and to preach to them, exhorting them to temperance, moderation, and ſubmiſſion to the king. By Edward the VIth he was nominated to the deanery of Lincoln; and under theſe two princes lived in great reputation and affluence. But in queen Mary's reign he was deprived of all his preferments on account of his being married, as it was pretended, but the real cauſe was his zeal for the reforma-

formation. His low circumſtances he endured with a chearful and contented mind, and during his retirement, turned the book of pſalms into Engliſh verſe, and wrote *A Defence of the Marriage of Prieſts.*

Queen Elizabeth's acceſſion made a great change in his circumſtances, for he not only became free from all fear and danger, but was exalted to the higheſt ſtation in the Engliſh church, to the archbiſhoprick of Canterbury. His great prudence, courage, conduct, experience and learning, peculiarly qualified him for this important office, and to carry on the work of reformation with vigour to its perfect eſtabliſhment. He was conſecrated December the 17th, 1559, in Lambeth Chapel by William Barlow, biſhop of Chicheſter; John Scory, biſhop of Hereford; Miles Coverdale, biſhop of Exeter, and John Hodgkin Suffragan biſhop of Bedford. We chuſe to mention this circumſtance ſo minutely, becauſe the romaniſts invented a tale afterwards, that he had been conſecrated at the Nag's-head inn or tavern, in Cheapſide. But this notorious and improbable falſhood hath been fully confuted by archdeacon * Maſon, by archbiſhop † Bramhall, and by P. F. Le ‡ Courayer, and withall diſproved by many catholics, ſo that to believe it now a days requires more than even popiſh credulity.

Archbiſhop Parker being thus conſtituted primate and metropolitan of the church of England, took care to have the ſees filled with learned and worthy men; and ſoon after performed his metropolitical viſitation of his whole province. Though his means at this time could be but very ſlender, as he had been ſtripped for ſome years paſt of all his yearly revenues, and expences rather than profits had yet accrued from his new preferment: yet ſuch was his liberal and generous diſpoſition, that he frankly remitted unto his whole clergy, thoſe fees that under the title of procurations are generally and juſtly at ſuch times demanded. And he encouraged them to the conſtant and diligent execution of their duty, in inſtructing the people committed to their charge, by his own example; for as his important and public affairs would permit, he preached ſometimes in his own cathedral, and at other times in the towns and villages abroad, continuing conſtant in this painful practice, though labour-

Abel Redivivus, p. 528. Lond. 4to. 1651.

* Vindication of the church of England concerning the conſecration and ordination of biſhops. London, 1613, folio.

† Conſecration of proteſtant biſhops vindicated.

‡ Defence of the validity of Engliſh ordinations. Lond. 1728, 3 v. 8vo.

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ing under many infirmities, the attendants of old age. He solicited the queen to remove crucifixes, lighted tapers, and images out of churches, and particularly out of her own chapel. One of his main designs and endeavours was to introduce uniformity both in habits and ceremonies, but he met with great opposition from the earl of Leicester and other courtiers; and from the whole body of puritans, who have severely reviled him on that account.

Being arrived to the seventy-second year of his age, he died May the 17th, 1575, having filled the see fifteen years and five months. He was buried with great solemnity in his own private chapel in his palace at Lambeth: the particulars of the ceremonial may be seen in his life wrote by Mr. Strype.

The monument of black marble in which his remains were deposited, was erected by himself sometime before his death, in order, as some say, to remind him of his mortality; but others assign a different reason, which was this. A great court favourite attempting to get Lambeth house separated from the see; the archbishop opposed him with all his influence, and prevailed on the queen to make a promise that he should never have it so long as he himself abode there. Hence he took this step, that the promise might be binding as well after his decease as before, and to make the obligation of it extend to perpetuity. But if this was really his design, it did not succeed accordingly, for he rested in peace there only till the grand rebellion. Colonel Scot, one of the regicides, took possession of that part of the palace, and designing to convert the chapel into a hall, or dancing room, caused the tomb to be demolished, as standing in the way. The corpse being dug up, was found enclosed in a sear-cloth in many doubles, in a leaden coffin. Scot opened the sear-cloth to the flesh, and found the body as fresh as if lately dead, and then privately tumbled it into a hole near an out-house where poultry was kept, and sold the coffin to a plumber.

Abel Redivivus, p. 530. Lond. 4to. 1651.

He was a man of a grave aspect, of a mild disposition, and courteous demeanour; pious, sober, temperate; modest even to a fault, being upon many occasions over bashful; unmoveable in the distribution of justice; a great patron and zealous defender of the church of England, against the attacks both of puritans and papists. He repaired his palace at Canterbury at the expence of 1400*l.* in a beautiful and elegant manner. The like care and charge he was at with the

Neal's history of the puritans, vol. 1. throughout.

the palace of Lambeth being much out of repair, which he alſo greatly enlarged; and with the choirs of the churches annexed to his ſee, being many, and moſt of them much decayed. He was given to hoſpitality, and even magnificent in his entertainments, which yet were conducted without profuſion or offence, with the utmoſt decency, elegance, regularity and ſobriety.

He was of a very charitable and generous diſpoſition: but his liberality and bounty did not die with him, for many illuſtrious monuments of it ſtill ſurvive him. He founded a grammar ſchool at Rochdale in Lancaſhire. Unto Corpus Chriſti College, where he was educated, he gave lands for the maintenance of two fellows, and thirteen ſcholars; three hundred and ten ounces of plate; the perpetual advowſon of St. Mary Abchurch in London; a hundred pounds to purchaſe lands for the maintenance of a fire in the common hall there, from the firſt of November to the laſt of February. Beſides, he built for them their inner library, with two chambers adjoining to it; and furniſhed it with a great number of books, ſome printed and ſome in manuſcript of great value.

It would be tedious to enumerate all his benefactions; but we muſt mention that he gave to the univerſity library, a hundred choice books, fifty printed, fifty written, very precious and rare ones. His care and ſtudy, in which he ſpared no expence, was to collect and preſerve ſuch monuments of antiquity as might give light to the knowledge of former times, or be otherwiſe uſeful; and to him we are beholden for moſt of our ancient hiſtories, which probably otherwiſe would have utterly periſhed. Conſidering the great want of bibles in many places, with the aſſiſtance of other learned men, he improved the Engliſh tranſlation, had it printed in a large paper and fair character, and cauſed it to be diſperſed through the realm, which is ſtill commonly known under the name of the *Biſhops Bible*. He was a hearty encourager, if not the firſt reviver of the ſtudy of the Saxon tongue in this kingdom. Of his learning the ſeveral books publiſhed by him are a ſufficient evidence, which are as follows.

1. *A Defence of Prieſts Marriage, printed without his Name*, 1562.

2. *Ælfric (Abbot of St. Albans, about the Year 996) his Sermon of the Paſchal Lamb, and of the Sacramental Body and Blood of Chriſt, &c. with two Epiſtles of ditto.*

3. The

3. The world is alſo obliged to him for the publication of four of our beſt Engliſh hiſtorians, viz. *Matthew of Weſtminſter*, *Matthew Paris*, *Aſſer's Life of King Alfred*, and *Thomas Walſingham*.

4. Another conſiderable work of his was, The Lives of of his predeceſſors archbiſhops of Canterbury, entitled, *De Antiquitate Britannicæ Eccleſiæ & Privilegiis Eccleſiæ Cantuarienſis, cum Archiepiſcopis ejuſdem* LXX. London 1572, fol. A wretched edition of this book was printed at Hanaw 1605, full of faults and imperfections. But a very beautiful and elegant one was at length reprinted at London 1729, fol. by Samuel Drake, D. D. fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, adorned with the figures of the ſeveral archbiſhops monuments, and other ſculptures exquiſitely performed.

5. *A Sermon at the Funeral of that famous Divine, Martin Bucer.*

Walpole's catalogue of royal and noble authors.

PARR (CATHERINE) Queen to Henry VIII. celebrated for her learning, whoſe perfections, though a widow, attracted the heart of this monarch, and whoſe prudence preſerved her from the effects of his cruelty and caprice, was the daughter of Sir Thomas Parr. She was early educated in polite literature, as was the faſhion of noble women at that time in England, and in her riper years was much given to reading and ſtudying the holy ſcriptures. Several learned men were retained as her chaplains, who preached to her every day in her privy chamber, and often touched ſuch abuſes as were common in the church.

The king approved of this practice, and often permitted her to confer with him on religious ſubjects. But when diſeaſe and confinement added to his natural impatience of contradiction, and when in the preſence of Wincheſter and others of that faction, ſhe had been urging her old topick of perfecting the reformation, the king broke out into this expreſſion after ſhe was retired, "A good hearing it is, when women become ſuch clerks! and a thing much to my comfort, to come in mine old age to be taught by my wife!" Wincheſter failed not to improve the opportunity to aggravate the queen's inſolence, to inſinuate the danger of cheriſhing ſuch a ſerpent in his boſom, and to accuſe her of treaſon cloaked with hereſy.

The king was prevailed upon to give a warrant to draw up articles to touch her life. The day and hour was appointed,

pointed, when she was to be seized. The design being accidentally discovered to her, she waited upon the king, who received her kindly, and purposely began a discourse about religion. She answered, "That women by their creation at first were made subject to men; that they, being made after the image of God, as the women were after their image, ought to instruct their wives who were to learn of them. And she much more was to be taught of his majesty, who was a prince of such excellent learning and wisdom." Not so, by St. Mary, said the king, "you are became a doctor, Kate, able to instruct us; and not to be instructed by us." To which she replied, "that it seemed he had much mistaken her freedom in arguing with him, since she did it to engage him in discourse to amuse this painful time of his infirmity; and that she might receive profit by his learned discourse; in which last point she had not missed of her aim, always referring herself in these matters, as she ought to do, to his majesty." And is it even so, sweetheart, said the king, "then we are perfect friends again."

The day which had been appointed for carrying her to the Tower being fine, the king took a walk in the garden, and sent for the queen. As they were together, the lord chancellor, who was ignorant of the reconciliation, came with the guards. The king stepped aside to him, and after a little discourse was heard to call him "Knave, aye errant knave, a fool, and beast; and bid him presently avaunt out of his sight."

The queen, not knowing on what errand they came, endeavoured with gentle words to qualify the king's anger. Ah! poor soul, said the king, thou little knowest how ill he deserves this at thy hands: on my word, sweetheart, he hath been toward thee an errant knave, and so let him go." The king, as a mark of his affection, left her a legacy of 4000l. besides her jointure.

She was afterwards married to Sir Tho. Seymour, lord admiral of England, and uncle to king Edward VI. She lived but a very short time, and unhappily with this gentleman, She died in childbed, though as some writers observe not without suspicion of poison.

Her majesty wrote,

Queen Catherine Parr's Lamentation of a Sinner, bewailing the Ignorance of her blind Life.

This was a contrite meditation on the years she had passed in popery, in fasts and pilgrimages; and being found among

mong her papers after her death, was publiſhed with a preface by the great lord Burleigh. Lond. 8vo, 1548 and 1563.

In her life time ſhe publiſhed many pſalms, prayers, and pious diſcourſes, of which this was the title:

Prayers or Meditations, wherein the Mind is ſtirred patiently to ſuffer all Afflictions here, and to ſet at nought the vain Proſperitie of this Worlde, and always to long for the everlaſting Felicitee. 12*mo.* 1545.

Several letters of this queen's are preſerved in Strype's Annals, in Hearne's Sylloge Epiſt. in Haynes's Collection of State Papers, in the Aſhmolean Collection, and in the library of C. C. C. Cambridge.

Ballard's memoirs ſub. art.

Memoirs of the author prefixed to his works.

PATTISON (WILLIAM) was born at Pearſmarſh, near Rye, in the county of Suſſex, 1706, and was the ſon of a farmer at that place, who rented a conſiderable eſtate of the earl of Thanet. He diſcovered excellent parts, and a ſtrong propenſity to learning, and his father, not being in circumſtances to give him a proper education, applied to his noble landlord, who took him under his protection, and placed him at Appleby ſchool in Weſtmorland.

Here he became acquainted with Mr. Noble, a clergyman of great learning and fine taſte, who perceiving Mr. Pattiſon's natural talents, and great application and aſſiduity in the ſtudy of poetry, took a great pleaſure in giving him ſuch inſtructions as he thought conducive to the advancement of his knowledge, and ripening of his judgment. For this purpoſe he uſed frequently to read the claſſics with him, taught him how to diſcern the beauties and the faults of authors, deſcribed to him the difference between falſe wit and judicious writing, and gave him ſuch a plan, as proved very advantageous to him in the proſecution of his ſtudies.

He was a great lover of ſolitude, and there is a very romantic place near Appleby to which he uſed frequently to retire, and which, from the near reſemblance it has to ſome deſcriptions in *Cowley*, he called *Cowley's Walk*.

In this wild ſcene of ragged rocks, ſhady woods, and murmuring ſtreams he ſpent many an agreeable afternoon, and many a moonlight evening to indulge himſelf in that ſadly pleaſing melancholy, which the awful ſolemnity of the place naturally inſpired. The ſame caſt of mind made him a great admirer of angling. He was ſo much a lover of this diverſion,

ſion, that he uſed frequently to ſit up late, and ſometimes whole ſummer nights upon the banks of his *Ituna*, with his angle in his hand. Here he uſed often to write verſes, and would ſay, that many of his lines owed their ſmoothneſs and harmony to thoſe ſtreams. Here it was that he wrote an agreeable philoſophical poem, entitled, *The Morning Contemplation.*

Upon his leaving Appleby, he went to Sidney College in Cambridge, where he purſued the plan Mr. Noble had given him, and went through the claſſics as well as all our Engliſh poets with great advantage, now and then recreating himſelf with his favourite amuſement on the banks of the *Cam.* Of all the books he ever read, *Spenſer's Fairy Queen*, and *Brown's Britannia's Paſtorals* are ſaid to have given him the greateſt delight. The laſt mentioned book, which he had purchaſed for a ſhilling, was, through his misfortunes, the whole library he left behind him.

He had a great averſion to public diſputations, and as it ſeems could not well brook the college diſcipline. He was of a temper impatient of reſtraint; his tutor he thought treated him with great rigour; a quarrel enſued, and to avoid the ſcandal of *expulſion*, with which he was threatened, he took his name out of the college book, and went to London. However, he left the college in *Mirth*, though the conſequences terminated in *Melancholy*, by deputing his gown to make his *Apology* in the following verſes, which he pinned upon it at his departure.

Whoever gives himſelf the pains to ſtoop,
And take my venerable tatters up,
To his *preſuming Inquiſition*, I
In loco *Pattiſoni* thus reply.
Tir'd with the ſenſeleſs jargon of the gown,
My maſter left the college for the town;
Where from pedantic drudgery ſecured,
He laughs at follies which he once endur'd,
And ſcorns his precious minutes to regale
With wretched college-wit, and college-ale;
Far nobler pleaſures open to his view,
Pleaſures for ever ſweet! for ever new!
Bright wit, ſoft beauty, and ambitious fire
Inflame his boſom, and his muſe inſpire;
While to his few, but much endearing friends,
His love, and humble ſervice he commends.

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This imprudent ſtep gave his friends very great concern, they were very anxious for his return, and as he had been guilty of no groſs immoralities, they paved a way for his kind reception. But the pleaſures of the town, the deſire of being known, and his romantic expectations of meeting with ſome generous patron to reward his merit, rendered him deaf to all advice.

He led a pleaſurable life, frequented Button's, and became acquainted with ſome of the moſt eminent wits of the time. And as he had no fortune, nor any means of ſubſiſtence, but what aroſe from the ſubſcriptions for the poems which he propoſed to publiſh; and as he wanted even common prudence to manage this precarious income, he was ſoon involved in the deepeſt diſtreſs and moſt deplorable wretchedneſs.

In a very pretty poem, entitled, *Effigies Authoris*, addreſſed to lord Burlington, he deſcribes himſelf as deſtitute of friends, of money; hunger preying on his vitals, and being obliged to paſs the night on a bench in St. James's Park. In a private letter to a gentleman, he thus expreſt himſelf, "Spare my bluſhes, I have not enjoyed the common neceſſaries of life theſe two days, and can hardly hold to ſubſcribe myſelf, &c."

Curll, the bookſeller, finding ſome of his compoſitions well received, and going through ſeveral impreſſions, took him into his houſe, and as Mr. Pope affirms in one of his letters, ſtarved him to death. But this does not appear to be ſtrictly true; for he was ſeized with the ſmall pox, after he had been about a month in his houſe. The diſtemper ſeemed to be of the moſt favourable ſort, and he was carefully attended by a phyſician, through his friend Mr. *Euſden*'s recommendation. But his heart, he ſaid himſelf, was broke through the afflictions he had fallen under, and all medicinal preſcriptions were ineffectual. Thus died this unfortunate young man in the 21ſt year of his age, and obtained at laſt, after uncommon delay, the favour of a grave in the upper churchyard belonging to St. Clement Danes in the Strand.

He had a ſurpriſing genius, and had raiſed hopes in all that knew him of his becoming one of the moſt eminent poets of the age. His example it is to be hoped may be of ſome uſe to check the ſallies of youth, to make them more attentive to the ſage advice of friendſhip and experience, and to ſhew them the inſignificance of the brighteſt parts without

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out a due mixture of prudence. His poetical works, considered as they ought to be, only as juvenile productions, have great merit, and were published in two vol. 8vo. in London 1728.

PSALMANAZAR (GEORGE) the fictitious name of a very extraordinary person, was undoubtedly a Frenchman born: he had his education partly in a free school, taught by two Franciscan monks, and afterwards in a college of jesuits in an archiepiscopal city, the name of which, as also those of his birth-place and of his parents, remain yet inviolable secrets. Upon leaving the college, he was recommended as a tutor to a young gentleman; but soon fell into a mean rambling kind of life, that produced in him plenty of disappointments and misfortunes. The first pretence he took up with was, that of being a sufferer for religion, and procured a certificate that he was of Irish extraction, had left the country for the sake of the roman catholick religion, and was going on a pilgrimage to Rome. Memoirs of his life.

Not being in a condition to purchase a pilgrim's garb, in a chapel, dedicated to a miraculous saint, he had observed that such an one had been set up as a monument of gratitude to some wandring pilgrim, and he contrived to take both staff and cloak away at noon day. "Being thus accoutred," says he, "and furnished with a proper pass, I began, at all proper places, to beg my way in a fluent Latin; accosting only clergymen, or persons of figure, by whom I could be understood, and found them mostly so generous and credulous, that I might easily have saved money, and put myself into a much better dress, before I had gone thro' a score or two of miles; but so powerful was my vanity and extravagance, that as soon as I had got, what I thought, a sufficient viaticum, I begged no more; but viewed every thing worth seeing, and then retired to some inn, where I spent my money as freely as I had obtained it.

At the age of sixteen, when he was in Germany, he fell upon the wild project of passing for a Formosan. He recollected, that he had heard the Jesuits speak much of China and Japan, and was rash enough to think, that what he wanted of a right knowledge, he might make up by the strength of a pregnant invention, which here, it must be confessed, found ample scope to work in. He set himself to form a new character and language, a grammar, a division of the

year into twenty months, a new religion, and what not! His alphabet was written from right to left, like the oriental tongues; and he soon inured his hand to write it with great readiness.

He now thought himself sufficiently prepared to pass for a Japanese, converted to Christianity: he altered his Avignon certificate as artfully as he could, reassumed his old pilgrim's habit, and began his tour, though with a heavy heart, to the Low Countries; under the notion of a Japanese converted by some jesuit missionaries, and brought to Avignon to be instructed by them, as well as to avoid the dreadful punishments inflicted on converts by the emperor of Japan; he travelled several hundred leagues, with an appearance, however, so dismal and shabby, as to exceed even the very common beggars.

At Liege he inlisted into the Dutch service, and was carried by his officer to Aix-la-Chapelle. He afterwards entered into the elector of Cologn's service; but being still ambitious as ever to pass for a Japanese, he now chose to profess himself an unconverted or heathenish one, rather than what he had hitherto pretended to be, a convert to Christianity.

The last garrison he came to was Sluys, where Brigadier Lauder, a Scotch colonel, introduced him to the chaplain, with whom he was permitted to have a conference, and which, at length, ended in our chaplain's fervent zeal to make a convert of him, by way of recommending, as it afterwards turned out, himself to the then bishop of London, whose piety could not fail of rewarding so worthy an action. By this time Psalmanazar, growing tired of the soldier's life, listened to the chaplain's proposal of taking him over to England, and he was, accordingly, with great haste, baptized. A letter of invitation from the bishop of London arriving, they set out for Rotterdam. Psalmanazar was, in general, much caressed there; but some there were, that put such shrewd questions to him, as carried the air of not giving all that credit which he could have wished. This threw him upon a whimsical expedient, by way of removing all obstacles, viz. that of living upon raw flesh, roots and herbs: and he soon habituated himself, he tells us, to this new and strange food, without receiving the least prejudice to his health; taking care to add a good deal of pepper and spices by way of concoctor.

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At his arrival in London he was introduced to our good biſhop, was received with great humanity, and ſoon found a large circle of friends among the well diſpoſed, both of clergy and laity. "But," ſays he, "I had a much greater number of oppoſers to combat with, who, though they judged rightly of me in the main, were far from being candid in their account of the diſcovery they pretended to make to my diſadvantage; particularly doctors Halley, Mead, and Woodward. The too viſible eagerneſs of theſe gentlemen to expoſe me at any rate for a cheat, ſerved only to make others think the better of me, and even to look upon me as a kind of confeſſor: eſpecially as thoſe gentlemen were thought to be no great admirers of revelation, to which my patrons thought I had given ſo ample a teſtimony."

Before he had been three months in London, he was cried up for a prodigy. He was preſently ſet to tranſlate the church catechiſm into the Formoſan language; it was received by the biſhop of London with candour, the author rewarded with generoſity, and his catechiſm laid up amongſt the moſt curious manuſcripts. It was examined by the learned, they found it regular and gramatical, and gave it as their opinion, that it was a real language and no counterfeit. After ſuch ſucceſs, our author was ſoon prevailed upon to write the well known *Hiſtory of Formoſa*, which ſoon after appeared.

The firſt edition had not been long publiſhed before a ſecond was called for. In the interim, he was ſent by the good biſhop to Oxford, to purſue ſuch ſtudies as he was moſt inclined to, whilſt his oppoſers and advocates in London were diſputing about the merits and demerits of his book.

The learned at Oxford were not leſs divided in their opinions of our author. A convenient apartment was, however, aſſigned him in one of the colleges: he had all the advantages of learning the univerſity could afford him, and a learned tutor to aſſiſt him. Upon his return to London, he continued, for about ten years, to indulge a courſe of idleneſs and extravagance. Some abſurdities, however, obſerved in his hiſtory of Formoſa, in the end effectually diſcredited the whole relation, and ſaved him the trouble, and his friends the mortification, of an open confeſſion of his guilt.

He ſeemed, through a long courſe of life, to abhor the impoſture, yet contented himſelf with owning it to his moſt

intimate friends. Mr. Pſalmanazar's learning and ingenuity, during the remainder of his life, did not fail to procure him a comfortable ſubſiſtence from his pen; he was concerned in compiling and writing works of credit, particularly the *Univerſal Hiſtory*, and lived exemplarily for many years. His death happened in 1763.

In his laſt will and teſtament, dated Jan. 1, 1762, he declares, that he had long ſince diſclaimed, even publickly, all but the ſhame and guilt of his vile impoſition, and orders his body to be buried, whereever he happens to die, in the day-time, and in the loweſt and cheapeſt manner. "It is my earneſt requeſt, ſays he, that my body be not incloſed in any kind of coffin, but only decently laid in what is commonly called a ſhell of the loweſt value, and without lid, or other covering which may hinder the natural earth from covering it all around."

Annual regiſter, 1765.

PULTNEY (WILLIAM) Eſq; afterwards earl of Bath, deſcended from one of the moſt ancient families in the kingdom, was born in the year 1682. Being ſprung to a plentiful fortune, he early had a ſeat in the houſe of commons, and began to diſtinguiſh himſelf by being a warm partizan againſt the miniſtry in the reign of queen Anne. He had ſagacity to detect their errors, and ſpirited eloquence ſufficient to expoſe them.

Theſe ſervices were well rewarded by king George I. who upon coming to the throne, raiſed Mr. Pultney to the place of ſecretary at war, in the year 1714. Not long after he was raiſed to be cofferer to his majeſty's houſhold; but the intimacy between this gentleman and Sir Robert Walpole, who then acted as prime miniſter, was ſoon interrupted, by its being ſuſpected that Sir Robert was deſirous of extending the limits of prerogative, and promoting the intereſt of Hanover, at the expence of his country.

Accordingly, in the year 1725, the king, by the advice of this miniſter, deſiring that a ſum of money ſhould be voted him by the commons, in order to diſcharge the debts contracted in his civil government, Mr. Pultney moved, that an account ſhould be laid before the houſe, of all money paid for ſecret ſervices during the laſt twenty-five years, to the then preſent time. This cauſed an irreconcileable breach between the two miniſters, which in two years after broke out into open invective. Upon the houſe of commons de-

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liberating upon the loan of the bank, which Sir Robert warmly eſpouſed, Mr. Pultney obſerved, that ſhifting the funds, was but perpetuating taxes, and putting off the evil day; and ſome warm altercation paſſed between him and the prime miniſter; however, Sir Robert carried it in the houſe for this time.

Nor did Mr. Pultney confine his diſpleaſure at the miniſter to his perſon only, but to all his meaſures; ſo that ſome have been of opinion, that he oppoſed Sir Robert often when the meaſures he purſued were beneficial to the public. However, it would be tedious to our readers, as well as unentertaining, to go through the courſe of the oppoſition between them, ſince to do this to any purpoſe, would be to analyſe their ſpeeches, which the nature of the preſent abſtract will not allow us to do. Be it then ſufficient to obſerve, that this courſe of ſteady oppoſition at laſt became ſo obnoxious to the crown, that the king, on the firſt day of July, 1731, called for the council book, and with his own hand ſtruck the name of William Pultney, Eſq; out of the liſt of privy counſellors; his majeſty further ordered him to be put out of all commiſſions for the peace; the ſeveral lords lieutenants, from whom he had received deputations, were commanded to revoke them; and the lord chancellor and ſecretaries of ſtate were directed to give the neceſſary orders for that purpoſe.

A proceeding ſo violent in the miniſtry, only ſerved to inflame this gentleman's reſentment, and increaſe his popularity. It was ſome time after this that he made that celebrated ſpeech, in which he compared the miniſtry to an empyric, and the conſtitution of England to his patient. "This pretender in phyſic, ſaid he, being conſulted, tells the diſtempered perſon, there were but two or three ways of treating his diſeaſe, and he was afraid that none of them would ſucceed. A vomit might throw him into convulſions that would occaſion immediate death; a purge might bring on a diarrhœa that would carry him off in a ſhort time; and he had been already bled ſo much, and ſo often, that he could bear it no longer. The unfortunate patient, ſhocked at this declaration, replies, Sir, you have always pretended to be a regular doctor, but I now find you are an errant quack; I had an excellent conſtitution when I firſt fell into your hands, but you have quite deſtroyed it; and now I find I have no other chance for ſaving my life but by calling for the help of ſome regular phyſician."

In this manner he continued inflexibly ſevere, attacking the bad meaſures of the miniſter with a degree of eloquence and ſarcaſm that worſted every antagoniſt; and Sir Robert was often heard to ſay, that he dreaded his tongue more than another man's ſword. In the year 1738, when oppoſition ran ſo high that ſeveral members openly left the houſe, as finding that party and not reaſon carried it in every motion, Mr. Pultney thought proper to vindicate the extraordinary ſtep which they had taken; and when a motion was made for removing Sir Robert Walpole, he warmly ſupported it.

What a ſingle ſeſſion could not effect, was at length brought about by time; and in the year 1741, when Sir Robert found his place of prime miniſter no longer tenable, he wiſely reſigned all his employments, and was created earl of Orford. His oppoſers, among whom Mr. Pultney who had long been foremoſt, were aſſured of being provided for, and among ſeveral other promotions, Mr. Pultney was ſworn of the privy council, and ſoon afterwards created earl of Bath. He had long lived in the very focus of popular obſervation, and was reſpected as the chief bulwark againſt the encroachments of the crown. But from the moment he accepted a title, all his favour with the people was at an end, and the reſt of his life was ſpent in contemning that applauſe which he no longer could ſecure. Dying without iſſue on the eighth of June, 1764, his title became extinct; and his only ſon having died ſome time before in Portugal, the paternal eſtate devolved to his brother, lieutenant-general Pultney. In his will he left four hundred pounds to his couſin, Mrs. Johnſon; five hundred pounds, with his library, to the reverend Dr. Douglas; and an annuity of ſix hundred pounds to the ingenious Mr. Coleman, whom, it is ſaid by ſome, he aſſiſted writing the *Connoiſſeur*.

Q.

Life of Mr. James Quin. 12mo. 1706.

QUIN (JAMES) a celebrated comedian, was born in the pariſh of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, London, in the year 1693. Various are the reports of his family. Some have averred, that his father was an American, and that James was the illegitimate iſſue of a criminal correſpondence, which his father kept up in Ireland upon his return from the weſtern hemiſ-

hemisphere, and that on this account he was deprived of his patrimonial expectations. This imaginary lineage was never allowed by Quin himself: on the contrary, he always asserted that his father was an English gentleman, who, some years after his son's birth, settled in Ireland, and was possessed of a small fortune, which his natural generosity and beneficence greatly incumbered. James's education was such as suited the station which seemed to be allotted for him, that of a gentleman: after having gone through the necessary prelude of grammar school learning, he was sent to the university of Dublin, where he remained till he was near twenty years of age.

His father designed him for the bar; and at this period he came over to England to pursue his studies in jurisprudence. To this end he took chambers in the Temple, and for some time studied Coke upon Littleton, with the usual success of young templers, who consider their situation, so particularly adapted for pleasure, as no way compatible with so dry and tedious an application. A life of gaiety and dissipation took place, and he found a much stronger disposition to read Shakespear than the Statutes at large.

About this time his father died, when he found his patrimony so very small, that there was no possibility of his supporting himself upon it; and this naturally induced him to begin seriously to think of availing himself of those talents which nature had bestowed upon him, and to repair by his own merit the effects of his father's generosity and too liberal hospitality. His good sense soon pointed out to him, that as he had made but a very small progress in the study of the law, so he could not expect to reap the fruits of his present pursuit but at a very distant period.

These reasons soon induced him to quit his present pursuit, and there appeared to him no where so fair a prospect as the stage. He had many requisites to form a good actor; an expressive countenance; a marking eye; a clear voice, full and melodious; an extensive memory, founded upon a long application to our best classic authors: an enthusiastic admiration of Shakespear; a happy and articulate pronunciation; and a majestic figure.

He had for some time associated with most of the capital actors of this period; he was frequently in company with Booth and Wilks, and formed a very strict intimacy with Ryan. It was to the last of these that he opened his mind with respect to his coming upon the stage, and who introduced

duced him to the managers of the theatre royal in Drury-Lane, who engaged him in Auguſt 1717, to appear the ſucceeding winter.

Mr. Quin firſt made his appearance at Drury-Lane in the year 1718. It was not, however, till the year 1720, that he had an opportunity of diſplaying his great theatrical powers. Upon the revival of The Merry Wives of Windſor, at Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, Quin performed the part of Falſtaff; and the firſt night of his appearance in this character he ſurpriſed and aſtoniſhed the audience.

Every one who knew Mr. Quin whilſt upon the ſtage, muſt have been ſenſible, that notwithſtanding the rough fantaſtic manner which ſo much characteriſed him, no one was of a more humane diſpoſition, or leſs addicted to revenge. This may be gathered from his behaviour upon various occaſions, and particularly to the ſelf ſufficient Theophilus Cibber.

There was at that time upon Drury-Lane theatre, a ſubaltern player, or rather faggot, whoſe name never made its appearance in the bills, and therefore will ſcarce be found in the annals of the theatres of that period. Williams, however was the name he bore; he was a native of Wales, and was not the leaſt nettleſome of his countrymen. He performed the part of the meſſenger in the tragedy of Cato; and in ſaying, "Cæſar ſends health to Cato," he pronounced the laſt word, *Keeto*; which ſo ſtruck Quin, that he replied with his uſual coolneſs, "Would *he had ſent* a better meſſenger." This reply ſo ſtung Mr. Williams, that he from that moment vowed revenge: he followed Quin into the green-room, when he came off the ſtage, and after repreſenting the injury he had done him, by making him appear ridiculous in the eyes of the audience, and thereby hurting him in his profeſſion, he then called him to an account as a gentleman, and inſiſted upon ſatisfaction. But Quin with his uſual philoſophy and humour, endeavoured to rally his paſſion. This did but add fuel to his antagoniſt's rage, who, without farther remonſtrance, retired, and waited for Quin under the piazza, upon his return from the tavern to his lodgings; Williams drew upon him, and a rencounter enſued, in which Williams fell.

Quin was tried for this affair at the Old Bailey, and it was brought in manſlaughter, to the entire ſatisfaction of the court, and all who were acquainted with the origin and progreſs of this quarrel.

The

The next capital character that Quin appeared in at Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, was that of Sir John Brute, in the Provoked Wife. This play, which was written by Sir John Vanbrugh, was revived at Drury-Lane about the year 1725, after having been laid aside for several years, on account of its immoral tendency. Many of the most offensive parts were now omitted, and the whole night scene, where Sir John Brute appears in woman's apparel, was substituted for one wherein the knight represented an inebriate parson, and as such a professed debauchee.

The run of the Beggar's Opera, about the time of the revival of the Provoked Wife at Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, prompted Quin to leave that theatre, where his talents lay dormant, as he could neither perform the part of Macheath, nor that still more illustrious one of Harlequin, which the manager considered as a more capital part than Hamlet or Cato, and therefore kept it entirely to himself; and to do him justice, it must be acknowledged he was very great in this particular *walk*.

When Quin first engaged at Drury-Lane, he succeeded the elder Mills in all the capital parts of tragedy; and Delane supplied his place at Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, after having performed for some time with tolerable success at Goodman's-Fields. But it was upon Booth's quitting the stage, on account of his illness, that Quin shone forth in all his splendor; and yet he had the diffidence, upon the first night of his appearing in Cato, to insert in the bills, that *the part of Cato would be only attempted by Mr. Quin.* The modesty of this invitation produced a full house, and a favourable audience, but the actor's own peculiar merit effected more. When he came to that part of the play where his dead son is brought in upon the bier, Quin, in speaking these words,

"Thanks to the Gods!—my boy has done his duty!"

so affected the whole house, that they cried out with a continued acclamation, *Booth outdone! Booth outdone!*

Yet this was not the summit of his applause; for when he repeated the famous soliloquy, he was *encored* to that degree, that, though it was submitting to an impropriety, he indulged the audience with its repetition.

We now see Mr. Quin arrived at the summit of his profession, where he remained without a rival for full ten years. But though he was in quiet possession of the first rank upon the

the ſtage, the ſtage itſelf did not continue in this peaceable ſtate all this while. Various were the fermentations and revolutions of the theatre during the courſe of this period, in which Mr. Quin's intereſt and character were very immediately concerned.

When Cibber had thrown himſelf out of Fleetwood's confidence, Quin ſupplied his place in preſiding over rehearſals, and the peruſal of ſuch new plays as were offered.

There is a ſtory told of him concerning his behaviour to an author upon one of theſe occaſions, which carries with it a good deal the air of truth. A poet had put a tragedy, which he had juſt finiſhed, into his hands one night behind the ſcenes, whilſt he was ſtill dreſſed for the character he had performed. Quin put it into his pocket, and never thought any more about it: the bard who was very impatient to know his ſentiments with regard to the piece, waited upon him one morning, in order to hear his doom.

Quin gave ſome reaſons for its not being proper for the ſtage, after having learned the title and fable, which he was before entirely unacquainted with: upon which the poet, whoſe muſe had flattered him with the perſpective view of a new ſuit of cloaths, as well as the clearing the chandler ſhop ſcore, in a faultering voice deſired to have his peace returned. "There (ſaid Quin) it lies in the window." Upon which poor Bayes repaired to the window, and took up a play, which proved to be a comedy, and his muſe had brought forth a direful tragedy; whereupon he told Quin of the miſtake; who very pleaſantly ſaid, "Faith then, Sir, I have certainly loſt your play." "*Loſt my play!*" cries the poet, almoſt thunder-ſtruck. "Yes, by G-d, I have," replied Quin; "but look ye, here is a drawer full of both comedies and tragedies—take any two you will in the room of it."—But this no way ſatisfied the poet, who imagined that no one pegaſus had ſo luxuriant a diſtrict to graze on as his own, upon the common of Parnaſſus.—My play, or a benefit;—if not, Sir, "I ſhall commence a proſecution againſt you and the manager."—Such were the terms of the bard:—he had the run of the houſe, and was completely ſatisfied.

At the end of the year 1748, Quin, having taken umbrage at Rich's behaviour, retired in a fit of ſpleen and reſentment to Bath, notwithſtanding his being under engagements to that manager. Though Rich ought to have known

known that Quin never put up with any insult, and though he too late repented of what he had done, yet he thought by treating him with silent contempt, to make him submit to his own terms. On the other hand, Quin, whose generous heart began now to relent, for having used his old acquaintance so cavalierly, resolved to sacrifice his resentment to his friendship, and wrote early the next season a laconic epistle to Rich in these words:

I am at Bath. QUIN.

Rich thought this by no means a sufficient apology for his behaviour, and returned an answer, in almost as laconic, though not quite so civil a manner.

Stay there, and be damned. RICH.

This reply lost the public one of the greatest ornaments of the stage; for as he and Mr. Garrick did not agree very well together, whilst they continued rival actors, he could not brook submitting to his competitor in dramatic fame; and as he now took a firm resolution of never engaging again with *so insolent a blockhead*, as he stiled Rich for this answer, there was no theatrical door open for him, unless he had turned opera singer.

He, nevertheless, came from Bath in the year 1749, to play the part of Othello at Covent Garden theatre, for the benefit of the unhappy sufferers by the fire in Cornhill, which happened on the 25th of March, in the year 1748; and he afterwards continued many successive years to come constantly to London, to perform the character of Sir John Falstaff, for his old and trusty friend Ryan; but in the year 1754, having lost two of his front teeth, he was compelled to decline the task, and wrote a comic epistle to Ryan upon the occasion.

My dear friend,

There is no person on earth whom I would sooner serve than Ryan—but, by G-d, I will whistle Falstaff for no man.

Whilst Mr. Quin continued upon the stage, he constantly kept company with the greatest geniuses of the age: he was well known to Pope and Swift, and the present Earl of C——d often invited him to his table; but there was none

none for whom he entertained a higher eſteem than Mr. James Thompſon, author of the Seaſons, and many dramatic pieces. This gentleman, by the death of Lord Talbot his patron, found himſelf reduced to a ſtate of precarious dependance. In this ſituation, having created ſome few debts, and his creditors finding that he had no longer any certain ſupport, became inexorable, and imagined by confinement to force that from his friends, which his modeſty would not permit him to aſk.

One of theſe occaſions furniſhed Mr. Quin with an opportunity of diſplaying the natural goodneſs of his heart, and the diſintereſtedneſs of his friendſhip. Hearing that Thompſon was confined in a ſpunging houſe for a debt of about ſeventy pounds, he repaired to the place, and having enquired for, was introduced to, the bard. Thompſon was a good deal diſconcerted at ſeeing Quin in ſuch a place, as he had always taken great pains to conceal his wants, and the more ſo, as Quin told him he was come to ſup with him, being conſcious that all the money he was poſſeſſed of would ſcarce procure a good one, and that there was no credit to be expected in thoſe houſes. His anxiety upon this head was however removed, upon Quin's informing him, that as he ſuppoſed it would have been inconvenient to have had the ſupper dreſſed in the place they were in, he had ordered it from an adjacent tavern; and as a prelude, half a dozen of claret was introduced. Supper being over, and the bottle circulating pretty briſkly, Quin ſaid, "It is time now we ſhould "balance accounts." This aſtoniſhed Thompſon, who imagined he had ſome demand upon him—but Quin perceiving it, continued, "Mr. Thompſon, the pleaſure I have had "in peruſing your works, I cannot eſtimate at leſs than a "hundred pounds, and I inſiſt upon now acquitting the "debt." On ſaying this, he put down a note of that value, and took his leave, without waiting for a reply.

Mr. Quin's judgment in the Engliſh language, joined to his merit as an actor, recommended him to the obſervation of his late royal highneſs the prince of Wales, father to his preſent majeſty, who appointed him to inſtruct his children in the true pronunciation of their mother tongue. And being informed with what elegance and noble propriety his majeſty delivered his firſt gracious ſpeech from the throne, he cried out in a kind of extaſy—"Ay—I taught the boy "to ſpeak!"——Nor did his majeſty forget his old tutor, though ſo remote from court; for it is poſitively averred, that

that ſoon after his acceſſion to the throne, he gave orders, without any application being made to him, that a genteel penſion ſhould be paid Mr. Quin during his life.

It is true, that Mr. Quin was not in abſolute need of this royal benefaction; for upon quitting the ſtage, he thought it was prudent to make ſome proviſion for the remainder of his days; and as he was never married, and had none but diſtant relations, he reſolved to ſink half of his ſmall fortune, in order to procure an eaſy competence.

The duke of B———, who always profeſſed a great regard for him, hearing of his deſign, ſent for him, and very generouſly told him, that he would grant him an annuity for his life, upon much better terms than any he could procure from perſons who made a profeſſion of granting annuities; and ſo in reality he did, for Mr. Quin obtained 200l. a year for 2000l. With this proviſion then, and about 2000l. pounds more he had in the funds, he retired to Bath, a place he had always in his eye for a retreat, as the manner of living, and the company that aſſociated there, were ſo entirely conſonant to his plan of life; he accordingly hired a houſe there, and had it fitted up in a decent, not elegant, manner.

From the time that Quin retired from the ſtage, a good harmony ſubſiſted, and a regular correſpondence was carried on, between Mr. Garrick and him; and when he paid a viſit to his friends in the metropolis once a year, as he generally did in autumn, he as conſtantly paſſed a week or two at Mr. Garrick's villa at Hampton. His laſt excurſion thither in the ſummer 1765, was productive of the moſt agreeable ſallies of wit and merriment: Mr. Garrick's travels furniſhed ſuch new and entertaining topics of diſcourſe, and Mr. Quin's remarks ſuch unexpected ſtrokes of fancy, as enlivened the converſation to a degree that is almoſt incredible.

During the ſtay Mr. Quin made at Hampton, he had an eruption on his hand, which the faculty were of opinion would turn to a mortification; and this intimation greatly damped his ſpirits, as the thought of loſing a limb appeared to him more terrible than death itſelf; he therefore reſolved, let what would be the conſequence, not to ſuffer an amputation. Whether this dreadful proſpect ſo violently affected his ſpirits as to throw him into a hypochondria, or whether the natural habit of his body brought on a fever, this much is certain, that one of the malignant kind ſucceeded

eeded; and when he was out of all danger with reſpect to his hand, he was carried off by this fatal diſorder.

During his illneſs he had taken ſuch large quantities of bark, as to occaſion an inceſſant drought, which nothing could aſſuage; and being willing to live as long as he could without pain, he diſcontinued taking any medicines for upwards of a week before his death, and during this period he was in very good ſpirits. The day before he died he drank a bottle of claret, and being ſenſible of his approaching end, he ſaid, "He could wiſh that the laſt tragic ſcene was over, "though he was in hopes he ſhould be able to go through it "with becoming dignity." He was not miſtaken, and departed this life on Tueſday the 21ſt of January, 1766, about four o'clock in the morning, in the 73d year of his age.

R.

RALPH (JAMES) a late writer in poetry, politicks, and hiſtory, was born we know not where, nor of what family, he was a ſchoolmaſter at Philadelphia in North America; which remote ſituation not ſuiting his active mind, he came to England about the beginning of the reign of George I, and by his attendance and abilities recommended himſelf to the patronage of ſome great men. He publiſhed a poem, entitled *Night*, of which Mr. Pope thus takes notice in the Dunciad:

> Silence ye wolves! while *Ralph* to Cynthia howls,
> And makes night hideous—anſwer him ye owls!

He wrote ſome things for the ſtage, which were not received with great applauſe. But though he did not ſucceed as a poet, yet he was, in truth, a very ingenious proſe writer. His *Hiſtory of England*, commencing with the reign of the *Stuarts*, is much eſteemed, as were his *political Pamphlets*; ſome of which were looked upon as maſter pieces. He was concerned in writing the eſſays in ſeveral periodical papers, particularly *Old England*; *or, Jeffery Broadbottom's Journal*, and the *Remembrancer*.

His laſt publication, entitled, *The Caſe of Authors by Profeſſion*, is eſteemed an excellent and entertaining performance. He died at Chiſwick in the year 1762.

RAW-

RAWLINSON (Dr. RICHARD) a late eminent antiquarian, and great benefactor to the university of Oxford, was the third son of Sir Thomas Rawlinson, knt. lord mayor of London in 1706. He was educated at St. John's College in Oxford, where he took his degrees. He was a fellow of the Royal Society, and one of the first promoters of the Society of Antiquaries. In the year 1750, he gave by indenture the yearly sum of 87l. 16s. 8d. to the university, for the maintenance and support of one Anglo Saxon lecture or professorship for ever. He made large collections for the continuation of Wood's *Athenæ Oxon. and History of Oxford*; and for an account of *Nno-compliers* at the revolution, which, together with some collections of Hearne's, and note books of his travels, he bequeathed by his will to the university of Oxford. By the same will he left the bulk of his estate to St. John's College, amounting to the value of six or seven hundred pounds per ann. and besides a number of books, all his collection of ancient Greek and Roman coins and medals; part of his collection of English medals, also his series of medals of the French kings Louis XIV. and XV. He likewise established a salary for the keeper of the Museum Ashmoleanum, from the benefit of which he excluded all Scotchmen. He died at Islington, April 6, 1755, in the 65th year of his age. He directed his heart to be deposited, as a mark of his affection, in the chapel of St. John's College. His body (having Christopher Layer's head, who was hanged for treason, in his right hand) was buried in St. Giles's church in Oxford, in a vault of his own contrivance and building; where there is a monument, and the following inscription of his own composing.

γνῶθι σεαυτὸν——Velut in Speculum.
Manet omnes una nox—Non moriar omnis.
Hoc Dormitorium 8 ped. lat. 8 ped. long.
A parochiæ D. Egidis Oxon. concess. 25 Febr. et
Facult. Episc. confirmat. 5 Maii J. L. Arm. et
Assign. A. D. MDCCLIV.

Pallida mors æquo pulsat pede,
Semel est calcandæ via lethi,
Ultima Thule
R. Rawlinson, LLD. R. & T. SSS.
pl. Collegii S. Joannis Bapt. Oxon.

Su-

Superioris ordinis commencalis,
Obiit VI. April. MDCCLV.
Ætat LXV.

Ridley's life by G. Ridley.

RIDLEY (Dr. NICHOEAS) one of the principal inſtruments of the reformation, and who ſuffered martyrdom for it in the reign of queen Mary, was born of an ancient family in the beginning of the ſixteenth century in Tynedale, near the Scotch borders, in Northumberland. His ſchool education he received at Newcaſtle upon Tyne, from whence he was removed to Pembroke Hall in Cambridge, at the charges of his uncle Dr. Robert Ridley, about the year 1518, when Luther was preaching againſt indulgences in Germany.

Here he acquired a good ſkill in the Latin and Greek tongues, and in the learning then more in faſhion, the philoſophy and theology of the ſchools. His reputation was ſuch as to procure him the eſteem of the other univerſity, as well as of his own; for in the beginning of 1524, the maſter and fellows of Univerſity College in Oxford, invited him to accept of an exhibition, founded by Walter Skyrley, biſhop of Durham, which he declined. The next year he took his maſter's degree, and was appointed by the college their general agent in ſome cauſes relating to it.

His uncle was now willing to add to his attainments, the advantages of travel, and the improvement of foreign univerſities; and as his ſtudies were now directed to divinity, he ſent him to ſpend ſome time among the doctors of the Sorbonne at Paris (which was then the moſt celebrated univerſity in Europe) and afterwards among the profeſſors of Louvain. Having ſtaid three years abroad, he returned to Cambridge, and purſued his theological ſtudies; and as his ſafeſt guide in them, diligently applied himſelf to the reading of the ſcriptures in the original; and in a walk in the orchard at Pembroke-Hall, which is to this day called Ridley's Walk, he got to repeat without book almoſt all the epiſtles in Greek.

His behaviour here was very obliging, and very pious, without hypocriſy or monkiſh auſterity: for very often he would ſhoot in the bow, or play at tennis: and he was eminent for the great charities he beſtowed. He was ſenior proctor of the univerſity, when the important point of the pope's

pope's ſupremacy came before them to be examined upon the authority of ſcripture: and their reſolution after mature deliberation, "That the biſhop of Rome, had no more authority or juriſdiction derived to him from God, in this kingdom of England, than any other foreign biſhop," was ſigned in the name of the univerſity by Simon Heynes, vice chancellor, Nicholas Ridley, Richard Wilkes, proctors. He loſt his uncle 1536, but the education he had received, and the improvements he had made, ſoon recommended him to another and greater patron, Cranmer, archbiſhop of Canterbury, who appointed him his domeſtic chaplain, and collated him to the vicarage of Herne in Eaſt Kent. He bore his teſtimony in the pulpit here againſt the Act of the Six Articles; and inſtructed his charge in the pure doctrines of the goſpel, as far as they were yet diſcovered to him; but tranſubſtantiation was at this time an article of his creed. During his retirement at this place, he read a little treatiſe written ſeven hundred years before, by Ratramus or Bertram, a monk of Cerbey. This firſt opened Ridley's eyes, and determined him more accurately to ſearch the ſcriptures in this article, and the doctrine of the primitive fathers. His diſcoveries he communicated to his patron, and the event was the conviction of them both, that this doctrine was novel and erroneous.

After he had ſtaid about two years at Herne, he was choſen maſter of Pembroke Hall, and appointed chaplain to the king; and the cathedral church of Canterbury being made collegiate, he obtained the fifth prebendal ſtall in it; and ſuch was his courage and zeal for the reformation, that next to the archbiſhop, he was thought to be its greateſt ſupport among the clergy. In the ſucceeding reign of Edward VI. when a royal viſitation was reſolved on through the kingdom, he attended the viſitors of the northern circuit as their preacher, to inſtruct that part of the nation, in the principles of religion.

In the year 1547 he was appointed biſhop of Rocheſter, and was conſecrated in the uſual form of popiſh biſhops, as the new ordinal had not yet taken place. When Bonner was deprived of the biſhopric of London, Ridley was pitched upon as a proper perſon to fill that important ſee; being eſteemed, ſays Burnet, both the moſt learned, and moſt thoroughly zealous for the reformation. In this high ſtation, his behaviour was with great dignity; for it was benevolent, uſeful and exemplary. He was very careful to do his predeceſſor no injury in his goods, and ſhewed the tenderneſs

of a ſon to his mother, placing her always at the upper end of his table.

His mode of life was, as ſoon as he roſe and had dreſſed himſelf, to continue in private prayer half an hour; then he retired to his ſtudy, where he continued till ten o'clock; at which hour he came to common prayer with his family, and there daily read a lecture to them. After prayers he went to dinner, where his converſation was always wiſe and diſcreet; and ſometimes, if the caſe required, merry and chearful. This converſation he would indulge for an hour after dinner, or elſe in playing at cheſs. The hour for unbending being expired, he returned to his ſtudy, where he continued till five, except ſuitors or buſineſs abroad required otherwiſe. Then he went to common prayers in the morning, after which he ſupped; then diverting himſelf for another hour as before, he went back to his ſtudy, and continued there till eleven at night, when he retired to private prayer, and then went to bed; where he and his houſhold made virtuous by his example and inſtruction, enjoyed the ſweet repoſe of a day well ſpent.

A little before the king died, he was named to ſucceed to Durham; but great as the honours were which he received or were intended him, the higheſt were reſerved for him under queen Mary; which were, to be a priſoner for the goſpel, a confeſſor of Chriſt in bonds, and a martyr for his truth.

Some of the writings of this excellent perſon are now loſt, and ſome may be ſeen in *Fox*, and ſome are exhibited in his life written by Gloceſter Ridley, 4to. to which we muſt refer the reader, if he is deſirous of a ſatisfactory account of this excellent perſon's life, learning and ſufferings; or of the plan and progreſs of the reformation, which is there delineated with great candour, accuracy and judgment.

Memoirs of Nicolas Gabrini de Renzi, from the French of Brumoy & Cerceau, 12mo. London.

RIENZI (NICHOLAS GABRINI DE) who from a low and deſpicable ſituation, raiſed himſelf to ſovereign authority in *Rome*, in the 14th century; aſſuming the title of *Tribune*, and propoſing to reſtore the ancient free republic; was born at Rome, and was the ſon of no greater a perſonage than a *mean vintner**, named *Lawrence Gabrini*, and *Magdalen*, a *landreſs*. However, *Nicholas Rienzi*, by which appellation he was commonly diſtinguiſhed, did not form his ſentiments from the meanneſs of his birth. To a good natural underſtand-

* By ſome authors, particularly in the *Hiſtoire des Papes*, *Lawrence Gabrini* is ſaid to have been a miller.

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ing, he joined an uncommon assiduity, and made a great proficiency in ancient literature. 'Every thing he read, he 'compared with similar passages, that occurred within his 'own observation, from whence he made reflections, by 'which he regulated his whole conduct. To this he added 'a great knowledge in the laws and customs of nations. He 'had a vast memory; he retained all *Cicero*, *Valerius Maxi-* 'mus, *Livy*, the two *Senecas*, and *Cæsar*'s commentaries 'especially, which he read continually, and often quoted 'by application to the events of his own times. This fund 'of learning proved the basis and foundation of his rise; 'the desire he had to distinguish himself in the knowledge 'of monumental history, drew him to another sort of the 'science, which few men at that time exerted themselves 'in. He passed whole days among the inscriptions which 'are to be found at *Rome*, and required soon the reputa- 'tion of a great antiquary in that way.' Having from hence formed within himself the most exalted notions of the *justice*, *liberty*, and *ancient grandeur* of the old *Romans*, words he was perpetually repeating to the people, he at length persuaded not only himself, but the giddy mob, his followers, that he should one day become the restorer of the *Roman* republic. 'His advantageous stature, his countenance, and 'that air of importance, which he well knew how to assume, 'deeply imprinted all he said in the minds of his audience:' nor was it only by the populace that he was admired, he also found means to insinuate himself into the favour of those who partook of the administration.

Rienzi's talents procured him to be nominated one of the deputies sent by the *Romans* to pope *Clement* the sixth, who resided at *Avignon*. The intention of this deputation was to make his holiness sensible, how prejudicial his absence was, as well to himself, as to the interest of *Rome*. 'At his first au- 'dience, our hero charmed the court of *Avignon* by his elo- 'quence, and the sprightliness of his conversation. Encou- 'raged by success, he one day took the liberty to tell the 'pope that the grandees of *Rome* were avowed robbers, pub- 'lic thieves, infamous adulterers, and illustrious profligates; 'who by their example authorized the most horrid crimes. 'To them he attributed the desolation of *Rome*, of which 'he drew so lively a picture, that the holy father was 'moved, and exceedingly incensed against the *Roman* nobi- 'lity.'

Cardinal *Colonna*, in other reſpects a lover of real merit, could not help conſidering theſe reproaches as reflecting upon ſome of his family, and therefore found means of diſgracing *Rienzi*, ſo that he fell into extreme miſery, vexation, and ſickneſs, which, joined with indigence, brought him to an hoſpital. Nevertheleſs, 'the ſame hand that threw him down, 'raiſed him up again. The cardinal, who was all compaſſion, cauſed him to appear before the pope, in aſſurance of 'his being a good man, and a great partizan for juſtice and 'equity. The pope approved of him more than ever, and 'to give him proofs of his eſteem and confidence, he made 'him apoſtolic notary, and ſent him back loaded with favours.' Notwithſtanding which, his ſubſequent behaviour ſhewed, that 'reſentment had a greater aſcendency over him 'than gratitude.'

Monthly review, Jan. 1758.

Being returned to *Rome*, he began to execute the functions of his office; wherein, by his affability, candour, aſſiduity, and impartiality, in the adminiſtration of juſtice, he arrived at a ſuperior degree of popularity; which he ſtill improved by his continued invectives againſt the vices of the great, whom he took care to render as odious as poſſible; till at laſt for ſome ill-timed freedoms of ſpeech, he was not only ſeverely reprimanded, but diſplaced. His diſmiſſion did not make him deſiſt from inveighing againſt the debauched, tho' he conducted himſelf with more prudence. From this time it was his conſtant endeavour to inſpire the people with a fondneſs for their ancient liberties; to which purpoſe, he cauſed to be hung up in the moſt public places, emblematic pictures, expreſſive of the former ſplendor, and preſent decline of *Rome*. To theſe he added frequent harangues and predictions upon the ſame ſubject. In this manner he proceeded, till one party looked on him only as a mad man, while others careſſed him as their protector.

Thus *Rienzi* infatuated the minds of the people, and many of the nobility began to come into his views. The ſenate in no wiſe miſtruſted a man whom they judged to have neither intereſt nor ability. At length he ventured to open himſelf to ſuch as he believed male-contents. At firſt he took them ſeparately; afterwards, when he thought he had firmly attached a ſufficient number to his intereſt, he aſſembled them together, and repreſented to them the deplorable ſtate of the city, overrun with debaucheries; and the incapacities of their governors to correct or amend them. 'As a neceſſary foundation

'for

'for the enterprize, he gave them an inſight into the immenſe 'revenues of the apoſtolic chamber;—he demonſtrated, that 'the pope could, only at the rate of four-pence, raiſe a hun-'dred thouſand florins by firing, as much by ſalt, and as much 'more by the cuſtoms and other duties. "As for the reſt, "(ſaid he) I would not have you imagine, that it is without "the pope's conſent I lay hands on the revenues. Alas! how "many others in this city plunder the effects of the church "contrary to his will.——"

By this artful lie, he ſo animated his auditors, that they declared they would make no ſcruple of ſecuring theſe treaſures for whatever end might be moſt convenient, and that they were devoted to the will of him their chief.

Having obtained ſo much, to ſecure his adherents from a revolt, he tendered them a paper, ſuperſcribed, 'an *oath* to 'procure the *good eſtabliſhment*,' and made them ſubſcribe and ſwear to it before he diſmiſſed them.

By what means *Rienzi* prevailed on the pope's vicar to give a tacit ſanction to his project, is not certainly known; that he did procure that ſanction, and that it was looked on as a maſter-piece of policy, is generally admitted. 'The 20th of '*May*, being *Whitſunday*, he fixed upon to ſanctify in ſome 'ſort his enterprize; and pretended that all he acted was by 'particular inſpiration of the Holy Ghoſt. About nine he 'came out of the church bare-headed, accompanied by the 'pope's vicar, and ſurrounded by an hundred armed men. A 'vaſt crowd followed him with ſhouts and acclamations.' The gentlemen conſpirators carried three ſtandards before him, on which were wrought devices inſinuating that his deſign was to re-eſtabliſh liberty, juſtice, and peace.

In this manner he proceeded directly to the capitol, where he mounted the roſtrum, and, with more boldneſs and energy than ever, expatiated on the miſeries the *Romans* were reduced to; at the ſame time telling them, without heſitation, 'that 'the happy hour of their deliverence was at length come, and 'that he was come to be their *deliverer*, regardleſs of the dan-'gers he was expoſed to for the ſervice of the *holy father*, 'and the people's ſafety.' After which, he ordered the laws of what he called, the *good eſtabliſhment*, to be read; 'aſſured 'that the *Romans* would reſolve to obſerve theſe laws, he en-'gaged in a ſhort time to re-eſtabliſh them in their ancient 'grandeur.'

The laws of the *good eſtabliſhment* promiſed plenty and ſecurity, which were greatly wanted; and the humiliation of the nobility, who were deemed common oppreſſors. Such

laws could not fail of being agreeable to a people, who found in them these double advantages; wherefore 'enraptured with the pleasing ideas of a liberty they were at present strangers to, and the hope of gain, they came most 'zealously into the fanaticism of *Rienzi*. ——They resumed 'the pretended authority of the *Romans*; they declared him 'sovereign of Rome, and granted him the power of life and 'death, of rewards and punishments, of enacting and repealing the laws, of treating with foreign powers; in a word, 'they gave him the full and supreme authority over all the 'extensive territories of the Romans. *Rienzi* arrived at 'the summit of his wishes, kept at a great distance his artifice; he pretended to be very unwilling to accept of their 'offers but upon two conditions; the first, that they should 'nominate the pope's vicar [the bishop of *Orvieto*] his co-'partner; the second, that the pope's consent should be 'granted him, which (he told them) he flattered himself he 'should obtain.'——Hereby 'on the one hand, he hazarded 'nothing in thus making his court to the holy father, and on 'the other, he well knew, that the bishop of *Orvieto* 'would carry a title only, and no authority. The people 'granted his request, but paid all the honours to him; he 'possessed the authority without restriction; the good bishop 'appeared a mere shadow and veil to his enterprizes. *Rienzi* 'was seated in his triumphal chariot, like an idol, to triumph with the greater splendor. He dismissed the people 'replete with joy and hope. He seized upon the palace, 'where he continued after he had turned out the *senate*, and 'the same day he began to dictate his laws in the capitol.'

This election, though not very pleasing to the pope, was ratified by him; nevertheless *Rienzi* meditated the obtaining a title, exclusive of the papal prerogative. Well versed in the *Roman* history, he was no stranger to the extent of the *tribunitial* authority; and as he owed his elevation to the people, he chose to have the title of their magistrate. He asked it, and it was conferred on him and his co-partner, with the addition of *deliverers of their country*.

Our adventurers behaviour in his elevation, was at first such as commanded esteem and respect, not only from the *Romans*, but from all the neighbouring states. His co-temporary, the celebrated *Petrarch*, in a letter to *Charles*, king of the *Romans*, gives the following account of him:—"Not long since a most "remarkable man of the plebeian race, a person whom neither titles nor virtues had distinguished, until he pre-"sumed to set himself up for restorer of the *Roman* liberty,

"has

" has obtained the higheſt authority at *Rome*. So ſudden, ſo " great is his ſucceſs, that this man has already won Tuſ- " cany and all Italy. Already Europe and the whole world " are in motion; to ſpeak the whole in one word, I pro- " teſt to you, not as a reader, but as an eye-witneſs, that " he has reſtored to us the juſtice, peace, integrity, and " every other token of the golden age."

" But, it is difficult for a perſon of mean birth, elevated " at once, by the caprice of fortune, to the moſt exalted " ſtation, to move rightly in a ſphere wherein he muſt breath " an air he has been unaccuſtomed to. Rienzi aſcended by " degrees the ſummit of his fortune. Riches ſoftened, power " dazzled, the pomp of his cavalcades animated, and formed " in his mind ideas adequate to thoſe of princes born to " empire." Hence luxury invaded his table, and tyranny took poſſeſſion of his heart. The pope conceived his deſigns contrary to the intereſts of what is called the *holy ſee*; and the nobles, whoſe power it had been his conſtant endeavour to depreſs, conſpired againſt him; they ſucceeded, and Rienzi was forced to quit an authority he had poſſeſſed little more than ſix months.

It was to a precipitate flight that Rienzi was indebted, at this juncture, for his life; and to different diſguiſes for his ſubſequent preſervation. Having made an ineffectual effort at Rome, and " not knowing where to find a new reſource " to carry on his deſigns, he took a moſt bold ſtep, con- " formable to that raſhneſs which had ſo often aſſiſted him " in his former exploits. He determined to go to Prague, " to Charles king of the Romans, whom the year before he " had ſummoned to his tribunal," and who he foreſaw would deliver him up to a pope, highly incenſed againſt him.—He was accordingly ſoon after ſent to Avignon, and there thrown into a priſon, where he continued three years.

The diviſions and diſturbances in Italy, occaſioned by the number of petty tyrants that had eſtabliſhed themſelves in the eccleſiaſtical territories, and even at Rome, occaſioned his enlargement. Innocent the ſixth, who ſucceeded Clement in the papacy, ſenſible that the Romans ſtill entertained an affection for our hero, and believing that his chaſtiſement would teach him to act with more moderation than he had formerly done, as well as that " gratitude would oblige " him, the remainder of his life, to preſerve an inviola- " ble attachment to the holy ſee, (by whoſe favour he ſhould " be re-eſtabliſhed)" thought him a proper inſtrument to aſſiſt his deſign of reducing thoſe other tyrants; and there-

fore not only gave him his liberty, but alſo appointed him governor and ſenator of Rome. He met with many obſtacles to the aſſumption of this newly granted authority, all which, by cunning and reſolution, he at length overcame. But giving way to his paſſions, which were immoderately warm, and inclined him to cruelty, he excited ſo general a reſentment againſt him, that he was murdered on the eighth of October, 1354.

"Such was the end of Nicholas Rienzi, one of the moſt "renowned men of the age; who, after forming a con- "ſpiracy full of extravagance, and executing it in the ſight "of almoſt the whole world, with ſuch ſucceſs that he be- "came ſovereign of Rome; after cauſing plenty, juſtice "and liberty to flouriſh among the Romans; after pro- "tecting potentates, and terrifying ſovereign princes; after "being arbiter of crowned heads; after re-eſtabliſhing the "ancient majeſty and power of the Roman republic, and "filling all Europe with his fame, during the ſeven months "of his firſt reign; after having compelled his maſters "themſelves to confirm him in the authority he had uſurped "againſt their intereſts; fell at length at the end of his ſe- "cond, which laſted not four months, a ſacrifice to the "nobility whoſe ruin he had vowed, and to thoſe vaſt pro- "jects, which his death prevented him from putting into "execution."

ROOKE (Sir GEORGE) who, as a naval officer, did his country the moſt ſignal ſervices, was born in Kent, 1650, of an ancient and honourable family. His father qualified him by a proper education for a genteel profeſſion; but was at laſt obliged to give way to his ſon's unconquerable inclination to the navy.

His firſt ſtation was that of a reformade, from which his merit raiſed him by regular ſteps to be vice-admiral, and one of the council to prince George of Denmark, lord high admiral. He had the command of ſeveral expeditions in the reigns of king William and queen Anne, in which his conduct and courage were eminently diſplayed. The former appeared in his behaviour on the Iriſh ſtation, when he was ſent as commodore with a ſquadron to aſſiſt in the reduction of that kingdom; in his wiſe and prudent management, when he preſerved ſo great a part of the Smyrna fleet, which fortune had put into the hands of the French, who ſuffered themſelves to be deprived of an immenſe booty by the ſupe-

superior skill of this admiral; but more particularly in the taking of Gibraltar, which was a project conceived and executed in less than a week, tho' it has since endured sieges of many months continuance, and more than once baffled the united forces of France and Spain. Of his courage he gave abundant testimonies, but especially in burning the French ships at La Hogue, and in the battle of Malaga, where he behaved with all the resolution of a British admiral; and as he was first in command, was first also in danger. And all times must preserve the memory of his glorious action at Vigo. Dr. Campbell, v. 4. p. 328.

He was chosen in several parliaments the representative for Portsmouth; but in that house, his free and independent spirit did not recommend him much to ministerial favour. An attempt was made to ruin him in king William's esteem, and to get him removed from the admiralty-board, but that prince answered plainly, "I will not, Sir George Rooke "served me faithfully at sea, and I will never displace him for "acting as he thinks most for the service of his country, "in the house of commons." An answer truly worthy of a British king, as it tends to preserve the freedom of our constitution, and the liberty of parliaments. ib. p. 307.

In 1701, he voted for Mr. Harley to be speaker of the house of commons, in opposition to the court, which brought on him many severe reflections from the Whig party, and obscured all the great actions that he did. From this period bishop Burnet never mentions him without the utmost prejudice and meanest partiality. In his relation of the Vigo enterprize, he says, he very *unwillingly* steered his course that way; and without allowing the admiral any share of the honour of the action, only says, *the ships broke the boom, and forced the port*, as if they had done it of their own heads, and Rooke had no concern in the matter. The taking of Gibraltar, an action in which the greatest bravery and military skill was shewn, he will have to be the effect of pure chance. Such was the prevalence of party spirit, that it obliged this brave commander to quit the service of his country, and to spend the latter part of his life in retirement. History of his own times, p. 288.

He died in the beginning of the year 1709, in the fifty-eighth year of his age, and was buried in Canterbury Cathedral, where a monument is erected to his memory.

In his private life, he was a good husband, and a kind master, lived hospitably towards his neighbours, and left behind him a moderate fortune; so moderate, that when he came

came to make his will, it surprized those who were present, but Sir George assigned the reason in a few words, "I do not leave much, said he, but what I leave, was honestly gotten; it never cost a sailor a tear, or the nation a farthing."

Dr. Campbell, vol. 4. p. 329.

S.

SALVATOR (Rosa) was an Italian painter. It is said, he led a very dissipated youth; and that he even associated with banditti, this course of life naturally led him, by way of retreat, into those wild scenes of nature, which he afterwards so nobly described upon his canvas. His paintings are in great repute for the beauty and happy variety of their tints, their strength and glow of colouring. They consist chiefly of landscape and small history. His human figures are incomparably fine, and generally most happily introduced. Few of his larger works have found their way into England. But his paintings being in few hands, he is more generally known by his prints, of which he etched a great number. They consist chiefly of small single figures, and of historical pieces. There is great delicacy in them, both in the drawing and etching; but very little strength or general effect.

SAVAGE (Richard) an eminent instance of the uselessness and insignificancy of knowledge, wit and genius, without prudence and a proper regard to the common maxims of life, was born in the year 1698. He was the son of Anne countess of Macclesfield, by the earl of Rivers. He might have been considered as the lawful issue of the earl of Macclesfield, but his mother, in order to procure a separation from her husband, made a public confession of adultery in this instance.

As soon as this spurious offspring was brought to light, the countess treated him with every kind of unnatural cruelty. She committed him to the care of a poor woman to educate as her own. She prevented the earl of Rivers from making him a bequest in his will of 6000*l.* by declaring him dead. She endeavoured to send him secretly to the American plantations; and at last, to bury him in poverty and obscurity forever, she placed him as an apprentice to a shoemaker in Holborn.

About

About this time his nurſe died, and in ſearching her effects, which he imagined to be his right, he found ſome letters, which informed him of his birth, and the reaſons for which it was concealed. He now left his low occupation, and tried every method to awake the tenderneſs, and attract the regard of his mother. But all his aſſiduity was without effect, for he could neither ſoften her heart, nor open her hand, and he was reduced to the miſeries of want. By the care of the lady Maſon, mother to the counteſs, he had been placed at the grammar ſchool at St. Albans, where he had acquired all the learning which his ſituation allowed; and neceſſity now obliged him to become an author.

The firſt effort of his uncultivated genius was a poem againſt the biſhop of Bangor: of which the author was afterwards aſhamed. He then attempted to write for the ſtage, but with little ſucceſs: but this attempt was attended with ſome advantage, as it introduced him to the acquaintance of Sir Richard Steele and Mr. Wilks. Whilſt he was in dependence on theſe gentlemen, he was an aſſiduous frequenter of the theatres, and was never abſent from a play in ſeveral years.

In the year 1723, Mr. Savage brought a tragedy on the ſtage, in which he himſelf performed a part, the ſubject of which was Sir Thomas Overbury. If we conſider the circumſtances in which it was wrote, it will afford at once an uncommon proof of ſtrength of genius, and an evenneſs of mind not to be ruffled. Whilſt he was employed upon this work, he was without lodging, and often without food; nor had he any other conveniences for ſtudy than the fields or the ſtreet; and when he had formed a ſpeech, he would ſtep into a ſhop, and beg the uſe of pen, ink and paper. The profits of this play amounted to about 200*l.* and it procured him the notice and eſteem of many perſons of diſtinction, for ſome rays of genius glimmered through all the clouds which poverty and oppreſſion had ſpread over him.

But when the world was beginning to behold him with a more favourable eye, a misfortune befell him, by which not only his reputation, but his life was in danger. In a night-ramble he fell into a coffee-houſe of ill fame, near Charing Croſs, when a quarrel happened, and one Mr. Sinclair was killed in the fray. Savage, with his companion, was taken into cuſtody, tried for murder, and capitally convicted of the offence. His mother was ſo inhuman at this critical juncture, as to uſe all means to prejudice the queen againſt

againſt him, and to intercept all the hopes he had of life from the royal mercy. But at laſt the amiable counteſs of Hertford, out of compaſſion, laid a true account of the extraordinary ſtory and ſufferings of poor Savage before her majeſty; and obtained his pardon.

He now recovered his liberty, but had no means of ſubſiſtence; and a lucky thought ſtruck him, that he might compell his mother to do ſomething for him, and extort that from her by ſatire, which ſhe had denied to natural affection. The expedient proved ſucceſsful, and lord Tyrconnel, on his promiſe to lay aſide his deſign, received him into his family, treated him as his equal, and engaged to allow him a penſion of 200*l.* a year.

In this gay period of life, when he was ſurrounded by the affluence of pleaſure, he publiſhed *The Wanderer, a moral Poem*, 1729, which was approved by Mr. Pope, and which the author himſelf conſidered as his maſter-piece. It was addreſſed to the earl of Tyrconnel, with the higheſt ſtrains of panegyric. Theſe praiſes, however, in a ſhort time he found himſelf inclined to retract, being diſcarded by that nobleman on account of his imprudent and licentious behaviour. He now thought himſelf again at full liberty to expoſe the cruelty of his mother, and accordingly publiſhed, *The Baſtard, A Poem.* This had an extraordinary ſale; and its appearance happening at a time when the counteſs was at Bath, many perſons there in her hearing took frequent opportunities of repeating paſſages from it; and ſhame obliged her to quit the place.

Some time after this, Savage formed a reſolution of applying to the queen: ſhe had given him his life, and he hoped her goodneſs might enable him to ſupport it. He publiſhed a poem on her birth-day, which he entitled, *The Volunteer Laureat.* She graciouſly ſent him fifty pounds, with an intimation that he might annually expect the ſame bounty. His conduct with regard to this penſion was very particular, as ſoon as he had received it he immediately diſappeared, and lay for ſome time out of the reach of his moſt intimate friends. At length he would be ſeen again, pennyleſs as before, but never informed any perſon where he had been, nor was his retreat ever diſcovered. His perpetual indigence, politeneſs and wit, ſtill raiſed him new friends as faſt as his miſbehaviour loſt him his old ones; and Sir Robert Walpole, the prime miniſter, was warmly ſolicited in his favour. Promiſes were given, but ended in a diſappoint-

pointment; upon which he publiſhed a poem in the gentleman's magazine, entitled, *The Poet's Dependence on a Stateſman.*

His poverty ſtill encreaſing, he only dined by accident, when he was invited to the tables of his acquintance, from which the meanneſs of his dreſs often excluded him. Having no lodgings, he paſſed the night often in mean houſes, which are ſet open for any caſual wanderers; ſometimes in cellars, amongſt the riot and filth of the meaneſt and moſt profligate of the rabble; and ſometimes, when he was totally without money, walked about the ſtreets till he was weary, and lay down in the ſummer upon a bulk, and in the winter, with his aſſociates in poverty among the aſhes of a glaſs-houſe. His diſtreſſes, however afflictive, never dejected him. In his loweſt ſphere his pride kept up his ſpirits, and ſet him on a level with thoſe of the higheſt rank. He never admitted any groſs familiarity, or ſubmitted to be treated otherwiſe than an equal.

This wretched life was rendered more unhappy in the year 1738, by the death of the queen, and the loſs of his penſion. His diſtreſs was now publicly known, and his friends therefore thought proper to concert ſome meaſures for procuring him a permanent relief. It was propoſed that he ſhould retire into Wales, with an allowance of 50*l.* per ann. to be raiſed by ſubſcription, on which he was to live privately in a cheap place, and lay aſide all his aſpiring thoughts.

This offer he ſeemed to accept with great joy, and ſet out on his journey with fifteen guineas in his purſe. His friends and benefactors, the principle of whom was Mr. Pope, expected now to hear of his arrival in Wales, but on the fourteenth day after his departure, they were ſurpriſed with a letter from him, acquainting them that he was yet upon the road, and without money, and therefore could not proceed without a remittance. The money was ſent; by which he was enabled to reach Briſtol; from whence he was to go to Swanſea by water. He could not immediately obtain a paſſage, and therefore was obliged to ſtay ſome time at Briſtol, where with his uſual facility he made an acquaintance with the principal people, and was treated with all kinds of civility. At laſt he reached the place propoſed for his reſidence; there he ſtayed a year, and compleated a tragedy, which he had begun in London. He was now deſirous of coming to town to bring it on the ſtage. His friends, and par-

particularly Mr. Pope, who was his chief benefactor, oppoſed the deſign very ſtrongly, and adviſed him to put it into the hands of Mr. Thomſon and Mr. Mallet to fit it for the ſtage, to allow his friends to receive the profits, out of which an annual penſion ſhould be paid him. The propoſal he rejected, quitted Swanſea, and ſet off for London. But at Briſtol, a repetition of the kindneſs he had formerly found invited him to ſtay. He ſtayed ſo long, till by his imprudence and miſconduct he had wearied out all his friends. His wit had loſt its novelty, and his irregular behaviour, and late hours grew very troubleſome to men of buſineſs. His money was ſpent, his cloaths worn out, and his ſhabby appearance made it difficult for him to obtain a dinner. Here, however, he ſtaid in the midſt of poverty, hunger, and contempt, till the miſtreſs of a coffee-houſe, to whom he owed about eight pounds arreſted him for the debt. He could find no bail, and was therefore lodged in priſon.

During his confinement he began and almoſt finiſhed a ſatire entitled, *London and Briſtol delineated*, in order to be revenged on thoſe who had no more generoſity than to ſuffer a man for whom they profeſſed a regard, to languiſh in a goal for eight pounds.

When he had been ſix months in priſon he received a letter from Mr. Pope (on whom his chief dependance now was) containing a charge of very atrocious ingratitude. Savage returned a very ſolemn proteſtation of his innocence; and he appeared much diſturbed at the accuſation. In a few days after he was ſeized with a diſorder, which at firſt was not ſuſpected to be dangerous; but growing daily more languid and dejected, at laſt a fever ſeized him, and he expired on the firſt of Auguſt, 1743, in the 46th year of his age. He was buried in the church yard of St. Peter, at the expence of the goaler.

Birch's heads and characters.

SAVILE (Sir GEORGE) marquis of Halifax, as great a ſtateſman as any of his time, was deſcended from a family of great antiquity in Yorkſhire, and was probably born about 1630, as is conjectured from the time of returning from his travels. He contributed all he could to bring about the reſtoration, and ſoon diſtinguiſhed himſelf after that aera by his great abilities; was created a peer in conſideration of his own and his father's merits to the crown.

In 1668 he was appointed of that remarkable committee who ſat at Brook Hall for the examination of the accounts

of

of the money which had been given during the Dutch war, of which no member of the houſe of commons was admitted. In April 1672, he was called to a ſeat in the privy council, and in June following went over to Holland with the duke of Bucks and the earl of Arlington, as ambaſſador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, to treat about a peace with France, when he met with great oppoſition from his colleagues.

In 1675, he oppoſed with vigour the non-reſiſting teſt bill, and was removed from the council board the year following, by the intereſt of the earl of Danby, the treaſurer, whom he had provoked by a ſhaft of his wit, in the examination before the councils concerning the revenue of Ireland; in which lord Widrington, having confeſſed that he had made an offer of a conſiderable ſum of money to the lord treaſurer, and that his lordſhip had rejected the offer mildly, in ſuch a manner, as not to diſcourage a ſecond attempt. Lord Halifax obſerved upon this, that it would be ſomewhat ſtrange if a man ſhould aſk the uſe of another man's wife, and the other indeed ſhould refuſe it, but with great civility. His removal was very agreeable to the duke of York, who at that time had a more violent averſion to him than even to Shaftſbury himſelf, becauſe he had ſpoke with great firmneſs and ſpirit in the houſe of lords, againſt the declaration for a toleration. However, upon a change in the miniſtry in 1679, his lordſhip was made a member of the new council. And the ſame year, in the conſultations about the bill of excluſion, he ſeemed averſe to it, but propoſed ſuch limitations of the duke's authority as ſhould diſable him from doing any harm, either in church or ſtate; ſuch as the taking out of his hands all power in eccleſiaſtical matters, the diſpoſal of the public money, and the power of making peace or war, and lodging theſe in the two houſes of parliament; and that the parliament in being, at the king's death, ſhould continue without a new ſummons, and aſſume the adminiſtration; but his lordſhip's arguing ſo much againſt the danger of turning the monarchy, by the bill of excluſion, into an elective government, was thought the more extraordinary, becauſe he made an hereditary king the ſubject of his mirth.

Heightened with this witty ſaw, "——who takes a coach-"man to drive him, becauſe his father was a good coach-"man." Yet he was now jealous of a ſmall ſlip in the ſucceſſion, though at the ſame time he ſtudied to infuſe into

ſome

ſome perſons a zeal for a commonwealth, pretending to theſe, that he preferred limitations to an excluſion, becauſe the one kept up the monarchy ſtill, only paſſing over one perſon, whereas the other really introduced a commonwealth as ſoon as there was a popiſh king upon the throne; and it was ſaid by ſome of his friends, that the limitations propoſed were ſo advantageous to public liberty, that a man might be tempted to wiſh for a popiſh king, in order to obtain them. Upon this difference of opinions, a faction was quickly formed in the new council; Halifax, Eſſex, and Sunderland, declaring for limitations, and againſt the excluſion; while Shaftſbury was equally zealous for the latter.

When the bill was brought into the houſe of lords, Halifax appeared with great reſolution at the head of the debates againſt it. This ſo highly exaſperated the houſe of commons, that they addreſſed the king to remove him from his councils and preſence forever. But he prevailed with his majeſty ſoon after to diſſolve that parliament, and was created an earl. However, upon his majeſty's deferring to call a new parliament, according to his promiſe to his lordſhip, he fell ſick through vexation of mind, and expoſtulated ſeverely with thoſe who were ſent to him on that affair, refuſing the poſt both of ſecretary of ſtate and lord lieutenant of Ireland.

A parliament being called in 1680, he ſtill oppoſed the excluſion bill, and gained great reputation by his management of the debates, though it occaſioned a new addreſs from the houſe of commons to remove him. However, after rejecting that bill in the houſe of lords, his lordſhip preſſed them, though without ſucceſs, to proceed to limitations, and began with moving, that the duke might be obliged to live five hundred miles out of England during the king's life.

In Auguſt, 1682, he was created a marquis, and ſoon after made privy ſeal; and upon king James's acceſſion, preſident of the council. But on refuſing his conſent to the repeal of the teſts, he was told by that monarch, that though he could never forget his paſt ſervices, yet, ſince he would not comply in that point, he was reſolved to have all of a piece; and ſo his lordſhip was diſmiſſed from all public employments.

He was afterwards conſulted by Mr. Sidney, whether he would adviſe the prince of Orange's coming over; but the mat-

matter being opened to him at a great distance, he did not encourage a further freedom, looking upon the attempt as impracticable, since it depended on so many accidents. Upon the arrival of that prince, he was sent by the king, with the earls of Rochester and Godolphin to treat with him, then at Hungerford.

In that assembly of the lords, which met after king James's withdrawing himself the first time from Whitehall, the marquis was chosen their president: and upon the king's return from Feversham, he was sent, together with the earl of Shrewsbury and lord Delamere, from the prince of Orange, ordering his majesty to quit his palace at Whitehall, and retire to Hull. In the convention parliament he was chosen speaker of the house of lords, and strenuously supported the motion for the vacancy of the throne, and the conjunctive sovereignty of the prince and princess, upon whose accession he was again made privy seal. But in the session of 1689, upon the enquiry into the authors of the prosecutions against lord Russel, Algernon Sidney, &c. the marquis having concurred in these councils in 1683, now quitted the court, and became a zealous opposer of the measures of the government, till his death, which happened in April 1695, being occasioned by a gangrene in a rupture that he had long neglected. When he saw death inevitably approaching, he shewed a philosophical firmness of mind, and professed himself a sincere christian; lamenting the former part of his life, with solemn resolutions of becoming a new man if God would raise him up. Bishop Burnet characterizes him as follows,

He was a man of great and ready wit, full of life and very pleasant, much turned to satire; he let his wit turn upon matters of religion; so that he passed for a bold and determined atheist, though he often protested to me, says the bishop, that he was not one, and said, he believed there was not one in the world. He confessed he could not swallow down all that divines imposed on the world; he was a christian in submission, he believed as much as he could, and hoped that God would not lay it to his charge, if he could not digest iron as an ostrich did, nor take into his belief things that must burst him. If he had any scruples they were not sought for nor cherished by him, for he never read an atheistical book in his life. In sickness, continues this prelate, I knew him very much affected with a sense of religion: I was then often with him, he seemed full of good purposes, but they went off with his sickness; he was

continually talking of morality and friendſhip. He was punctual in his payments and juſt in all private dealings; but with relation to the public, he went backward and forward, and changed ſides ſo often, that in the concluſion, no ſide truſted him; he ſeemed full of commonwealth notions, yet he went into the worſt part of king Charles's reign. The livelineſs of his imagination was always too hard for his judgement. His ſevere jeſt was preferred by him to all arguments whatever; and he was endleſs in council, for, when after much diſcourſe, a point was ſettled; if he could find a new jeſt, whereby he could make that which was digeſted by himſelf ſeem ridiculous, he could not hold, but would ſtudy to raiſe the credit of his wit, though it made others call his judgement in queſtion. When he talked to me as a philoſopher, of the contempt of the world, I aſked him what he meant by getting ſo many new titles, which I called the hanging himſelf about with bells and tinſel; he had no other excuſe for it but this, that if the world were ſuch fools as to value thoſe matters, a man muſt be a fool for company: he conſidered them but as rattles, yet rattles pleaſe children; ſo theſe might be of uſe to his family.

His heart was much ſet on raiſing his family; but though he made a vaſt eſtate for them, he buried two of his ſons, and almoſt all his grand children. The ſon that ſurvived him was an honeſt man, but far inferior to him: and this ſon dying without iſſue male, Auguſt 31, 1700, the dignity became extinct in this family, and the title of earl of Halifax was revived in the perſon of Charles Montague, the ſame year.

Beſides *The Character of a Trimmer*, the marquis wrote, *Advice to a Daughter*; *The Anatomy of an Equivalent*; *A Letter to a Diſſenter, upon his Majeſties late Glorious Declaration of Indulgencies*; *A rough Draught of a new Model at Sea, in* 1694; *Maxims of State*. All which were printed together after his death, and the third edition came out in 1717, 8vo.

Since theſe, there was alſo publiſhed under his name, *The Character of king Charles the Second; to which is ſubjoined, Maxims of State, &c. Lond.* 1750, 8vo.

Harl. Catal. vol. 1. p. 438. *Character of Biſhop Burnet, printed at the End of his Hiſtory of his own Times.*

Hiſtorical Obſervations upon the Reigns of Edward I, II, III, *and Richard* II. *with Remarks upon their faithful Counſellors and falſe Favorites*, 1689.

All his pieces are written with ſpirit and elegence.

SAU-

SAURIN (JAMES) the ſon of an eminent proteſtant lawyer, was born at Niſmes, in 1677. His father retired after the repeal of the edict of Nantz, to Geneva, at which place he died. Saurin profited not a little by his ſtudies, but abandoned them for ſome time, that he might follow arms. Moreri.

In 1694, he made a campaign as a cadet in lord Galloway's company, and ſoon afterwards procured a pair of colours. But as ſoon as ever the duke of Savoy had concluded a peace with France, Saurin quitted a profeſſion for which he never was deſigned, and on his return to Geneva again applied himſelf to philoſophy and divinity under Turretin, Tronchin, Pictet, Leger, Minutoli and Chouet, who were all profeſſors, and in the higheſt eſtimation in the republic of letters.

In 1700 he viſited both Holland and England. In this laſt country he made a long ſtay, and in 1703, married Miſs Catherine Boyton, and returned to the Hague in 1705.

He was poſſeſſed of great talents, to which were added a fine addreſs, an harmonious voice, and a moſt eloquent, unaffected ſtile. He was liſtened too with attention and with pleaſure, by a conſtant and numerous audience.

Although his abilities obtained him many illuſtrious friends and patrons, yet they drew after him a train of enemies, who endeavoured to obſcure his merit by an attack upon his morals. The mildneſs of his diſpoſition induced him to paſs them by unnoticed, and he continued without intermiſſion, to forward the publication of his ſermons. Five volumes have made their appearance, at different times; the firſt in 1708, the ſecond in 1712, the third in ſome years afterwards, the fourth in 1722, and the fifth in 1725.

Since his death, the ſermons relating to the paſſion of Jeſus Chriſt, and other ſubjects, were publiſhed in two volumes. He alſo drew up, by the advice of a friend, who was preceptor to the children of king George the Second, when he was prince of Wales, a treatiſe on education, to which he prefixed a dedication to the young princes.

This was followed by a very handſome preſent from the princeſs of Wales: it was never printed. He obtained alſo a penſion from the king, to whom he had inſcribed the third volume of his ſermons. But his moſt conſiderable work was, *Diſcourſes hiſtorical, critical and moral, on the moſt memorable Events of the Old and New Teſtament.*

Saurin's first intention was to have published a set of prints, with titles and explanations; but as that had been before executed by Fontaine amongst the Roman catholics, under the name of Royaumond, and by Basnage and Martin amongst the protestants, it became necessary to adopt a newer plan. This gave rise to the work abovementioned, which the author left imperfect. Two volumes made their appearance in folio, and were afterwards reprinted in four in 8vo.

Six other discourses form a part of a fifth volume in 8vo, published by Mr. Roques, who undertook a continuation of the work. It is replete with very extensive learning. The christian and the heathen authors, philosophers, poets, historians and critics are cited with the utmost profusion. It is a compilation of all their sentiments on every subject discussed throughout the work. The author shews himself to be a warm advocate for toleration, and though the catholics are more frequently censured than commended, yet his principles are very moderate. The writers of the literary journal speak of this performance with the highest approbation. But a critical work, entitled, *La Bibliothéque Raisonnée*, censures it extremely.

A Dissertation on the Expediency of sometimes disguising the Truth, raised a clamour against the author, the fury of which he had not power to appease. As an historian he believed that he was permitted to produce the chief arguments of those that maintain, that in certain cases truth may be disguised; and the reasons which they gave who had asserted the contrary. He does not decide the question, but it is easy to perceive that he is a favourer of the former. His principal antagonist was Armand de la Chapelle, to whom Francis Michael Ganicon replied with great spirit, in a work entitled, *Lettres serieuses & jocoses.*

The three first of the letters in the second volume, are in favour of Saurin. He was answered by La Chapelle with a violence equal to that with which he began his first attack. Saurin imagined that he should be able to terminate this dispute by reprinting the dissertation separately, with a preface in defence of his assertions. But he was deceived, for La Chapelle published a very long and scurrilous reply. It was Saurin's intention intirely to have neglected this production, but he found a new champion in Francis Bruys, whose writings (as well as those of others on this subject) are to be met with in different parts of the disinterested criticisms on the literary journals. This dispute was at length brought before the

the ſynod. The ſynod of Campen, in May, 1730, ordered the churches of Utrecht, Leyden, and Amſterdam, to make their examinations, and report the reſult of them to the ſynod of the Hague, which was to ſit in the September following.

Commiſſaries were appointed for this purpoſe. The ſynod of Campen gave its opinion, and that of the Hague confirmed it. But having made no mention of the inſtructions ſent to the Walloon church at Utrecht, that aſſembly complained, and ordered Mr. Bonvouſt, one of its miniſters to juſtify his proceedings, and his doctrine, which he did in a large octavo volume, printed at Utrecht in 1731, after the death of Saurin, entitled, *The Triumph of Truth and Peace; or, Reflections on the moſt important Events attending the laſt Synod aſſembled to determine in the Caſe of Meſſieurs Saurin and Maty.*

Saurin had contributed to this peace, by giving ſuch a declaration of his ſentiments as ſatisfied the proteſtant churches, and he repeated that declaration when he foreſaw that the new lights which Mr. Bruys had thrown upon this ſubject, in the third volume of *The diſintereſted Criticiſm*, was going to raiſe a ſtorm that might perhaps have been ſeverer than the laſt.

In ſpite of this repeated declaration, in which he denies that Mr. Bruys had written any thing by his conſent, they had prepared for him another attack, not leſs ſevere than any of the former ones, when death delivered him from their purſuits. He died at the Hague on the 30th of December, 1730.

In 1727 he publiſhed a work entitled, *The State of Chriſtianity in France.* It treats of many important points of religion, in controverſy between the catholics and the proteſtants.

Beſides the two volumes of ſermons on the paſſion, printed ſince his death, another volume has made its appearance, containing ſermons on divers ſubjects, all of which were found amongſt his papers.

SCHOMBERG (FREDERICK duke of) was deſcended of a noble family in Germany, and ſon of count Schomberg, by his firſt wife, an Engliſh lady, daughter of the lord Dudley; which count was killed at the battle of Prague in Bohemia in 1620, together with ſeveral of his ſons. Birch's Heads and Characters.

The duke was born in the year 1608. He ſerved firſt in the army of the United Provinces, and afterwards became

particular confident of William II, prince of Orange; in whose laſt violent actions he had ſo great a ſhare, and particularly in the attempt upon Amſterdam, that on the prince's death in 1650, he retired into France, where he gained ſo high a reputation, that, next to the prince of Conde and Turenne, he was eſteemed the beſt general in that kingdom; though on account of his firm adherence to the proteſtant religion, he was not for a conſiderable time raiſed to the dignity of a marſhal.

In November 1659, he offered his ſervice to king Charles the ſecond, for his reſtoration to the throne of England; and the year following, the court of France being greatly ſolicitous for the intereſt of Portugal againſt the Spaniards, he was ſent to Liſbon, and in his way thither paſſed through England, in order to concert meaſures with king Charles II, for the ſupport of Portugal. Among other diſcourſe, which he had with that prince, he adviſed his majeſty to ſet up for the head of the proteſtant religion; which would give him a vaſt aſcendant among the princes of Germany, make him umpire of all their affairs, procure him great credit with the Hugonots of France, and keep that crown in perpetual fear of him. He urged him likewiſe not to part with Dunkirk, the ſale of which was then in agitation; ſince, conſidering the naval power of England, it could not be taken, and the poſſeſſion of it would keep both France and Spain in a dependance upon his majeſty.

In Portugal he did ſuch eminent ſervices to that kingdom, that he was created a grandee of it, and count Mertola, with a penſion of 5000*l.* ſterling to himſelf and his heirs. In 1673, he came over again into England, to command the army; but the French intereſt being then very odious to the Engliſh, though he would at any other time of his life have been very acceptable to them, he was at that criſis looked on as one ſent over from France to bring our army under a French diſcipline, and ſo grew obnoxious to the nation, and at the ſame time not loved by the court, as being found not fit for the deſigns of the latter; for which reaſon he ſoon returned to France.

In June 1676, he was left by the king of France, upon his return to Paris, with the command of his army in Flanders, and ſoon after obliged the prince of Orange to raiſe the ſiege of Maeſtricht, and was made a marſhal of France. But when the perſecution againſt thoſe of the reformed religion was begun in that kingdom, he deſired leave to return into

into his own country; which was denied him, and all the favour he could obtain was to go to Portugal. And tho' he had preſerved that nation from falling under the yoke of Caſtile, yet now when he came thither for refuge, the inquiſition repreſented that matter of giving harbour to an heretic ſo odiouſly to the king, that he was forced to ſend the marſhal away.

He went from thence to England, and paſſing through Holland, entered into a particular confidence with the prince of Orange; and being invited by the elector of Brandenburgh to Berlin, was made governor of Pruſſia, and ſet at the head of all the elector's armies. He was treated likewiſe by the young elector with the ſame regard, that his father had ſhewn him, and in 1688 was ſent by him to Cleves, to command the troops, which were raiſed by the empire for the defence of Colon.

When the prince of Orange was almoſt ready for his expedition into England, marſhal Schomberg obtained leave of the elector of Brandenbourg to accompany his highneſs in that attempt; and after their arrival at London, he is ſuppoſed to have been the author of that remarkable ſtratagem for trying the affections of the people, by raiſing an univerſal apprehenſion over the kingdom of the approach of the Iriſh with fire and ſword.

Upon the princes advancement to the throne of England, he was appointed maſter of the ordnance, and general of his majeſty's forces; and on April 3, 1689, was made knight of the garter, and the ſame month naturalized by act of parliament; and on May the 16th following, was created a baron, earl, marquis, and duke of this kingdom, by the name and title of baron Teys, earl of Brentford, marquis of Harwich, and duke of Schomberg. The houſe of commons likewiſe voted to him the ſum of 100,000*l.* for the ſervices which he had done; but he received only a ſmall part of that ſum, the king after his death paying his ſon 5000*l.* a year for the remainder.

In Auguſt, 1689, he ſailed for Ireland with an army for the reduction of that kingdom; and having muſtered all his forces there, and finding them to be not above fourteen thouſand men, among whom there were but two thouſand horſe, he marched to Dundalk, where he poſted himſelf; king James being come to Ardee, within five or ſix miles of him, with above thrice his number. The duke of Schomberg therefore being diſappointed of the ſupplies from England, which

been promiſed him, and his army being ſo greatly inferior to the Iriſh, reſolved to keep himſelf on the defenſive. He lay there ſix weeks in a rainy ſeaſon; and his men, for want of due management, contracted ſuch diſeaſes, that almoſt one half of them periſhed.

He was cenſured by ſome for not making a bold attempt; and ſuch complaints were ſent of this to king William, that his majeſty wrote twice to him, preſſing him to put ſomewhat to the venture. But the duke ſaw that the enemy was well poſted and well provided, and had ſeveral good officers among them; and knew, that if he had puſhed the affair, and had met with a misfortune, his whole army, and conſequently all Ireland had been loſt; ſince he could not have made a regular retreat. The ſureſt method was to preſerve his army, and that would ſave Ulſter, and keep matters intire for another year.

His conduct indeed expoſed him to the reproaches of ſome perſons; but better judges thought that the managing this campaign, as he did, was one of the greateſt actions of his life. At the battle of the Boyne, on July 1, 1690, he paſſed the river in his ſtation, and immediately rallied and encouraged the French proteſtants, who had been left expoſed by the death of their commander, with this ſhort harangue;

"Allons, meſſieurs, voilà vos perſecuteurs," pointing to the French papiſts in the enemy's army.

But theſe words were ſcarce uttered, when fifteen or ſixteen of king James's guards, who returned full ſpeed to their main body, after the ſlaughter of their companions, and whom the French refugees ſuffered to paſs, thinking them to be of their own party, fell furiouſly upon the duke, and gave him two wounds over the head, which however were not mortal. Upon this the French regiment acknowledged their error by committing a greater; for firing raſhly on the enemy, they ſhot him through the neck, of which wound he inſtantly died.

Biſhop Burnet tells us, that he was a calm man, of great application and conduct, and thought much better than he ſpoke; of true judgement, of exact probity, and of an humble and obliging temper. And another writer obſerves, that he had a thorough experience of the world; knew men and things better than any man of his profeſſion ever did, and was as great in council as at the head of an army.

Boyer's hiſt. of king p. 189.

He

He appeared courteous and affable to every perſon, and yet had an air of grandeur that commanded reſpect from all.

SCIPIO (PUBLIUS CORNELIUS) ſurnamed Africanus, ſon of Publius Cornelius, was but ſeventeen years old, when making his firſt campaign, he ſaved his father's life in a battle. His courage, prudence, love of his country, and ſingular capacity, raiſed him to the dignity of pro-conſul, although he was but twenty-four, and obtained him, a little after, the ædileſhip. Livy, l. 23. & ſeq. Florus, l. 2, c. 6, &c.

He was afterwards ſent into Spain, which he conquered in leſs than four years, after having obtained a glorious victory over the Carthaginians. He acquired great reputation in this province, his civil and military virtues were the general topics of converſation among the people; ſome praiſed his great bravery and ſkill; others admired his moderation, his diſintereſtedneſs, generoſity, and love of juſtice. His continence added a great luſtre to ſo many excellent qualities: ſome young officers having brought him a girl of extraordinary beauty, contracted to a prince of Celtiberia, Scipio, though at a time of life when the paſſions urge, not only refuſed ſeeing her, but ordered, that the ranſom offered him, ſhould go towards increaſing her portion.

He went into Africa, where he beat Hanno, one of the beſt Carthaginian generals, defeated Syphax, king of Numidia, and made him priſoner. This ſucceſs engaged the Carthaginians to recal Hannibal into Africa, whom fortune abandoned in Italy. The two generals had an interview, but without effect, Scipio not being willing to enter into any negociation: ſo that the two armies being near each other, preſently came to blows. After a long and bloody fight, in which Hannibal and Scipio performed prodigies of valour, victory declared for the Romans; 20,000 Carthaginians remained on the field of battle, and as many were made priſoners.

A little time after, Carthage being beſieged by ſea and land, capitulated upon terms advantageous to the Romans. Scipio was honoured with a triumph, and received the ſurname of Africanus, which diſtinguiſhes him in hiſtory from all thoſe of that name. Having been elected conſul a ſecond time, he followed his brother into Aſia, where they defeated Antiochus, who was obliged to make peace upon the conditions preſcribed by the Roman generals.

Upon

Upon his return to Rome, envy, always inclined to perfecute great men, let itſelf looſe againſt him. He was accuſed of having applied to his own uſe, part of the ſpoils gained in Aſia, and of having entertained a ſecret correſpondence with Antiochus. Scipio, cited by the tribunes, appeared, followed by a multitude of friends and clients; they waited to ſee his innocence eloquently defended; but Scipio, inſtead of haranguing according to cuſtom, put on his head the crown he had worn the very day he triumphed, and ſaid, "On ſuch a day, I overcame the haughty Hannibal, and "ſubdued Carthage; let us go to the capitol to thank the "gods." He went away that inſtant, walked toward the capitol, the people followed him thither, and the tribunes remained alone, aſtoniſhed and aſhamed, ſeeing admiration and glory ſtill accompanying the accuſed.

Some time after this great man retired to Linternum, in the country about Rome, where he ſpent the remainder of his days, after the manner of the antient Romans, that is in a plain and laborious life, accounting it, according to their example, an honour and a pleaſure to cultivate the ground with his victorious hands.

Livy, l. 38. Aurelius victor de Vir. illus. l. 4. c. 58.

SCIPIO (LUCIUS CORNELIUS) ſurnamed Aſiaticus, was the ſon of Publius Scipio, and brother of Scipio Africanus. Having been elected conſul, the management of the affairs of Greece was allotted to him; and he had the conducting the war in Aſia, againſt Antiochus. When he arrived in this province, with his brother Africanus, Antiochus, who believed himſelf undone, ſent to them to propoſe a peace; but not caring to ſubject himſelf to the conditions preſcribed him, he reſolved to hazard a battle. However ſuperior he was in numbers, his army compoſed intirely of Aſiatics, did not ſtand long againſt the Roman legions, and was cut to pieces with the loſs of 50,000 men.

After this victory, Scipio returned to Rome, where he obtained the honour of a triumph, and the ſurname of Aſiaticus. He was afterward accuſed of applying the public treaſure to his own uſe, by Cato the cenſor, who gave out that Antiochus, in order to obtain better conditions of peace, had preſented him with gold and ſilver, which he had not remitted into the treaſury. He even puſhed it ſo far as to oblige Scipio to confiſcate and ſell his effects; but they not only found not the leaſt proof which could make them judge that Scipio had received money from Antiochus, but the ſale did

did not even produce the sum demanded of him, which justified his innocence; and made the public hatred, of which he had been the victim, fall upon the prætor, the judges and his accusers.

SCIPIO (PUBLIUS ÆMILIAN) son of the famous Paulus Æmilius, who overcame Perseus, the last king of Macedonia. He was adopted by the son of the first Scipio Africanus, and named P. Corn. Scipio Africanus Æmilianus; joining together, according to the custom of adoptions, the names of two families; he maintained and even increased the glory of them, by all the great qualities which give a lustre to the robe and sword. Livy, l. 48, & 52. Paterculus, l. 1 & 2, &c.

After having made some campaigns under his father Paulus Æmilius, he went into Spain, being then but thirty years old, and was followed by all the Roman youth, who till then had refused to inlist themselves. A Spaniard, one of the principal persons in the country, of an extraordinary size, and cloathed in glittering armour, presented himself before the army of the Romans, which was besieging Intercatium, defying the bravest of them to fight him; and as no body accepted the challenge, he insulted the whole army.

Young Scipio, who served under Lucullus as tribune, provoked at such an affront, advanced boldly, and coming to a close engagement, pierced his enemy, and laid him dead on the ground. After this, they pushed on the siege of Intercatium with vigour, and Scipio gave fresh proofs of his courage, in being the first who mounted the wall, when they gave an assault to the city; for which he received a mural crown. The year following, he went into Africa, where the third punic war was begun, and he greatly distinguished himself at the siege of Carthage.

His great reputation drew envy upon him, at first; but it presently changed into so much admiration, that they created him consul, although he was not of the age prescribed by the laws. They also intrusted him with conducting the African war, where he no sooner arrived, but he delivered Mancinus out of a great danger. After having re-established discipline among his troops, he pushed on the siege of Carthage with vigour, and made himself master of it. It is said that this great man, seeing this city, once so flourishing, intirely ruined, could not help shedding tears.

When every thing was regulated, he returned to Rome, which he entered in triumph, and used the surname of Africanus,

canus, which belonged to him already by right of succession. Having been made consul for the second time, 134 years before J. C. he was sent into Spain, where he took and demolished Numentia, which procured him a second triumph, and the name of Numentinus. Some time after he was found dead in his bed, having been, as was thought, assassinated by the Gracchi. In this manner lost his life, the greatest hero that perhaps Rome ever bred. In war, soldier and officer, he equally distinguished himself, as well when a subaltern as commander in chief. To an intrepid courage, and a great foresight, he joined a firmness, in maintaining discipline. In the management of civil affairs, this illustrious Roman did not shew himself less a hero. Having a real love for his country, always attached to the public welfare, he made every thing give way to this one consideration. He was liberal, beneficent, a dutiful son, an affectionate father, and a faithful friend; mild without weakness, and resolute without austerity; a friend to learning, he cultivated it always with care; being of a solid genius, he gathered all the fruit of it. He kept Polybius and Panæsius, two of the most judicious writers of antiquity, always with him, whether he was at Rome or in the army.

SEED (JEREMIAH) author of some admirable sermons, was born at Clifton, near Penrith in Cumberland, of which place his father was rector. He had his school-education at Lowther, under the reverend Mr. Wilkinson, and his academical at Queen's College in Oxford. Of this society he was chosen fellow in the year 1732. The greatest part of his life was spent at Twickenham, where he was assistant or curate to Dr. Waterland.

In the year 1741 he was presented by his college to the living of Enham in Hampshire, at which place he died in the year 1747, without ever having obtained any higher preferment, which he amply deserved. He was exemplary in his morals, orthodox in his opinions, had the ablest head, and the most amiable heart.

A late romantic writer against the Athanasian doctrines, whose testimony we chuse to give, as it is truth extorted from an adversary, thus speaks of him:

"Notwithstanding this gentleman's being an contender "for the Trinity, yet he was a benevolent man, an up- "right Christian, and a beautiful writer; exclusive of his "zeal for the *Trinity*, he was in every thing else an excel- "lent

" lent clergyman, and an admirable ſcholar. I knew him " well, and on account of his amiable qualities, very highly " honour his memory; though no two ever differed more " in religious ſentiments."

He publiſhed in his life-time,

Diſcourſes on ſeveral important Subjects, 2 *vol.* 8*vo.* And his *Poſthumous Works, conſiſting of Sermons, Letters, Eſſays, &c. in* 2 *vol.* 8*vo*, were publiſhed from his original manuſcript, by Joſ. Hall, M. A. fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, 1750.

Theſe writings are ſo well known, that it is almoſt needleſs to ſay, that they are highly poliſhed; that there is in them, the moſt refined taſte and delicacy of ſentiment, the exacteſt knowledge of human nature, great zeal for religion and ſollicitude for the happineſs of mankind.

SEWELL (Dr. GEORGE) the eldeſt ſon of Mr. John Sewell, treaſurer and chapter clerk of the college of Windſor, an eminent phyſician, elegant writer and excellent poet, was educated at Eton ſchool, and at Peter-houſe in Cambridge, where he took the degree of Batchelor of phyſic. To compleat his knowledge in medicine, he went to Leyden, and ſtudied under the famous Boerhaave, and on his return, practiced phyſic in the metropolis with good ſucceſs.

Towards the latter part of his life, he retired to Hampſtead, where he continued to purſue the buſineſs of his profeſſion, till the time of his death, which happened in the year 1726. His remains were interred at Hampſtead.

He was greatly eſteemed for his amiable diſpoſition. He is repreſented by ſome writers as a tory in his political principles; but of this there is no other proof given than his writing ſome pamphlets againſt biſhop Burnet. It is certain that a true ſpirit of liberty breathes in many of his works, and he expreſſes, on many occaſions, a warm attachment to the Hanover ſucceſſion.

He wrote in concert with ſeveral of his contemporary geniuſes, particularly in the *Spectators* and *Tatlers*; in the fifth volume of the latter, and the ninth of the former, of which he was principally concerned; as alſo in the tranſlation of the *Ovid's Metamorphoſis*, with Dr. Garth and others. Beſides the political pamphlets already mentioned, he wrote in proſe,

The Life of Mr. John Philips, Author of the Poem on Cyder.

A

A Vindication of the Engliſh Stage, exemplified in the Cato of Mr. Addiſon, in a Letter to a Nobleman, 8vo. 1716.

And in poetry, *Sir Walter Raleigh, a Tragedy*, which was acted in the year 1719, with great applauſe. And ſeveral miſcellaneous poems of which we cannot give a diſtinct catalogue. For the character of theſe, we ſhall tranſcribe a few lines from a poem on his death, which contain nothing but truth in a poetical dreſs.

Genius divine! in thy conſummate mind
The *Coan*'s ſkill, and *Mantuan*'s wit were join'd,
Reviv'd by thee the * patriot's virtues ſhine;
His godlike freedom breathes in every line:
How pure the diction! and the thoughts how bold!
How perfect all! ſo *Sophocles* of old,
So great Euripides with tragic rage,
Sublimely thundered on the Grecian Stage,
Rais'd virtuous hearts and form'd the gen'rous age.
Thy grateful † verſe to future times tranſmits
The beſt of patrons and the beſt of wits:
The celebrated ſtateſman's deathleſs praiſe
Lives in his own and thy immortal lays.
Thou hail'dſt the ‡ day, when fate propitious gave
The mighty George our tott'ring realm to ſave.
But when thy muſe her tribute paid to love,
Thy am'rous ſtrains could even a ſtoic move:
Thy ‖ cupid kindled in the breaſt deſire,
Bright as the ſun, and pure as veſtal fire.

A true and impartial account of the life of the moſt reverend father in God, Dr. James Sharp, archbiſhop of St. Andrews, &c. printed in 1723, 8vo.

SHARP (JAMES) archbiſhop of St. Andrews, and the tragical victim of religious fury and enthuſiaſtic zeal, was born of a good family in Banffſhire in the year 1618. The early diſcoveries he made of a maſterly genius, determined his father to dedicate him to the church; and to ſend him to the univerſity of Aberdeen.

The learned men of this ſeminary, appearing very zealous againſt the Scotiſh covenant, made in 1638, ſuffered many inſults and indignities. Among theſe was Mr. Sharp, and on that account he retired into England, and was in a fair way of obtaining promotion from the acquaintance he

* Tragedy of Sir Walter Raleigh.
† Epiſtle to Mr. Addiſon, on the death of the earl of Halifax.
‡ Poem on his majeſty's acceſſion.
‖ Cupid's proclamation, or a defence of women.

hap-

happily contracted with doctors Sanderſon, Hammond and Taylor, and others of our moſt eminent divines. But he returned to his native country on account of the civil wars, and a bad ſtate of health. Happening by the way to fall into company with the generous lord Oxenford, that nobleman was pleaſed with his converſation, and carried him to his own houſe in the country. Here he became known to ſeveral of the nobility, particularly to John Leſley, earl of Rothes, who patronized him on account of his merit, and procured him a profeſſorſhip in St Andrews.

After ſome ſtay here with growing reputation, through the friendſhip of the earl of Crauford, he was appointed miniſter of Carail. In this town he acquitted himſelf of his miniſtry in an exemplary and acceptable manner; only ſome of the more rigid ſort would ſometimes intimate their fears that he was not ſound. And according to their notions he certainly was not; for he did every thing in his power to revive the fainting ſpirit of loyalty, and kept up a correſpondence with his exiled prince.

About this time the covenanting preſbyterians in Scotland ſplit into two parties. The ſpirit raged with great violence; and the privy council eſtabliſhed in that country could not reſtrain it, and therefore referred them to Cromwell himſelf, then lord protector. Theſe parties were called public reſolutioners, and proteſtors or remonſtrators. They ſent deputies up to London; the former Mr. Sharp, knowing his activity, addreſs and penetration; the latter Mr. Guthry, a famous zealot.

For an account of theſe two parties, ſee Burnet's hiſt. of his own times, vol. 1. p. 83, 88.

A day being appointed for hearing the two agents, Guthry ſpoke firſt; and his harangue was ſo tedious, that when he ended, the protector told Mr. Sharp, he would hear him another time, for his hour for other buſineſs was approaching. But Mr. Sharp begged to be heard, promiſing to be ſhort; and being permitted to ſpeak, he in a few words urged his cauſe ſo well, as to incline Oliver to his party; who told the by-ſtanders, "That gentleman, after the "Scotch way, ought to be ſtyled Sharp of that ilk."

Having ſucceeded in this important affair, he returned to the exerciſe of his function; and always kept a good underſtanding with the chief of the oppoſite party, that were moſt eminent for worth and learning. When general Monk advanced to London, the chief of the kirk ſent Mr. Sharp to attend him, to acquaint him with the ſtate of things, and to put him in mind of what was neceſſary; inſtructing him

to

to use his utmost endeavours to secure the freedom and privileges of their established judicatures; and to represent the sinfulness and offensiveness of the late established *toleration*, by which a door was opened to many gross errors and loose practices in their church.

Woodrow's hist. of the church of Scotland, v. 1. app. No. 2.

The earl of Lauderdale and he had a meeting with ten of the chief presbyterian ministers in London; who all agreed upon the necessity of bringing in the king upon Covenant terms. At the earnest desire of general Monk and the leading presbyterians of Scotland, he was sent over to king Charles to Breda, to solicit him to own the godly sober party. He returned to London May the twenty-sixth, and acquainted his friends, "that he found the king very affectionate to Scotland; and resolved not to wrong the settled "government of their church: but he apprehended they "were mistaken who went about to settle the presbyterian "government."

ib. p. 13, 14.

ib. p. 20.

ib. p. 25.

His endeavours were not wanting to promote the presbyterian interest according to the covenant; but finding that cause wholly given up and lost, and the gale blow strongly for the prelatic party; with many other sober men, he resolved to yield to a liturgy and moderate episcopacy, and soon after became a zealous member of the church of England, and accepted of the archbishopric of St. Andrews. Hence those rigid members of the kirk, who had maintained him as their agent, and were resolved never to conform, imagined, that he had been unfaithful to his trust, and all along undermined and betrayed their cause.

This notion strengthened by the rigorous proceedings against the covenanters afterwards, of which the blame was chiefly laid upon our prelate, filled that sullen and enthusiastic set of men with such bitter hatred and prejudice against him, as nothing but his blood could satisfy and appease.

In 1668 an unsuccessful attempt on his life was made by James Mitchel, field or conventicle preacher, for which he was executed some years afterwards. But in the year 1679, he was attacked by nine ruffians on Magask Moor, about three miles from St. Andrews, and murdered in a cruel and barbarous manner. They stopped his coach; one wounded him with the shot of a pistol, another with a small sword, and then they ordered him to come out. He composedly opened the door and came forth, and together with the prayers and tears of his daughter, who accompanied him, be-

beſought them to ſpare his life, and ſave themſelves from the guilt of ſhedding innocent blood. But when they were inexorable, he next begged that they would ſuffer him to die patiently, and allow him ſome ſmall time to recommend his ſoul to God. But while he lifted up his hands, they immediately diſpatched him, and mangled his head and body with twenty-two wounds.

His remains were interred in the high church of St. Andrews, where his ſon erected a magnificent tomb, with an elegant epitaph, to his memory. Biſhop Burnet ſpeaks of him in very ſlighting terms: but he was his inveterate enemy. And in truth it appears that he was a man of good learning, and great virtues, of wonderful ſobriety, and the moſt extenſive charity, a munificent patron of learned men, a conſtant, grave and perſuaſive preacher, no friend to pluralities in the church, and held reſidence to be one of the indiſpenſible duties of a biſhop.

SHAW (Dr. THOMAS) known to the learned world by an account of his travels to Barbary and the Levant, was the ſon of Mr. Gabriel Shaw of Kendal in Weſtmorland, at which place he was born about the year 1692. He received his education at the grammar ſchool at this place, and at Queen's College in Oxford. He took his maſter's degree in the year 1719, went into holy orders, and was appointed chaplain to the Engliſh conſul at Algiers.

In this ſtation he continued ſeveral years, and from thence took proper opportunities of travelling into ſeveral parts. During his abſence, he was choſen fellow of his college, and at his return in 1733, took the degree of doctor of divinity, was elected fellow of the royal ſociety, and publiſhed the above mentioned account of his travels at Oxford, in folio, 1738. He beſtowed ſome natural curioſities, and ſome ancient coins, which he had collected in his travels, on the univerſity.

On the death of Dr. Felton, 1740, he was nominated by his college, principal of St. Edmond Hall, which he raiſed from a ruinous condition by his munificence, and was preſented at the ſame time to the vicarage of Bramley in Hants. He was alſo regius profeſſor of Greek at Oxford till his death, which happened on the 18th of September, 1751. His travels were tranſlated into French, and printed in quarto, 1743, with ſeveral notes and emendations communicated by the author.

Dr. Clayton, bishop of Clogher, having attacked these travels, in his *Description of the East*, our author published a supplement in the way of vindication in 1746. After the doctor's death, a second edition of his travels came out, with great improvements in quarto, London, 1757. The contents of the supplement are interwoven in this edition, and the improvements were made, and the edition prepared for the press, by the author himself; who expressly presents the work, with these additions, alterations and improvements, to the public; as an essay towards restoring the ancient geography, and placing in a proper light the natural and sometimes civil history of those countries where he travelled.

For a more particular account of the doctor's character, we shall subjoin the elegant epitaph put on his monument in Bramley church, written by his friend Dr. Browne, the present worthy provost of Queen's College, Oxford.

Peregrinationibus variis
Per *Europam*, *Africam*, *Asiamq*;
Feliciter absolutis,
Et Exuvijs mortalibus hic loci
Tandem depositis,
Cœlestem in Patriam remigravit
THOMAS SHAW, *S. T. P.* et *R. S. S.*
Gabrielis Fil. *Kendalienſis*:
Qui
Consulibus Anglicis apud *Algerenses*
Primum erat á Sacris;
Mox *Coll*: *Reginæ* inter Socios ascriptus;
Aulæ dein *Sancti Edmundi* Principalis,
Ac ejusdem munificus Instaurator;
Linguæ demum *Græcæ* apud *Oxonienses*
Professor Regius.
De Literis quantum meruit Auctor celebratus,
Edita usq; testabuntur Opera,
Pyramidibus ipsis, quas penitiùs inspexerat,
Perenniora forsan extitura.

Hic, Studijs etsi severioribus
Indies occupatus,
Horis tamen subsecivis emicuit
Eruditus idem & facetus conviva.

Op-

Optimâ quanquam Mentis indole
Et multiplici Scientia instructus;
Literatorum omnium, domi forisq;
Suffragijs comprobatus;
Magnatum Procerumq; popularium
Familiari insignitus Notitiâ;
Nec summis in Ecclesiâ Dignitatibus impar;
Fato tamen iniquo evenit,
Ut *Bramleyensis* obiret *Paræciæ*
Vicarius penè Sexagenarius
XVIII. Cal. Sept. A. D. 1751.

Uxor JOANNA, Ed. *Holden* Arm. Consulis
Algerensis olim Conjux, bis Vidua
M. P.

SHELDON (GILBERT) the most generous and munificent archbishop of Canterbury, was born July the 19th, 1598, and was the son of Roger Sheldon, descended from the ancient family of the Sheldons of Staffordshire, though at that time menial servant to Gilbert earl of Shrewsbury. He was entered in Trinity College, Oxford 1613; and in the year 1622, was elected fellow of All-Souls in the same university. Biog. Brit. Art. Sheldon. remark IV.

About this time, taking holy orders, he became chaplain to Thomas lord Coventry, keeper of the great seal, who found him very expert and of great use, not only in matters relating to the church, but in many other businesses of importance, on which account he highly esteemed him, gave him a prebend of Gloucester, and recommended him to king Charles I. He was presented by the king to the vicarage of Hackney in Middlesex; and was also rector of Ickford in Buckinghamshire, and of Newington in Oxfordshire. In 1635 he was chosen warden of All-Souls College; and being esteemed a learned man, and equal to any preferment the church could yield, he was designed to be made master of the Savoy hospital, and dean of Westminster; but his settlement in them was prevented by the civil wars. During these he firmly adhered to the king, and was one of the chaplains whom his majesty sent for to attend his commissioners at the treaty of Uxbridge.

Here he argued so warmly in favour of the church of England, that he drew upon himself the envy and resentment of the parliamentarians, which they made him afterwards suffi-

ciently feel. For their visitors ejected him from his wardenship, took possession of his lodgings by force, and imprisoned him and Dr. Hammond for six months; that their eminency and influence in the university might not obstruct their proceedings. But the reforming committee set him at liberty, October the 24th, 1648, on conditions that he should never come within five miles of Oxford; that he should not go to the king in the Isle of Wight; and that he should give security to appear before them, at fourteen days warning, whenever cited.

Wood's shift. and ant. univ. Oxon. l. 1.

ib. p. 413.

He now retired to Shelston in Derbyshire, and amongst his friends and other royalists there and in the neighbouring counties, he collected money, which he constantly remitted to king Charles the Second abroad; and spent his time in a studious and devout retirement, till a fair prospect of a happy restoration.

On this event, he became repossessed of his wardenship, was made master of the Savoy, and dean of the chapel royal; and on bishop Juxon's translation to Canterbury, was promoted to London. The famous conference in 1661, between the episcopal and presbyterian divines, was held at his lodgings in the Savoy, and from thence was distinguished by the name of the Savoy conference; in which the presbyterians accuse him of being too rigid; and blame him for afterwards promoting the execution of the uniformity, and conventicle acts.

Calamy's abridgment of Baxter's life.

In the year 1663, he succeeded to the archbishopric of Canterbury: and during the time of the great plague, 1665, he continued at his palace at Lambeth; and by his own diffusive charity, and the great sums which he procured by his own affecting letters to the bishops of his province, he preserved the lives of great numbers, that would otherwise inevitably have perished. In 1667 he was chosen chancellor of the university of Oxford, in the room of lord Clarendon. The same year he lost the king's confidence, by advising him to put away his mistress Barbara Villiers, which he never afterwards could recover.

Two years after this he retired from public business, and spent his remaining days chiefly at his palace at Croydon. Having filled the see of Canterbury with great honour and reputation for above fourteen years, he died November the 9th, 1677, in the eightieth year of his age, was buried in Croydon church, where a stately monument is erected to his memory.

He

He never published any thing but a sermon preached before the king at Whitehall, upon June the 28th, 1660, being the day of solemn thanksgiving for the happy return of his majesty, on Psalm xviii. 49. But his many acts of munificence and charity, and particularly the sumptuous and magnificent theatre at Oxford, will preserve his memory to the latest posterity. When in a private condition, he redeemed the family estate, which his elder brother had wasted, for the children of the deceased.

From the time of his being bishop of London to that of his death, it appeared in his book of accounts, that upon public, pious and charitable uses, he had bestowed *sixty-six thousand pounds*. Yet he managed his own affairs with such prudence, that he left a considerable estate and a great deal of ready money to his heirs; and at the same time bequeathed to every one of his servants large pensions for their lives. His character is thus drawn by Dr. Samuel Parker, bishop of Oxford, who had been his chaplain, Le Neve's lives of the protestant bishops, p. 192, 193.

"He was a man of undoubted piety; but though he was "very assiduous at prayers, yet he did not set so great a "value upon them as others did, nor regarded so much wor- "ship as the use of worship, placing the chief point of re- "ligion in the practice of a good life. In his daily dis- "course he cautioned those about him, not to deceive them- "selves with an half religion, nor to think that divine wor- "ship was confined within the walls of the church, the "principal part of it being without doors, and consisting "in being conversant with mankind. If men led an up- "right, sober, chaste life, then, and not till then, they "might look upon themselves as religious; otherwise it "would signify nothing what form of religion bad men fol- "lowed, or to what church they belonged. Therefore, "having spoken to this effect, he added with a kind of ex- "ultation and joy, *do well and rejoice*. Hist. of his own time. book 1.

"His advice to young noblemen and gentlemen, "who by their parents commands resorted daily to him, "was always this; let it be your principal care to become "honest men, and afterwards be as devout and *re- "ligious as you will. No piety will be of any advantage to "yourselves or any body else, unless you are honest and moral "men*. He had a great aversion to all pretences of extraor- "dinary piety, which covered real dishonesty; but had a "sincere affection for those, whose religion was attended "with integrity of manners. His worthy notions of reli-

"gion meeting with an excellent temper in him, gave him "that even tranquillity of mind, by which he was ſtill him- "ſelf, and always the ſame in adverſity, as well as proſpe- "rity; and neither over-rated nor deſpiſed life, nor feared "nor wiſhed for death, but lived agreeably to himſelf and "others.

"From this tranquillity of mind naturally aroſe a courteous "behaviour. His converſation was eaſy; he never ſent "any man away diſcontented; among his domeſtics he "was both pleaſant and grave, and governed his family with "authority and courteſy." Biſhop Burnet does not give him ſo favourable a character: he allows him a great quick- neſs of apprehenſion, and a very true judgement. He aſ- ſerts him to be a generous and charitable man, of a very pleaſant converſation, perhaps, ſays he, too pleaſant, and of the moſt obliging manners. But, ſays he, he ſeemed not to have a deep ſenſe of religion, if any at all.

Hiſt. of his own time, v. I. p. 247.

What the biſhop means by this is hard to gueſs, unleſs it was as the authors of the Biographia Brittannica very ſhrewd- ly ſuſpect, becauſe he did not cant about it ſo much as biſhop Burnet and perſons of his caſt.

Biog. Brit. Art. Shel- don Rem. N.

SHENSTONE (WILLIAM) was the eldeſt ſon of a plain uneducated country gentleman in Shropſhire, who farmed his own eſtate. The father, ſenſible of his ſon's extraor- dinary capacity, reſolved to give him a learned education, and ſent him a commoner to Pembroke college in Oxford, deſigning him for the church: but though he had the moſt aweful notions of the wiſdom, power, and goodneſs of God, he never could be perſuaded to enter into orders. In his pri- vate opinions he adhered to no particular ſect, and hated all religious diſputes. But whatever were his own ſentiments, he always ſhewed great tenderneſs to thoſe who differed from him. Tenderneſs indeed, in every ſenſe of the word, was his peculiar characteriſtic; his friends, domeſtics, his poor neighbours, all daily experienced his benevolent turn of mind. Indeed, this virtue in him was often carried to ſuch exceſs, that it ſometimes bordered upon weakneſs: yet if he was convinced that any one ranked amongſt the number of his friends had treated him ungenerouſly, he was not eaſily reconciled. He uſed a maxim, however, on ſuch occaſions, which is worthy of being obſerved and imitated; "I never "(ſaid he) will be a revengeful enemy; but I cannot, it is "not in my nature to be half a friend." He was in his temper

Prefixed to his works.

temper quite unsuspicious; but if suspicion was once awakened in him, it was not laid asleep again without difficulty.

"He was no œconomist; the generosity of his temper "prevented him from paying a proper regard to the use of "money: he exceeded therefore the bounds of his pater- "nal fortune, which before he died was considerably in- "cumbered. But when one recollects the perfect paradise "he had raised around him, the hospitality with which he "lived, his great indulgence to his servants, his charities "to the indigent, and all done with an estate not more than "three hundred pounds a year, one should rather be led to "wonder that he left any thing behind him, than to blame "his want of œconomy. He left however, more than suffi- "cient to pay all his debts; and by his will appropriated his "whole estate for that purpose.

"It was perhaps from some considerations on the narrow- "ness of his fortune, that he forbore to marry; for he was "no enemy to wedlock, had a high opinion of many among "the fair sex, was fond of their society, and no stranger "to the tendereſt impressions. One, which he received in "his youth, was with difficulty surmounted. The lady "was the subject of that sweet pastoral, in four parts, "which has been so universally admired; and which, one "would have thought, must have subdued the loftiest heart, "and softened the most obdurate.

"His person, as to height, was above the middle stature, "but largely and rather inelegantly formed: his face seemed "plain till you conversed with him, and then it grew very "pleasing. In his dress he was negligent, even to a fault; "though when young, at the university, he was accounted "a beau. He wore his own hair, which was quite grey "very early, in a particular manner; not from any affecta- "tion of singularity, but from a maxim he had laid down, "that without too slavish a regard to fashion, every "one should dress in a manner most suitable to his "own person and figure. In short, his faults were only "little blemishes, thrown in by nature, as it were on pur- "pose to prevent him from rising too much above that level "of imperfection allotted to humanity."

This account of Mr. Shenstone we have extracted from the preface to his works, published by Mr. Dodsley, in two vols. 8vo. The first volume consists of elegies (of which there are twenty-six) odes, songs, and ballads, levities, or

pieces of humour, and moral pieces; in many of which there is an amiable elegance and simplicity.

Crit. Rev. v. 37. p. 342. The second volume contains his prose works, and consists of several detached observations on men, manners, and things, thrown together in small chapters, without any order or connection. His sentiments and reflections are for the most part natural and just, many of them new, lively and entertaining, a few of them rather paradoxical, and some that are false and ill supported; though, upon the whole, they seem to have been the genuine fruits of a good understanding, and an excellent heart.

"Had I a fortune (says this humane and benevolent writer) "of 8 or 10,000*l.* a year, I would methinks make myself a neighbourhood. I would first build a village with "a church, and people it with inhabitants of some branch "of trade that was suitable to the country round. I would "then at proper distances erect a number of genteel boxes "of about 1000*l.* a-piece, and amuse myself with giving "them all the advantages they could receive from taste. "These would I people with a select number of well-chosen "friends, assigning to each annually the sum of 200*l.* for "life. The salary should be irrevocable, in order to give "them independency. The house of a more precarious tenure, that, in cases of ingratitude, I might introduce "another inhabitant."

Ib. p. 344. At the end of the second volume, we find an accurate and well-written description of the Leasowes, the seat of Mr. Shenstone, by Mr. Dodsley. According to this gentleman's account of the place, which we make no doubt is an exact one, there cannot be upon earth a more delicious situation, or one more capable of suggesting poetical ideas to a mind formed like Mr. Shenstone's for the enjoyment of rural happiness.

SHERIDAN (Dr. Thomas) a friend of dean Swift's, an excellent schoolmaster in Ireland, a man of learning, a punster, a quibler, a fidler, and a wit, was born in the county of Cavan, where his father kept a public house. A gentleman who observed some indications of genius in him, was at the expence of his education at the college of Dublin. But we cannot give a better account, nor convey a truer idea of the singular character of this gentleman, than by quoting the history of the second Solomon from the works of Dean Swift lately published.

The

The HISTORY of the second SOLOMON *.

* Dr. Sheridan.

" He became acquainted with a perſon diſtinguiſhed for " poetical and other writings, and in an eminent ſtation, " who treated him with great kindneſs on all occaſions, and " he became familiar in this perſon's houſe †. In three † Dean " month's time, Solomon, without the leaſt provocation, Swift. " writ a long poem, deſcribing that perſon's muſe to be dead, " and making a funeral ſolemnity with aſſes, owls, &c. and " gave the copy among all his acquaintance.

" Solomon became acquainted with a moſt deſerving lady, " an intimate friend of the above perſon's §, who enter- § Stella. " tained him alſo as ſhe would a brother; and, upon giving " him a little good advice, in the moſt decent manner, with " relation to his wife, he told her, ſhe was like other wo- " men, as bad as ſhe was, and that they were all alike: " although his wife be, in every regard except gallantry, " (which no creature would attempt) the moſt diſagreeable " beaſt in Europe.

" He lets his wife (whom he pretends to hate as ſhe de- " ſerves) govern, inſult, and ruin him as ſhe pleaſes. Her " character is this: her perſon is deteſtably diſagreeable; a " moſt filthy ſlut; lazy and ſlothful, and luxurious; ill- " natured, envious, ſuſpicious; a ſcold, expenſive on her- " ſelf, covetous to others: ſhe takes thieves and whores, " for cheapneſs, to be her ſervants, and turns them off every " week: poſitive, inſolent, an ignorant, prating, over- " weening fool; a lover of the dirtieſt meaneſt company: " an abominable tatler, affecting to be jealous of her huſ- " band with ladies of the beſt rank and merit, and merely " out of affectation for public vanity.

" Solomon has no ill-deſign upon any perſon but him- " ſelf, and he is the greateſt deceiver of himſelf on all occa- " ſions. His thoughts are ſudden, and the moſt unreaſonable " always comes uppermoſt; and he conſtantly reſolves and " acts upon his firſt thoughts, and then aſks advice, but ne- " ver once before.

" The perſon above-mentioned, whom he lampooned in " three months after their acquaintance, procured him a " good preferment from the lord lieutenant: upon going " down to take poſſeſſion, Solomon preached, at Cork, a

" ſermon

" ſermon on king George's birth day on this text, *Sufficient* " *to the day is the evil thereof.*" Solomon having been famous " for a high Tory, and ſuſpected as a Jacobite, it was a " moſt difficult thing to get any thing for him: but that " perſon being an old friend of lord Carteret, prevailed " againſt all Solomon's enemies, and got him made likewiſe " one of his excellency's chaplains. But, upon this ſermon, " he was ſtruck out of the liſt, and forbid the caſtle, until " that ſame perſon brought him again to the lieutenant, and " made them friends.

" A fancy ſprung in Solomon's head, that a houſe near " Dublin would be commodious for him and his boarders, " to lodge in on Saturdays and Sundays: immediately, with- " out conſulting with any creature, he takes a leaſe of a " rotten houſe at Rathfarnham, the worſt air in Ireland, " for 999 years, at twelve pounds a year; the land, which " was only a ſtrip of ground, not being worth twenty ſhil- " lings a year. When the ſame perſon whom he lampooned " heard the thing, he begged Solomon to get a clauſe of ſur- " render, and at laſt prevailed to have it done after twenty- " one years; becauſe it was a madneſs to pay eleven pounds " a year for a thouſand years, for a houſe that could not " laſt twenty. But Solomon made an agreement with his " landlady that he ſhould be at liberty to ſurrender his leaſe " in ſeven years; and, if he did not do it at that time, " ſhould be obliged to keep it for 999 years. In the mean " time, he expends about one hundred pounds on the houſe " and garden wall; and, in leſs than three years, contracts " ſuch a hatred to the houſe, that he lets it run to ruin: ſo " that, when the ſeven years are expired, he muſt either " take it for the remainder of the 999 years, or to be ſued " for waſte, and loſe all the money he laid out: and now " he pays twelve pounds a year for a place he never ſees.

" Solomon had an eſtate of about thirty-five pounds per " annum, in the county of Cavan; upon which, inſtead " of receiving one penny rent, he hath expended above " thirty pounds per annum, in buildings and plantations, " which are all gone to ruin.

" Solomon is under-tenant to a biſhop's leaſe: he is bound " by articles to his lordſhip to renew and pay a fine, when- " ever the biſhop renews with his landlord, and to raiſe his " rent as the landlord ſhall raiſe it to the biſhop. Seven years " expire: Solomon's landlord demands a fine, which he

" readily

"readily pays; then asks for a lease: the landlord says, he may "have it at any time. He never gets it. Another seven "years elapse: Solomon's landlord demands another fine, "and an additional rent: Solomon pays both; asks to have "his lease renewed: the steward answers, he will speak to "his master. Seventeen years are elapsed: the landlord "sends Solomon word that his lease is forfeited, because he "hath not renewed and paid his fines according to articles; "and now they are at law upon this admirable case.

"It is Solomon's great happiness, that when he acts in "the common concerns of life against common sense and "reason, he values himself thereupon as if it were the mark "of a great genius, above little regards or arts, and that his "thoughts are too exalted to descend into the knowledge of "vulgar management; and you cannot make him a greater "compliment than by telling instances to the company, be-"fore his face, how careless he was in any affair that re-"lated to his interest and fortune.

"He is extremely proud and captious, apt to resent as "an affront and indignity, what was never intended for "either. He is allured as easily by every new acquaintance, "especially among women, as a child is by a new play-thing, "and is led at will by them to subject and quarrel with his "best friends, of whom he hath lost the greatest part, for "want of that indulgency which they ought to allow for "his failings. He is a generous, honest, good-natured "man; but his perpetual want of judgment and discretion, "makes him act as if he were neither generous, honest, "nor good-natured.

"The person above-mentioned, whom he lampooned, "and to whom he owes his preferment, being in the coun-"try and out of order; Solomon had appointed to come "for him with a chaise, and bring him to town. Solomon "sent him word that he was to set out on Monday, and "did accordingly, but to another part of the kingdom, "thirty miles wide of the place appointed, in compliment "to a lady who was going that way; there staid with her "and her family, a month, then sent the chaise, in the "midst of winter, to bring the said person, where Solomon "would meet him, declaring he could not venture himself "for fear of the frost: and upon the said person refusing to "go in the chaise alone, or to trust to Solomon's appoint-"ment, and being in ill health; Solomon fell into a formal

"quar-

" quarrel with that perſon, and foully miſrepreſeuted the " whole affair to juſtify himſelf.

" Solomon had publiſhed a humorous ball ad called, " *Balyſpellin*, whither he had gone to drink the waters, " with a new favourite lady. The ballad was in the man- " ner of Mr. Gay's on Molly Mogg, pretending to contain " all the rhymes of Balyſpellin. His friend, the perſon ſo " often mentioned, being at a gentleman's houſe in the " neighbourhood, and merry over Solomon's ballad, they " agreed to make another in diſpraiſe of Balyſpellin-wells, " which Solomon had celebrated, and with all new rhymes " not made uſe of in Solomon's. The thing was done, " and all in a mere jeſt and innocent merriment. Yet Solo- " mon was prevailed upon by the lady he went with, to re- " ſent this as an affront on her and himſelf; which he did " accordingly, againſt all the rules of reaſon, taſte, good- " nature, judgment, gratitude, or common manners.

" He will invite ſix or more people of condition to dine " with him on a certain day, ſome of them living five or " ſix miles from town. On the day appointed he will be " abſent, and know nothing of the matter, and they all " go back diſappointed: when he is told of this, he is pleaſed " becauſe it ſhews him to be a genius, and a man of learn- " ing.

" Having lain many years under the obloquy of a high " Tory and Jacobite, upon the preſent queen's birth day, " he writ a ſong, to be performed before the government, " and thoſe who attended them, in praiſe of the queen and " king, on the common topics of her beauty, wit, family, " love of England, and all other virtues, wherein the king " and royal children were ſharers. It was very hard to " avoid the common topics, which were mentioned in " abundance. A young collegian, who had done the ſame " job the year before, got ſome reputation on the account " of his wit: Solomon would needs vie with him, by which " means he loſt all the eſteem of his old friends the Tories, " and got not the leaſt intereſt with the whigs; for they are " now too ſtrong to want advocates of that kind; and there- " fore one of the lords juſtices, reading the verſes in ſome " company, ſaid, *Ah doctor, this ſhall not do.* His name " was at length in the title page; and he did this without " the knowledge or advice of one living ſoul, as he him- " ſelf confeſſeth.

" His

" His full conviction of having acted wrong, in an hun-
" dred instances, leaves him as positive in the next instance
" as if he had never been mistaken in his life: and if you
" go to him the next day, and find him convinced in the
" last, he hath another instance ready, wherein he is as
" positive as he was the day before.

He was deeply versed in the Greek and Roman languages, and in their customs and antiquities, says lord Orrery. Life of Dr. Swift.

He died in the year 1738, in the fifty-fifth year of his age. One of the volumes of Swift's Miscellanies consists almost entirely of letters between him and the dean. He published a prose translation of Persius; to which he added the best notes of the editors of this intricate satyrist, together with many judicious notes of his own. This work was printed in London, 12mo, 1739.

SHOVEL (Sir CLOUDESLEY) born about the year 1650, of parents in midling circumstances, and put apprentice to some mean trade, which he applied himself to for some years; but finding no appearance of raising his fortune in that way, he betook himself to sea, under the protection of Sir Christopher Mynns; with whom, and it is to his honour to relate it, he went as a cabin-boy; but applying himself very assiduously to the study of navigation, he soon became an able seaman, and quickly arrived at preferment. Campbell's Lives of the Admirals, v. 4. Burchet's Naval Hist.

In 1674, our merchants in the Mediterranean being very much distressed by the pyratical state of Tripoly, a strong squadron was sent into those parts under the command of Sir John Narborough, who arrived before Tripoly in the spring of the year, and found all things in good order for his reception.

Being, according to the nature of his instructions, desirous to try negociation rather than force, he thought proper to send Mr. Shovel to demand satisfaction for what was past, and security for the time to come. He went on shore, and delivered his message with great spirit. But the Dey despising his youth, treated him with much disrespect, and sent him back with an indefinite answer. Mr. Shovel, on his return to the admiral, acquainted him with some remarks he had made on shore: Sir John sent him back with another message, and well furnished him with proper rules for conducting his enquiries and observations. The Dey's behaviour was worse the second time. When he returned, he assured the admiral it was very practicable to burn the ships in the har-

harbour, notwithstanding their lines and forts; accordingly in the night on the fourth of March, lieutenant Shovel, with all the boats in the fleet, filled with combustible matter, went boldly into the harbour, and met with more success in destroying the enemies ships than could have been expected; of which Sir John Narborough gave so honourable an account in all his letters, that the next year Mr. Shovel had the command given him of the Saphire, a fifth rate, from whence he was not long after removed into the James Gally, a fourth rate, in which he continued till the death of king Charles the Second. There were some reasons which engaged king James to employ captain Shovel, though he was a man far from being in his favour; accordingly he was preferred to the Dover, in which situation he was, when the revolution took place.

He was in the first battle, I mean that of Bantry-bay, in the Edgar, a third rate, and so distinguished himself by his courage and conduct, that when king William came down to Portsmouth, he was pleased to confer on him the honour of knighthood.

In 1690 he was employed in conveying king William and his army into Ireland, who was so highly pleased with his diligence and dexterity, that he did him the honour to deliver him a commission of rear admiral of the blue with his own hand.

Just before the king set out for Holland, in 1692, he made him rear admiral of the red, and at the same time appointed him commander of the squadron that was to convoy him thither. On his return from thence, he joined admiral Russel with the grand fleet, and had a great share in the glory of the famous victory at La Hogue. In 1720 he was sent to bring the spoils of the Spanish and French fleets from Vigo. In 1703 he commanded the grand fleet up the Streights; where he protected our trade, and did all that was possible to be done for the relief of the protestants then in arms in the Cevennes; and countenanced such of the Italian powers as were inclined to favour the allies.

In 1704 he was sent with a powerful squadron to join Sir George Rooke, who commanded a grand fleet in the Mediterranean, and had his share in the glorious action off Malaga; and upon his return was presented to the queen, by prince George, as lord high admiral, and met with a very gracious reception; and was next year employed as commander in chief.

In

In 1705, when it was thought neceſſary to ſend both a fleet and army to Spain, Sir Cloudeſley accepted the command of the fleet jointly with the earls of Peterborough and Monmouth, which ſailed to Liſbon, and from thence to Catalonia, and arrived before Barcelona on the twelfth of Auguſt, and it was chiefly through his activity in furniſhing guns for the batteries and men to play them, and aſſiſting with his advice, that the place was taken.

After the unſucceſsful attempt upon Toulon, in which Sir Cloudeſley performed all in his power, he bore away for the Streights; and ſoon after reſolved to return home. He left Sir Thomas Dilkes at Gibraltar, with nine ſhips of the line for the ſecurity of the coaſts of Italy, and then proceeded with the remainder of the fleet, conſiſting of ten ſhips of the line, four fire-ſhips, a ſloop, and a yacht, for England.

On the twenty-ſecond of October he came into the ſoundings and had ninety fathom water. About noon he lay by; but at ſix in the evening he made ſail again, and ſtood away under his courſes, believing, as it is ſuppoſed, that he ſaw the light on Scilly. Soon after which ſeveral ſhips of his fleet made the ſignal of diſtreſs as he himſelf did; and ſeveral periſhed beſides the admiral's; there were on board the Aſſociation with him, his ſons in law, and many young gentlemen of quality. Sir Cloudeſley's body was thrown aſhore the next day upon the iſland of Scilly, where ſome fiſhermen took him up, and having ſtolen a valuable emerald ring from his finger, ſtripped and buried him. This coming to the ears of Mr. Paxton, who was purſer of the Arundel, he found out the fellows, declared the ring to be Sir Cloudeſley Shovel's, and obliged them to diſcover where they had buried the body; which he took up and carried on board his own ſhip, in which it was tranſported to Portſmouth, conveyed from thence by land to London, and buried from his houſe in Soho-ſquare in Weſtminſter Abbey, with great ſolemnity, where a monument was afterwards erected to his memory by the queen's direction.

Sir Cloudeſley Shovel, was at the time of his death, rear-admiral of England, admiral of the white, and commander in chief of her majeſty's fleet, and one of the council to prince George of Denmark, as lord high admiral of England. He married the widow of his patron Sir John Narborough, by whom he left two daughters coheireſſes.

SIMP-

General Magazine, October 20, 1764.

SIMPSON (THOMAS) late profeſſor of mathematics at his majeſty's academy at Woolwich, fellow of the royal ſociety, and member of the royal academy at Stockholm, was born at Market-Boſworth, in Leiceſterſhire, Auguſt the twentieth, O. S. 1710. His father was a ſtuff-weaver in that town; and though in tolerable circumſtances, yet, intending to bring up his ſon Thomas to his own buſineſs, he took ſo little care of his education, that he was only taught to read Engliſh.

In the year 1724, the eleventh of May, there happened a great eclipſe of the ſun, which proved total in ſeveral parts of England, this phænomenon, ſo aweful to many who are ignorant of the cauſe of it, ſtruck the mind of young Simpſon with a ſtrong curioſity to enter into the reaſon of it, and ſo be able to predict the like ſurpriſing events. It was, however, five or ſix years before he could obtain his deſire, which at length was gratified by the following accident.

Being at the houſe of a relation, where he had reſided ſome time, a pedlar came that way, and took a lodging at the ſame houſe. This man, to his profeſſion of an itinerant merchant, had joined the more profitable one of a fortune-teller, which he performed by dint of judicial aſtrology. Every one knows with what regard perſons of ſuch a caſt are treated by the inhabitants of country villages: It cannot be ſurpriſing therefore that an untutored lad of nineteen ſhould look upon this man as a prodigy, and, regarding him in this light, ſhould endeavour to ingratiate himſelf into his favour; in which he ſucceeded ſo well, that the ſage was no leſs taken with the quick natural parts and genius of his new acquaintance. The pedlar intending a journey to Briſtol fair, left in the hands of young Simpſon, who had now taught himſelf to write, an old edition of Cocker's arithmetic, to which was ſubjoined a ſhort appendix on algebra, and a book of Partridge the almanack maker, on genitures. Theſe he had peruſed to ſo good purpoſe, during the abſence of his friend, as to excite his amazement upon his return: in conſequence of which he ſet himſelf about erecting a genethliacal Type, in order to a preſage of Thomas's future fortune.

The poſition of the heavens the wizard having very maturely conſidered, *ſecundum artem*, did, with much confidence, pronounce, that *within two years time* Simpſon *would turn out a greater man than himſelf!*

It was not long after this that Mr Simpſon, being pretty well

well qualified to erect a figure himself, did, by the advice of his friend, make an open profession of casting nativities; from whence he derived a pretty pittance, so that he quite neglected his weaving, to which indeed he had never manifested any very great attachment, and soon became the oracle of Bosworth and its environs. Scarce a courtship advanced to a match, or a bargain to a sale, without previously consulting the infallible Simpson about the consequences. Helping folks to stolen goods, he always declared above his match; and that as to life and death he had no power. All those called lawful questions he readily resolved, provided the persons were certain as to the horary data of the horoscope: and I have heard him say, more than once, with such success, that if, from very cogent reasons, he had not been thoroughly convinced of the vain foundation and fallaciousness of his art, he never should have dropt it, as he then thought himself in conscience bound to do, and accordingly abandoned it at once.

Together with his astrology he had furnished himself with enough arithmetic, algebra, and geometry to qualify him for looking into the Ladies diary, (of which he had afterwards the direction) whereby he came to understand that there was still a higher branch of mathematical knowledge than any he had been yet acquainted with; and this was the method of fluxions: nevertheless our young analyst was altogether at a loss to discover any English author who had written on the subject, except Mr. Hayes; and his work being a folio, and then pretty scarce, exceeded his ability of purchasing: however, an acquaintance lent him Mr. Stone's fluxions, which is a translation of the marquis de l'Hospital's *Analyse des infinitemens Petits*: by this one book, and his own penetrating talents, he was, as we shall presently see, enabled in a very few years to compose a much more accurate treatise on that subject than any that had before appeared in our language.

After he had bid adieu to astrology and its emoluments, he was driven to hardships for the subsistence of his family, having married a widow with two children, who soon brought him two more. He came up to London, and for some time wrought at his business in Spittalfields, and taught mathematics when he had any spare time. His industry turned to so good account, that he went home and brought up his wife and children to settle in London.

The number of his scholars increasing, and his abilities becoming in some measure known to the public, he put forth proposals for publishing by subscription, *A new Treatise of Fluxions, wherein the Direct and Inverse Method are demonstrated after a new, clear, and concise Manner; with their Application to Physics and Astronomy. Also the Doctrine of infinite Series and reverting Series universally, and amply explained; fluxionary and exponential Equations solved, &c.*

When Mr. Simpson first proposed his intentions of publishing such a work, he did not know of any English book founded on the true principles of fluxions, that contained any thing material, especially the practical part; and though there had been some very curious things done by several learned and ingenious gentlemen, the principles were nevertheless left obscure and defective, and all that had been done by any of them in *infinite Series*, very inconsiderable.

The book was not published till 1737; the author having been frequently interrupted from furnishing the press so fast as he could have wished, through his unavoidable attention to his pupils for his immediate support. The principles of fluxions therein treated of, are demonstrated in a method exactly true and genuine, not essentially different from that of their great inventor, being altogether expounded by finite quantities. In the first and second parts are given a great many new, and some very curious examples in the solutions of problems, rendered plain to ordinary capacities.

The second part treats of *Infinite Series*, where nothing is proposed without demonstration, and every thing illustrated by easy examples. A set of new rules are laid down for finding the forms of series, without taking in any of the superfluous terms.

The third part contains a familiar method of finding and comparing fluents, illustrated with some useful and easy applications.

In the fourth part is shewn the use of fluxions in some of the sublimest branches of physics and astronomy; where, besides several things done in a method quite different from any thing to be met with in other authors, there are some very useful speculations relating to the *doctrine of pendulums* and *centripetal forces*.

To this is added, *A Supplement*, being a collection of miscellaneous problems, independent of the foregoing four parts; and containing, among other matters, an investigation of the areas of *spherical triangles*; the *curve* of *pursuit*; the

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paths of *ſhadows*; the motion of *projectiles* in a medium; and the manner of finding the attractive force of bodies in different forms, acting according to a given law.

In 1740, Mr. Simpſon publiſhed *A Treatiſe on the Nature and Laws of Chance, in 4to. to which is annexed, full and clear Inveſtigations of two important Problems added in the ſecond Edition of Mr. De Moivre's Book on Chances, and two new Methods for ſumming of Series.*

His next performance was a quarto volume of *Eſſays on ſeveral curious and uſeful Subjects in ſpeculative and mixed Mathematics. Dedicated to Francis Blake, Eſq; ſince Fellow of the Royal Society, and his very good Friend and Patron. Printed in the ſame Year* 1740.

The firſt of theſe eſſays ſhews the theory of the apparent place of the ſtars (commonly called their *Aberration*) ariſing from the progreſſive motion of light, and of the earth in its orbit, with practical rules for computing the ſame, communicated by Dr. Bevis.

The ſecond treats of a motion of bodies affected by projectile and centripetal forces; wherein the moſt conſiderable matters in the firſt book of *Newton's Principia* are clearly inveſtigated.

The third is a ſolution of Kepler's problem, with a conciſe practical rule.

The fourth is of the motion and paths of projectiles in reſiſting mediums; determining the moſt important things, upon this head, in the ſecond book of the *Principia*.

The fifth conſiders the reſiſtances, velocities, and times of vibration of pendulous bodies in mediums.

The ſixth contains a new method of ſolution of all kinds of algebraical equations in numbers, more general than any before given.

The ſeventh is about the method of *Increments*, with examples.

The eighth is a ſhort inveſtigation of a theorem for finding the ſum of a ſeries of quantities, by means of their differencies.

The ninth is a general way of inveſtigating the ſum of a recurring ſeries.

The tenth is a new and general method for finding the ſum of any ſeries of powers, whoſe roots are in arithmetical progreſſion; and applicable to ſeries of other kinds.

The eleventh concerns angular ſections, with ſome remarkable properties of the circle.

The twelfth shews an easy and expeditious method of reducing a compound fraction to simple ones.

The thirteenth and last, containing a general quadrature of hyperbolical curves, is a problem that had exercised the skill of several great mathematicians; none of the solutions then published extended further than to particular cases, except one in the *Philosophical Transactions*, without demonstration, by M. Klingenstierna, professor of mathematics at Upsal. This, Mr. Simpson has here investigated by two different methods, and rendered the general construction extremely easy, simple, and fit for practice.

Mr. Klingenstierna appears to have been well pleased with what Mr. Simpson had done; for being afterwards appointed secretary to the royal academy at Stockholm, as a mark of his esteem, he procured a diploma to be transmitted to him, whereby he was constituted a member of that learned body.

The Doctrine of Annuities and Reversions deduced from general and evident Principles: with useful Tables shewing the Values of single and joint Lives, &c. at different Rates of Interest, &c. 8vo. 1742. This in 1743 was followed by *An Appendix, containing some Remarks on a late Book on the same Subject (by Mr. Abr. De Moivre, F. R. S) with Answers to some personal and malignant Representations in the Preface thereof.* Mr. De Moivre never thought fit to reply to it.

In 1743 he published his *Mathematical Dissertations on a Variety of Physical and Analytical Subjects, in 4to.* containing, among other particulars, a demonstration of the true figure which the earth, or any planet must acquire from its rotation about an axis. A general investigation of the attraction at the surfaces of bodies nearly spherical. A determination of the meridional parts, and the lengths of the several degrees of the meridian according to the true figure of the earth. An investigation of the height of the tides in the ocean. A new Theory of astronomical refractions, with exact tables deduced therefrom. A new and very exact method for approximating the roots of equations in numbers; which quintuples the number of places at each operation. Several new methods for the summation of Series. Some new and very useful improvements in the inverse method of fluxions. This work he dedicated to Martin Folkes, Esq; president of the royal society.

His next book was, *A Treatise of Algebra, wherein the fundamental Principles are fully and clearly demonstrated, and applied*

applied to the solution of a variety of problems. To which he added, *The construction of a great Number of Geometrical Problems, with the Method of resolving them numerically.*

This work was designed for the use of young beginners; inscribed to William Jones, Esq; F. R. S. and printed in 1745, 8vo. A new edition appeared in 1755, with additions and improvements. This is dedicated to James earl of Morton, F. R. S. Mr. Jones being dead.

Elements of Geometry, with their Application to Mensuration of Superficies and Solids, to the Determination of Maxima and Minima, and to the Construction of a great Variety of Geometrical Problems. First published in 1747, in 8vo. A second edition came out in 1760, with large alterations and additions, designed for young beginners, particularly for the gentlemen educated at the king's academy at Woolwich, and dedicated to Charles Frederick, Esq; surveyor general of the ordnance.

In 1748 came out his *Trigonometry, Plane and Spherical, with the Construction and Application of Logarithms, 8vo.* This little book contains several things new and useful.

Select Exercises for young Proficients in the Mathematics. 8vo. 1752. It contains a large variety of algebraical problems with their solutions. A select number of geometrical problems, with their solutions both algebraical and geometrical. The theory of gunnery, independent of the conic sections. A new and very comprehensive method for finding the roots of equations in numbers. A short account of the first principles of fluxions. The valuation of annuities for single and joint lives, with a set of new tables, far more extensive than any extant—This last was designed as a supplement to his *Doctrine of Annuities and Reversions*, but being thought too small to be published alone, it was inserted here. The examples given are according to the London mortality bills; but the solutions are general, and may be applied with equal facility and advantage, to any table of observations. The dedication is to John Bacon, Esq; F. R. S.

The Doctrine and Application of Fluxions, containing, besides what is common on the Subject, a Number of new Improvements in the Theory, and the Solution of a Variety of new and very interesting Problems in different Branches of the Mathematics. Two Volumes, 8vo. 1750.

In the preface the author offers this to the world as a new book, rather than a second edition of that published in 1737, in which he acknowledges, that, besides press-errors, there

are several obscurities and defects, for want of experience, and the many disadvantages he then laboured under, in his first sally.

The notion and explication here given of the first principles of fluxions, are not essentially different from what they are in his former treatise, though expressed in other terms. The consideration of time introduced into the general definition, will, he says, perhaps be disliked by those who would have fluxions to be mere velocities: but the advantage of considering them otherwise (not as the velocities themselves, but the magnitudes *they* would uniformly generate in a given *time*) appears to obviate any objection on that head.

By taking fluxions as *mere velocities*, the imagination is confined, as it were, to a point, and, without proper care, insensibly involved in metaphysical difficulties: but according to this other method of explaining the matter, less caution in the learner is necessary, and the higher orders of fluxions are rendered much more easy and intelligible. — Besides, tho' Sir Isaac Newton defines fluxions to be the *velocities of motions*, yet he has recourse to the increments or moments generated in equal particles of time, in order to determine those velocities; which he afterwards teaches to expound by finite magnitudes of other kinds. This work is dedicated to George earl of Macclesfield.

Mr. Simpson's *Miscellaneous Tracts*, printed in 1757 in 4to. was his last legacy to the public: a most valuable bequest, whether we consider the dignity and importance of the subjects, or his sublime and accurate manner of treating them.

The first of these papers is concerned in determining *the precession of the equinox*. It was drawn up about the year 1752, in consequence of another on the same subject, by M. de Sylvabelle, a French gentleman. Though its author had gone through one part of the subject with success and perspicuity, and his conclusions were perfectly conformable to Dr. Bradley's observations; he nevertheless appeared to Mr. Simpson, to have greatly failed in a very material, and indeed, the only very difficult part; that is, in the determination of the momentary alteration of the position of the earth's axis, caused by the forces of the sun and moon; of which forces, the quantities, but not the effects, are truly investigated.

The second paper contains the investigation of a very exact method or rule; for finding the place of a planet in its orbit,

orbit, from a correction of bishop Ward's circular hypothesis, by means of certain equations applied to the motion about the upper focus of the ellipse. By this method, the result, even in the orbit of Mercury, may be found within a second of the truth, and that without repeating the operation.

The third shews the manner of transforming the motion of a comet from a parabolic, to an elliptic orbit; being of great use, when the observed places of a (new) comet, are found to differ sensibly from those computed on the hypothesis of a parabolic Orbit.

The fourth is an attempt to shew from mathematical principles, the advantages arising from taking the mean of a number of observations, in practical astronomy; wherein the odds that the result, this way, is more exact, than from one single observation, is evinced, and the utility of the method in practice, clearly made appear.

The fifth contains the determination of certain fluents, and the resolution of some very useful equations, in the higher orders of fluxions, by means of the measures of angles and ratios, and the right and versed sines of circular arcs.

The sixth treats of the resolution of algebraical equations, by the method of surd-divisors; wherein the grounds of that method, as laid down by Sir Isaac Newton, is investigated and explained.

The seventh exhibits the investigation of a general rule for the resolution of isoperimetrical problems of all orders, with some examples of the use and application of the said rule.

The eighth, and last, comprehends the resolution of some general and very important problems in mechanics and physical astronomy, wherein, among others, the principal parts of the third and ninth sections of the first book of Sir Isaac Newton's *Principia*, are demonstrated in a new and concise manner. — But what may best recommend this excellent tract, is the application of the general equations therein derived, to the determination of the lunar orbit.

According to what Mr. Simpson had intimated at the conclusion of his *Doctrine of Fluxions*, the greatest part of this arduous undertaking was drawn up in the year 1750. About that time M. Clairaut, a very eminent mathematician of the Parisian academy, had started an objection against Sir Isaac Newton's general law of gravitation. This

was a motive to induce Mr. Simpson (among some others) to endeavour to discover whether the motion of the moon's apogee, on which that objection had its whole weight and foundation, could not be truly accounted for, without supposing a change in the received law of gravitation, from the inverse ratio of the squares of the distances. The success answered his hopes, and induced him to look further into other parts of the theory of the moon's motion, than he had at first intended: but before he had compleated his design, Mr. Clairaut arrived in England and made Mr. Simpson a visit: from whom he learnt that he had a little before printed a piece on that subject, a copy of which Mr. Simpson afterwards received as a present, and found in it the same things demonstrated, to which himself had directed his inquiry, besides several others.

The facility of the method Mr. Simpson fell upon, and the extensiveness of it, will in some measure appear from this; that it not only determines the motion of the apogee, in the same manner, and with the same ease, as the other equations, but utterly excludes all that dangerous kind of terms that had embarrassed the greatest mathematicians, and would, after a great number of revolutions, intirely change the figure of the moon's orbit. From whence this important consequence is derived, that the moon's mean motion, and the greatest quantities of the several equations will remain unchanged; unless disturbed by the intervention of some foreign or accidental cause.

These miscellanies are inscribed to the earl of Macclesfield, president of the royal society.

Several papers of Mr. Simpson's were read at meetings of the royal society, and printed in their transactions: but as most, if not all of them, were afterwards inserted, with alterations or additions, in his printed volumes, it would be needless to take any notice of them here.

From Mr. Simpson's writings, I now return to himself. Through the interest and solicitations of the before mentioned William Jones, Esq; he was, in 1743, appointed professor of mathematics, then vacant by the death of Mr. Derham, in the king's academy at Woolwich; his warrant bearing date, August the 25th. Not long after this he was chosen a member of the royal society. The president and council, in consideration of his very moderate circumstances, were pleased to excuse his admission fees, and likewise his giving bond for the settled future payments. At the academy

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he exerted his faculties to the utmoſt, in inſtructing the pupils who were the immediate objects of his duty, as well as others, whom the ſuperior offices of the ordnance permitted to be boarded and lodged in his houſe. In his manner of teaching he had a peculiar and happy addreſs, a certain dignity and perſpicuity tempered with ſuch a degree of mildneſs, as engaged both the attention, eſteem, and friendſhip of his ſcholars; of which the good of the ſervice, as well as of the community, was a neceſſary conſequence. Notwithſtanding the applauſe Mr. Simpſon acquired of his ſuperiors in the acquital of his duty at Woolwich, he had the misfortune to find his health decline, through his cloſe manner of living, and the want of converſing with his friends. His weak conſtitution of body was ill adapted to the vigour of his mind, having been framed with originally weak nerves. Exerciſe and a proper regimen were preſcribed him, but to little purpoſe: for he ſunk gradually into ſuch a lowneſs of ſpirits, as often in a manner deprived him of his mental faculties, and at laſt rendered him incapable of performing his duty, or even of reading the letters of his friends; and ſo trifling an accident as the dropping of a tea-cup would flurry him as much as if a houſe had tumbled down.

The phyſicians adviſed his native air for his recovery; and in February, 1761, he ſet out, with much reluctance, (believing he ſhould never return) for Boſworth, along with ſome relations. The journey fatigued him to ſuch a degree, that upon his arrival, he betook himſelf to his chamber, where he grew continually worſe and worſe to the day of his death, May the fourteenth, in the fifty-firſt year of his age.

He left a ſon and a daughter; the former an officer in the royal regiment of artillery. The king, at the inſtances of lord viſcount Ligonier, in conſideration of Mr. Simpſon's great merits, was graciouſly pleaſed to grant a penſion to his widow, together with handſome appartments adjoining to the academy; a favour never conferred on any before.

SIXTUS V. (POPE) was born the thirteenth of December 1521, in the province of La Marca d'Ancona, at a village called Le Grotte, in the ſigniory of Montalto; his father's name was Francis Peretti, who, for his faithful ſervice to a country gentleman in that neighbourhood, with whom he lived as a gardener, was rewarded with his maſter's favourite ſervant maid for a wife. Theſe were the parents of that pontiff, who, from the inſtant of his acceſſion to the papacy, even

Life of pope Sixtus V. tranſlated from the Italian of Gregorio Leti, by Elis Farneworth, A. M. fol. London, 1754.

even to the hour of his death, made himself obeyed and feared, not only by his own subjects, but by all who had any concern with him. Our pope was their eldest child, and named Felix. Though he very early discovered a fitness and inclination for learning, the poverty of his parents prevented their indulging it; wherefore, at about nine years of age, his father hired him to an inhabitant of the same town, to look after his sheep: but his master being on some occasion disobliged, removed him to a less honourable employ, and gave him the care of his hogs.

Providence, however, soon released him from this disagreeable occupation: he had ever manifested a particular respect for all ecclesiastics, and one day, in the beginning of February 1531, "as father Michael Angelo Selleri, a "Franciscan friar, was going to preach during the Lent "season at Ascoli, a considerable town in that province, "he lost his way near Le Grotte, and coming to four lane "ends, could not tell which to take, but was looking "round for some body to direct him; when little Felix, "who was attending his hogs just by, saw father Michael "in distress, he ran to salute him, making him, at the same "time, a tender of his service: the friar chearfully accepted "it, and asked him the road to Ascoli; I'll soon shew you "the way thither, said he, and immediately began to run "before him: as they went along, the answers he gave to "father Michael's questions were so smart and pertinent, "and accompanied with so much good humour, that every "time the child turned his face to listen more attentively to "what was said, he was charmed with him, and could not "conceive whence a child that had no higher employment "than looking after hogs, should have such a share of sense "and good manners.

"When Father Michael had got into his road again, he "thanked Felix for the trouble he had given him, and would "have dismissed him with an alms; but he kept running "forwards, without seeming to take any notice of what he "said, which obliged the friar to ask him in a jocose manner, "whether he designed to go with him quite into the town? "*Yes*, says Felix, *not only to Ascoli, but to the end of the "world, with a great deal of pleasure*, and upon this took "occasion to tell him, that *the poor circumstances of his pa-"rents would not allow them to send him to school, as he de-"sired; that he earnestly wished somebody belonging to a con-"vent, would take him as a waiting boy, and he would serve him*

" *him to the utmoſt of his power, provided he would teach him* " *to read.*

" To try the boy a little farther, he aſked him if he " would take upon him the habit of the order? Felix, who " was in very good earneſt, anſwered, that he would; and " though the other ſet forth to him, in a long detail, and " very frightful colours, all the mortifications and auſte- " rities he would be obliged to undergo in that courſe of life, " he boldly replied, *He would ſuffer the pains of purgatory* " *itſelf, if he would make him a ſcholar:* the prieſt, ſurprized " at his courage and reſolution, thought there muſt be ſome- " thing extraordinary in ſuch a call, and reſolved to take " him along with him." This he accordingly did, and pre- ſented him to the fraternity he was going to; at the ſame time acquainting them by what accident he had picked him up, and with what extraordinary zeal he had followed him thither: upon which the warden of the convent ſent for him, and aſked him ſeveral queſtions, his anſwers to which were no leſs pleaſing and amazing to the warden than they had been to father Michael; inſomuch, that with the unani- mous approbation of the community, he was received among them, and inveſted with the habit of a lay-brother, and was placed under " the ſacriſtan, to aſſiſt in ſweeping the church, " lighting the candles and ſuch little offices, who, in return " for his ſervices, was to teach him the reſponces, and ru- " diments of grammar."

Such was Felix's introduction to greatneſs. By a ready comprehenſion, ſtrong memory, and unwearied application, he made ſuch a ſurpriſing progreſs in learning, that on the twenty-fifth of September, 1534, he was thought fit to re- ceive the cowl, and enter upon his noviciate; and on the firſt of November, 1535, was admitted to make his pro- feſſion, being no more than fourteen years old: when, con- trary to the uſual practice of the religious, he refuſed to change his baptiſmal name, and deſired he might be called brother Felix. He purſued his ſtudies with ſo much aſſiduity, that in the year 1539 he was accounted equal to the beſt diſ- putants. Having been admitted to deacon's orders, he preached his firſt ſermon on the day of the annunciation, be- fore an uncommonly numerous congregation, in which were many prelates; one of the moſt eminent of whom was ſo well pleaſed with his diſcourſe, that he ſent for him after dinner, and entering into a long converſation upon the ſubject

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of his sermon, said to him at his going away, "If I was "pope, you should soon be a cardinal."

In June 1545, he was ordained priest, and assumed the name of Father Montalto; in the same year he took his batchelor's degree, and in about two years after was created doctor, and was pitched upon to keep a divinity act before the whole chapter of the order, that was soon to be assembled at Assise: at this time he so effectually recommended himself to cardinal Di Carpi, and cultivated so close an intimacy with Bossius, his secretary, that they were both of them ever after his steady friends.

Frequent were the occasions he had for their interposition on his behalf, for the impetuosity of his temper, and his impatience of contradiction, had already subjected him to several inconveniencies, and in the subsequent part of his life involved him in many more difficulties. While all Italy was delighted with his eloquence, he was perpetually embroiled in quarrels with his monastic brethren: however, he had the good fortune to form two new friendships at Rome, which were afterwards of signal service to him; one with the Colonna family, who thereby became his protectors; the other with father Ghisilieri, by whose recommendation he was appointed inquisitor-general at Venice, by Paul IV. soon after his accession to the papacy in 1555. But the severity with which he executed his office, was so offensive to a people jealous of their liberties, as the Venetians were, that he was obliged to be indebted, for his preservation, to a precipitate flight from that city.

After his retreat from Venice, we find him acting in many public affairs at Rome, and as often engaged in disputes with the conventuals of his order; till he was appointed to attend, as chaplain and consultor of the inquisition, cardinal Buon Compagnon, afterwards Gregory XIII. who was then legate de latere to Spain. Here Montalto had great honours paid him; he was offered to be made one of the royal chaplains, with a table and an apartment in the palace, also a stipend of one hundred pistoles a year, if he would stay there; but having centered his views at Rome, he declined accepting these favours, and only asked the honour of bearing the title of his majesty's chaplain wherever he went.

While things were thus circumstanced at Madrid, news was brought of the death of Pius IV. and the elevation of cardinal Alexandrino to the holy see, with the title of Pius V. Montalto was greatly transported at this news, the

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new pontiff having ever been his steady friend and patron, viz. the above-mentioned father Ghisilieri, who had been promoted to the purple by Paul IV. predecessor to the deceased pope.

Montalto's joy at the promotion of his friend was not ill founded, nor were his expectations disappointed; for the new pope, even in the first week of his pontificate, appointed him general of his order, an office that he executed with his accustomed severity. In 1568 he was made bishop of St. Agatha, and on the seventeenth of May, 1570, was honoured with a red hat and a pension. During this reign he had likewise the chief direction of the papal councils, and particularly was employed to draw up the bull of excommunication against our queen Elizabeth.

Being now in possession of the purple, he began to aspire to the papacy. With this view 'he became humble, patient, and affable, so artfully concealing the natural impetuosity of his temper, that one would have sworn this gentleness and moderation was born with him. There was such a change in his dress, his air, his words, and all his actions, that his nearest friends and acquaintance said, "He was not the same man." A greater alteration, or a more absolute victory over his passions, was never seen in any one; nor is there an instance, perhaps, in all history, of a person supporting a fictitious character in so uniform and consistent a manner, or so artfully disguising his foibles and imperfections for such a number of years.' To which may be added, that while he endeavoured to court the friendship of the ambassadors of every foreign power, he very carefully avoided attaching himself to the particular interest of any one, nor would he accept favours that might be presumed to lay him under peculiar obligations.

He was not less singular in his conduct to his relations, to whom he had heretofore expressed himself with the utmost tenderness; but as soon as he was invested with his new dignity, he behaved very differently, 'knowing that disinterestedness in that point, was one of the keys to the papacy; so that when his brother Antony came to see him at Rome, he lodged him in an inn, and sent him back again the next day, with only a present of sixty crowns, strictly charging him to return immediately to the care of his family, and tell them, "That his spiritual cares encreased upon him, and he was now dead to his relations and the world; but as he found old age and infirmities

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'ties began to approach, he might, perhaps, in a while, 'send for one of his nephews to wait on him.'

Upon the death of Pius V. which happened in March 1572, he entered the conclave with the reſt of the cardinals; but, appearing to give himſelf no trouble about the election, he kept altogether in his apartment, without ever ſtirring from it, except to his devotions. He affected a total ignorance of the intrigues of the ſeveral factions, and if he was aſked to engage in any party, he would reply with ſeeming indifference, 'that for his part he was of no manner of conſequence; that as he had never been in the conclave before, he was afraid of making ſome falſe ſtep, and ſhould leave the affair to be conducted wholly by people of greater knowledge and experience.' If any one aſked his opinion, who he thought the fitteſt perſon to ſucceed as pope? he would anſwer, 'They were all ſo worthy men, and ſo thoroughly well qualified to govern the church, that, upon his conſcience, he could not tell; but wiſhed he had as many voices as there were cardinals, that he might vote for every one of them.' Nevertheleſs, this behaviour did not prevent the more diſcerning from ſuſpecting his affection for the papacy, and cardinal Farneſe one day, when he was talking in this ſtrain, plainly ſaid to him, 'Other people may ſwallow this, Sir, but it wont go down with me.'

The election being determined the thirteenth of May, 1572, in favour of cardinal Buon Compagnon, who aſſumed the name of Gregory XIII. Montalto did not neglect aſſuring him, 'that he had never wiſhed for any thing ſo much in his life, and that he ſhould always remember his goodneſs, and the favours he received from him in Spain.' However, the new pope not only ſhewed very little regard to his compliment, but during his pontificate treated him with the utmoſt contempt, and deprived him of the penſion which had been granted to him by Pius V. Nor was he held in greater eſteem by the generality of the cardinals, who conſidered him as a poor, old, doating fellow, incapable of doing either good or harm, and who, by way of ridicule, they were uſed frequently to ſtile, 'the aſs of La Marca.'

Montalto's own conduct contributed much towards this deſpicable opinion that many had conceived of him; for after the indifferent reception his firſt addreſs to Gregory met with, he bought a ſmall houſe near St. Maria Maggiore, where he lived in a very obſcure manner, with a ſlender attendance, ſuit-

suitable to the modesty and humility he professed. When he went to any consistory or congregation, which was but very seldom, his behaviour was always meek and submissive; and so far was he from resenting the indignities offered him, that he appeared even thankful for them: his patience and clemency was in nothing more conspicuous, than in his never complaining of, or prosecuting the murtherers of a nephew he had lately sent for to Rome, and whom he tenderly loved. He extended his complaisance to every body, but more particularly to those among the religious, who had formerly used him worst; these he would treat with such tenderness, that many of them, after having taken leave of him, were wont to say, 'certainly cardinal Montalto is one of the best of 'christians, that can so easily forget we were once his in-'veterate enemies.'

He seldom interfered in, or was present at, any public transactions; the chief part of his time was employed in works of piety and devotion, and his benevolence to the indigent was so remarkable, that when a terrible famine prevailed at Rome, the poor said openly of him, 'that cardinal 'Montalto, who lived upon charity himself, gave with one 'hand what he received with the other; whilst the rest of 'the cardinals, who wallowed in abundance, contented 'themselves with shewing them the way to the hospital.'

However, notwithstanding this affected indifference to what passed in the world, he was never without able spies, who informed him from time to time of every the most minute particular; and having established an universal character of great sanctity, as he was before esteemed a very learned divine, he had now an opportunity of making even religion subservient to his designs. To this purpose he attended two hours after morning, and as long after evening service, to hear confessions; the resort to him was very numerous, of all ages, ranks, and sexes, from whom he had the address to draw, not only their own private sins, but every thing that passed amongst their acquaintance, with whatever else they knew of public concerns.

He had assumed great appearance of imbecility and all the infirmities of old age, for some years before the death of Gregory XIII. in April 1585; when it was not without much seeming reluctance, that Montalto accompanied the rest of the cardinals into the conclave, where he maintained the same uniformity of behaviour in which he had so long persisted. 'He kept himself close shut up in his chamber,

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'and was no more thought or spoke of, than if he had not 'been there. He very seldom stirred out, and when he 'went to mass, or any of the scrutinies, appeared so little 'concerned, that one would have thought he had no 'manner of interest in any thing that happened within those 'walls;' and without promising any thing he flattered every body.

This method of proceeding was judiciously calculated to serve his ambition. He was early apprised that there would be great contests or divisions in the conclave, and he knew it was no uncommon case, that when the chiefs of the respective parties met with a strenuous opposition to the person they were desirous of electing, they would all willingly concur in the choice of some very old and infirm cardinal, whose life would last only long enough to prepare themselves with more strength against another vacancy.

These views directed his conduct, nor was he mistaken in his expectations of success. Three cardinals who were the heads of potent factions, finding themselves unable to secure the election to the particular persons they respectively favoured, all concurred to chuse Montalto. As it was not yet necessary for him to discover himself, when they came to acquaint him with their intention, 'he fell into such a 'violent fit of coughing, that they thought he would have 'expired upon the spot.' When he recovered himself, he told them, "that his reign would be but for a few days; "that besides the continual difficulty with which he drew "his breath, he had not strength enough to support such a "weight; and that his small experience in affairs, made "him altogether unfit for a charge of so important a nature, "without he could depend on the assistance of others:"— Nor would he be prevailed on to accept it on any other terms than that, "they should all three promise not to aban- "don him, but take the greatest part of the weight off his "shoulders, as he was neither able, nor could in conscience "pretend to take the whole of it upon himself." The cardinals giving a ready assent to his proposal, he added, "If "you are resolved to make me pope, it will only be placing "yourselves on the throne; we must share the pontificate; "for my part, I shall be content with the bare title; let "them call me pope, and you are heartily welcome to the "power and authority."

The bait was swallowed, and in confidence of engrossing the administration, they exerted their joint interests so effectually,

tually, that Montalto was elected. Having thus compaſſed his favourite point, he immediately threw off the maſk he had worn for near fourteen years, with an amazing ſteadineſs and uniformity. As ſoon as ever he found a ſufficient number of votes to ſecure his election, 'he threw the ſtaff with which 'he uſed to ſupport himſelf into the middle of the chapel, 'and appeared taller by almoſt a foot, than he had done for 'ſeveral years, hawking and ſpitting with as much ſtrength 'as a man of thirty years old:' being aſked according to cuſtom, 'Whether he would pleaſe to accept of the papacy,' he replied ſomewhat ſharply, 'It is trifling and impertinent 'to aſk whether I will accept, what I have already accepted; '—however, to ſatisfy any ſcruple that may ariſe, I tell 'you, that I accept it with great pleaſure, and would ac-'cept another, if I could get it; for I find myſelf ſtrong 'enough, by the divine aſſiſtance, to manage two papacies.'

Nor was the change in his manners leſs remarkable than in his perſon; he immediately diveſted himſelf of the humility he had ſo long profeſſed, and laying aſide his accuſtomed civility and complaiſance, he treated every body with reſerve and haughtineſs, but more particularly thoſe who had been moſt inſtrumental to his exaltation. Theſe were more eſpecially aſtoniſhed at the ſudden alteration; but as diſſimulation could be of no further ſervice to him, the new pope very ſoon convinced them that he did not intend to divide his power with any of them; for when one of the cardinals who had very earneſtly intereſted himſelf in Montalto's preferment, reminded him of his former profeſſions that he ſhould want their aſſiſtance, his anſwer was, 'Very true, I 'believe I might ſay ſo, and I thought ſo at that time; but 'now I perceive myſelf ſtrong enough, by God's aſſiſtance, 'to govern without any other help. If I told you a ſtory, 'you muſt e'en make the beſt of it. I ſhall give my con-'feſſor a power to abſolve me from that ſin. You made me 'pope for your own intereſts, and I accept that honour to 'do the church a ſervice.'

The deluded cardinals were not leſs vexed at their diſappointment, than at their being made dupes to the diſſimulation of Montalto; who from hence muſt be diſtinguiſhed by the name of Sixtus V. They were ſincerely ſorry for their determination, and frequently expreſſed their diſcontent and reſentment in mutual upbraidings of each other; which coming to the ears of our newly exalted pope, 'he ſent for them, 'and ſharply ſaid, "We are informed that you repent of

"your choice— we would have you to know, that we do "not think ourselves in the least obliged to you for the pa- "pacy, but to divine providence alone, and our own pru- "dent conduct."

The lenity of Gregory's government had introduced a general licentiousness among all ranks of people; which, though somewhat restrained from appearing publickly while he lived, broke out into open violence the very day after his death. Riots, rapes, robberies, and murders, were, during the vacancy of the see, daily committed in every part of the ecclesiastical state; the banditti, not content with plundering all the neighbouring country and villages, entered into the towns and cities, where they lived in the greatest security, in a continued scene of rapine and debauchery; and being frequently made subservient to the pleasures or resentment of the rich, they were assisted and supported by the governors and magistrates, who ought to have suppressed them. The religious were not less abandoned than the laity; nor was even the city of Rome free from these flagrant outrages.

The reformation of abuses, both in church and state, was the first and principal care of Sixtus: this he very early signified; for when in his passage from the conclave immediately after his election, 'the people cried out, *Long live the pope*, 'and added, according to custom, *plenty, holy father, plenty* '*and justice*, he replied, *pray to God for plenty, and I'll give* '*you justice.*' To this purpose he was so impatient to exercise the sovereignty, that he ordered the crown to be brought directly; nor was it without the utmost difficulty that he was prevailed on to defer his coronation a few days: nothing but an assurance that his authority was as full and extensive before as after that ceremony, could have procured his consent to the delaying it.

The first days of his pontificate were employed in receiving the congratulations of the Roman nobility, and in giving audience to foreign ministers; and though he received them with seeming chearfulness and complaisance, yet he soon dismissed them, desiring to be excused, 'for he had something 'else to do than to attend to compliments.'

It having been customary with many preceeding popes to order the prison doors to be set open, for the release of prisoners, on the day of their coronation, many of the banditti and other delinquents were wont to surrender themselves after the pope was chosen; several offenders judging of Montalto's disposition by his humane behaviour while he was a cardinal,

dinal, came voluntarily to the prisons, not making the least doubt of a pardon: but they were fatally disappointed; for when the governor of Rome and the keeper of St. Angelo's castle, waited on his holiness to know his intention upon this matter, Sixtus replied, in an angry manner, 'You certainly either do not know your proper distance, or are very impertinent. What have you to do with pardons and acts of grace, and releasing of prisoners? Don't you think it sufficient, that our predecessor has suffered the judges to lie idle and unemployed these thirteen years? Would you have us likewise stain our pontificate with the same neglect of justice? We have too long seen with inexpressible concern, the prodigious degree of wickedness that reigns in the ecclesiastical state, to think of granting any pardon. God forbid we should entertain such a design. So far from releasing any prisoners, it is our express command, that they be more closely confined. Let them be brought to a speedy trial, and punished as they deserve, that the prisons may be emptied, and room made for others; and that the world may see, that divine providence has called us to the chair of St. Peter to reward the good and to chastize the wicked; "that we bear not the "sword in vain, but are the minister of God, and a re-"venger to execute wrath upon them that do evil." 'It is our pleasure, therefore, that four of the most notorious of them be tried to-morrow, and publickly executed at different places, two by the ax, and two by the halter, at the very time of our coronation; which will likewise take off most of those disorderly people, that always occasion so much tumult and disturbance at that ceremony.

As a proof that he was in earnest in the orders that he gave, he sent word about two hours after, by a master of the ceremonies, to the governor and keeper of the castle, 'that it behoved them to look well to their prisoners; for 'if any escaped, they themselves should be punished in their 'stead; that he expected to hear of at least four of them 'being condemned the next day, and to have a particular 'account of all the rest as soon as possible; that they ought 'now, by their diligence, to make amends for the shame-'full neglect of their duty in the late reign, out of com-'plaisance, as he supposed, to the childish and ill-timed 'mercy of his predecessor.'

Many of the cardinals, ambassadors, and nobles, having either relations, friends or dependents, that had fled for the

commiſſion of ſome crime, or had aſſociated with the banditti, they had adviſed them to ſurrender, upon aſſurance of their being pardoned; but when the pope's order came to be promulgated, ſuch of the cardinals, &c. as intereſted themſelves in the preſervation of thoſe offenders, went immediately to his holineſs, and demanded an audience of him, in the name of the whole college; when being admitted, they repreſented the indecency of ſo ſanguinary a proceeding, eſpecially on ſo ſolemn a day, which had always been devoted to mirth and rejoicing, and uſed every argument to prevail on him to retract his reſolution; but ſo far where their endeavours from ſucceeding, that the pope plainly told them, 'he 'was above meaſure ſurpriſed at the inſolence of their re-'preſentations; for that when Jeſus Chriſt committed the 'government of his church to St. Peter, he could not any 'where find that he had appointed the apoſtles to be his tu-'tors and pædagogues; and that if they thought to be ſo to 'him, who was called by divine providence to preſide over 'the faithful (as he hoped) for their good, they would find 'themſelves egregiouſly miſtaken.'—To which he afterwards added, 'that he was determined not only to puniſh the cri-'minals themſelves with the utmoſt ſeverity, but to make 'a ſtrict enquiry after all their encouragers, and treat them 'in the ſame manner:' and in a few days afterwards he ac-'quainted them, 'that it would be in vain to ſolicit him 'for any man's pardon.'

In order to hinder all conteſts between foreign miniſters, and other perſons of ſuperior rank, concerning precedency, as well as to prevent tumults and diſorders among the lower ſort of people, both which had been uſual at former coronations, Sixtus publiſhed ſome well judged orders to be obſerved on that day; and to ſhew that he was reſolved to be obeyed, he directed the governor to provide twelve executioners, of different nations, whom 'he commanded to pa-'rade round the city the day before, and the very morning 'of the coronation, and once a week afterwards, two by 'two, with each of them an ax in one hand and an halter 'in the other.—A baker happening to throw a ſtone, which 'hit one of them upon the head as they walked their rounds 'that day, Sixtus ordered him to be ſeverely whipped on the 'ſpot, and ſent to the gallies, but the latter part of his ſen-'tence was afterwards remitted.'—In conſequence of theſe regulations, tho' the ſpectators were as numerous as had been known, and the proceſſion the moſt ſplendid that had ever been

been seen, every thing was conducted with decency and order: no disturbance of any kind was attempted, not an abusive word heard, nor a blow given.

In conformity to the resolution he had taken of putting an early stop to the prevailing profligacy of the people, his first attention was directed to the punishment of offenders; in which he conducted himself with an unexampled severity, without the least respect to persons. The following instance may serve as a specimen of our pontiff's disposition with respect to this particular.

'As the pope was going one day to his devotions, there 'was, according to custom, so great a croud to see him, 'that nobody could pass, which obliged the Swiss guards, 'that always attended upon his holiness, when he stirs out, 'to make way with their halberts. There was unluckily 'among the crowd, a Spanish gentleman, lately arrived at 'Rome, with his uncle, who was a learned and eminent 'divine. This unfortunate person being one of the fore-'most, was pushed back a little roughly by one of the 'guard, with the staff of his halbert, which he thought so 'great an affront, that he vowed revenge. The poor Swiss, 'going one day soon after to mass at St. Peter's, had quite 'forgot the affair, when the Spaniard, who just came in, 'perceiving him upon his knees before the altar, thought it 'a proper opportunity to gratify his resentment; and taking 'up a pilgrim's staff that reared against one of the pillars, 'gave him so violent a stroke on the head, that he imme-'diately dropped down dead, without speaking a word. 'The murderer endeavoured to make his escape, by flying 'to the Spanish ambassador's house, who had a friendship 'for him, upon his uncle's account; but was stopped by 'two other Swiss, that were witnesses of the fact.

'When Sixtus heard of it, he was extremely enraged, 'and said, "We thought our character had been too well "known for any one to presume to commit so flagrant an "action; but if it is not, we will soon make it." And im-'mediately sent for the governor of the city, who having 'been informed of the transaction, was already come on 'foot to inquire into it, to shew his zeal and diligence in 'the execution of his office. As soon as he appeared, the 'pope accosted him in this manner: "Well, Sir, what do "you think of a murder committed in the house of God, "and almost before our face? It is your business to see "that strict justice be done directly, and a proper punish-

"ment inflicted upon the offender, for so daring an insult "on our authority."—"The governor answered, He had "given orders, as he came into the palace, to have informations taken, and a process to be commenced against him "speedily."—"A process, said Sixtus, what occasion is "there for a process in such a case as this?" 'The governor happening to say, "that he thought it had been "necessary to observe the usual forms of the law, as the "criminal was nephew to a person of consideration, and "under the protection of his catholic majesty's ambassador," the pope answered in a very furious manner, "Do not "talk to us of forms and ceremonies; it is our pleasure that "he shall be hanged before we sit down to dinner, and we "intend to dine early to-day, being somewhat hungry."

'As soon as the governor knew his holiness's pleasure, he 'immediately gave directions to hasten the execution; and 'as he went out, the pope ordered him to have the gallows 'erected where he himself could see him hanged out of his 'window, from which he never stirred till he saw him quite 'dead; and then turning round to those in the room with 'him, said, "Let them serve up dinner, we shall eat heartily now, for this piece of justice has served for a whet to "our appetite."

'Whilst dinner was coming up, he entertained the com- 'pany with a discourse concerning the necessity of doing 'prompt justice in such cases, and seemed much pleased 'at his morning's work; repeating with great satisfaction, 'that passage in the psalms, "I shall soon destroy all the "ungodly that are in the land, that I may root out all the "wicked doers from the city of the lord." After dinner 'was over, he said grace himself, and rising from the table, 'added "thanks be to God, we have eat very heartily "to-day."'

In the place of such judges as were inclined to lenity, he substituted others of a more austere disposition, and appointed commissaries to examine not only their conduct, but also that of other governors and judges for many years past; promising rewards to those who could convict them of corruption, or of having denied justice to any one at the instance or request of men in power. —'An advocate of Orvieto, 'who was privy to a piece of injustice which the governor 'of that town had been guilty of, for the sake of a sum of 'money, and would not inform against him, because he 'was his particular friend, and had been out of office

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'five years, was not only excommunicated, but sent to 'prison, and put in irons, where he lay for a long time, 'and was not released till he had paid a considerable fine.

'All the nobility and persons of the highest quality were 'strictly forbid, on pain of displeasure, to ask the judges 'any thing in behalf of their nearest friends or dependants;' at the same time the judges were to be fined in case they listened to any sollicitation.—'He further commanded every 'body, on pain of death, not to terrify witnesses by threats, 'or tempt them by hopes or promises.—He ordered the syn- 'dics and mayors of every town and signiory, as well those 'that were actually in office, as those who had been for the 'last ten years, to send him a list of all the vagrants, com- 'mon debauchees, loose and disorderly people in their 'districts, threatening them with the strapado and impri- 'sonment, if they omitted or concealed any one.'—In con- 'sequence of which ordinance, the syndic of Albano, leav- 'ing his nephew, who was an incorrigible libertine, out of 'the list, underwent the strapado in the public market place, 'tho' the Spanish ambassador interceded strongly for him.'

He particularly directed the legates and governors of the ecclesiastical state, to be expeditious in carrying on all criminal processes, declaring, 'he had rather have the gibbets 'and gallies full, than the prisons.' He also intended to have shortened all other proceedings in law.

It had been usual, and was pleasing to the people, as often as his holiness passed by, to cry out *long live the pope*; but Sixtus having a mind to go often unexpectedly to the tribunals of justice, convents, and other public places, forbad this custom in regard to himself, and punished two persons, who were ignorant of this edict, with imprisonment, for crying out, *Long live pope Sixtus.*

Adultery he punished with death, nor was he less severe to those who voluntarily permitted a prostitution of their wives, a custom at that time very common in Rome.

The female sex, especially the younger part, attracted, in a very particular manner, the attention of Sixtus: not only the debauching any of them whether by force or artifice, but even the attempting it, or offering the least offence against modesty, was very severely punished.

It has already been observed in what manner Sixtus rendered the communications he received in confessions useful to his exaltation: no sooner was he in possession of the pontificate, than several of his former penitents became early ex-

amples of his justice, for crimes they had themselves acknowledged under that presumed seal of secrecy; and not content with the discoveries he had himself made by this means, he obliged the oldest confessors, and such as were most followed, to acquaint him with any thing extraordinary that had or should be imparted to them; whereby many poor wretches were brought to punishment, for offences, the memory of which they imagined totally obliterated.

For the more effectual prevention, as well of private assassinations, as public quarrels, he forbad all persons on pain of death, to draw a sword, or to carry arms specified in the edict; nor would he be prevailed on to spare any who transgressed this order: even to threaten another with an intended injury, was sufficient to entitle the menacer to a whipping and the gallies; especially if the nature of their profession furnished the means of carrying their threats into execution.—The punishment of a barber, who in a quarrel had lifted up his fist at another man in a threatening manner, and said, 'if ever you come under my hands, I'll do your business for 'you,' was somewhat singular. All the barbers in Rome were obliged to appear (on a penalty of being fined one hundred crowns, and banished the city) on a certain day, and at a particular place for that purpose appointed; when being placed in two rows, the offender was whipped three times through them, and was also ordered to the gallies for three years; but the latter part of the sentence was afterwards remitted.

The banditti, who were very numerous when Sixtus was advanced to the papacy, were rendered still more so by the junction of many loose and disorderly people, who, conscious of their demerits, and terrified at the severities they daily saw practised, had fled from justice. Their insolence increased with their numbers, insomuch, that no one could live in the ecclesiastical state with safety to his person or fortune, nor could strangers travel without imminent danger of being robbed or murdered. The public security more especially required the extirpation of these plunderers, which by the prudence, vigilance, and resolution of our pope, was so effectually performed, that, 'in less than six months they 'were all either taken, or disappeared, and such a terror 'struck into the people, that every one being afraid any 'little particular quarrel might make him pass for a disturber 'of the peace, made haste to agree with his adversary; dif-'ferences that had passed for many years were composed in

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'a moment; and people that had long been the bitterest 'enemies, now lived in friendship and amity.'

He obliged the nobility of Rome, and the country round it, to an exact payment of their debts. A gentleman (who had for a considerable time stood indebted to a draper in a large sum of money, and, instead of discharging it, upon application to him for that purpose, was wont to say to his creditor, 'that gentlemen never paid their debts, but when 'they pleased,') was sent for by his holiness, together with the draper; when Sixtus not only compelled him to pay the money down immediately, but sent him to prison, and ordered a process against him, for having neglected doing it before. 'He at the same time commanded all the mer-'chants and tradesmen to bring him in a list of their debts, 'with the names of the people that owed them, which he 'paid off, and took upon himself. This gave such an alarm, 'that many who were indebted to the merchants, went to 'pay them that very night, begging of them, for God's 'sake, to cross their names out of their books, and give 'them such receipts as might shew as if they had been paid 'long ago, lest the pope should come to know it.'

Among other measures of our pontiff, we must not omit his 'abolition of quarters and other immunities, in the 'houses of ambassadors, cardinals, nobles or prelates.' To this purpose, he sent for all the ambassadors then at Rome, and ordered them to acquaint their respective masters, "that "he was determined nobody should reign in Rome but him-"self; that their should be no privilege or immunity of "any kind there, but what belonged to the pope, nor any "sanctuary or asylum, but the churches, and that only, "at such times, and upon such occasions as he should think "proper; that his intention was to have justice strictly ob-"served, and rigorously executed, in all places, as well in "the palaces of princes, cardinals and ambassadors, as the "houses of private persons:" and very soon afterwards he published a bull to the same effect, signifying that all such offenders "should be deemed usurpers of the sovereign au-"thority,—guilty of *læsæ majestatis*, *ipso facto* excommu-"nicated, and not to be absolved by any, but the pope "himself, except in the article of death."— The same attempt had been made by his predecessors, and was imitated by some of his successors, but ineffectually; they wanted this pope's resolution: Sixtus would be obeyed.

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Thus far we have beheld his holineſs acting in his civil capacity; and if we take a view of his conduct as a politician in his tranſactions with foreign powers, we find him maintaining the ſame degree of firmneſs as in his treatment of his own ſubjects. 'Before he had been pope two months, 'he quarrelled with Philip II. of Spain, Henry III. of France, 'and Henry king of Navarre.' His intreagues in ſome meaſure may be ſaid to have influenced, in his day, all the councils of Europe.

'Sixtus had cauſed the vulgate Latin edition of the bible 'to be publiſhed, which occaſioned a good deal of clamour; 'but nothing like what their was upon his printing an 'Italian verſion of it. This ſet all the roman catholic part 'of Chriſtendom in an uproar. Count Olivares, and ſome 'of the cardinals, ventured to expoſtulate with him pretty 'freely upon it, and ſaid, "It was a ſcandalous as well as a "dangerous thing, and bordered very nearly upon hereſy." 'But he treated them with contempt, and only ſaid "We "do it for the benefit of you that does not underſtand "Latin."

Though our pope's behaviour, in ſome particulars, may not command an univerſal applauſe, yet it is certain, the holy ſee was under very great obligations to him: his impartial, though rigorous adminiſtration of juſtice, had a very happy effect; 'he ſtrenuouſly defended the rights of the 'poor, the widow, and the orphan; he refuſed audience to no-'body, ordering his maſters of the ceremonies to introduce 'the pooreſt to him firſt: but was more particularly ready to 'hear any accuſation againſt the magiſtrates; the ſame con-'duct he obſerved between the clergy and their ſuperiors, 'always applying quick and effectual, tho' moſtly ſevere re-'medies.—In ſhort, he had wrought ſuch a reformation, 'that the governor told him one day, the place of a judge 'was now become a perfect ſine cure.'

At his acceſſion to the papacy, he found the apoſtolic chamber, or treaſury, not only exhauſted, but in debt; he left it not only clear but enriched it with five million of gold; he alſo augmented the revenue to double its former amount.

To him the city of Rome was obliged for ſeveral of its greateſt embelliſhments, particularly the Vatican library; and to him its citizens were indebted for the introduction of trade into the eccleſiaſtical ſtate.

Tho'

Tho' he was naturally an enemy to profuſion, he was never ſparing in expence, to relieve ſuch as were really neceſſitous, eſpecially thoſe whoſe modeſty would not let them make their wants known; and among many other noble charities, his appropriation of three thouſand crowns a year for the redemption of chriſtian ſlaves out of the hands of the infidels, will hardly be reckoned the leaſt meritorious.

In reſpect to his private character, it appears, from ſeveral inſtances, that he was, as well in his habit as diet, generally temperate and frugal; that he remembered, and gratefully rewarded, every ſervice that was conferred upon him, when he was in an inferior ſtation; nor did his elevation make him unmindful of his former poverty: his ſiſter once intimating, that it was unbecoming his dignity to wear patched linnen, he ſaid to her, 'tho' we are exalted through the divine 'providence, to this high ſtation, we ought not to forget, 'that ſhreds and patches are the only coat of arms our family 'has any title to.'

The behaviour of Sixtus to his relations, previous to his exaltation, has been already taken notice of; ſoon after his acceſſion to the pontificate, he ſent for his family to Rome, with expreſs orders, that they ſhould appear in a decent and modeſt manner. Accordingly his ſiſter Camilla, accompanied by her daughter and two grandſons, and a niece, came thither. Our pope's reception of them was as ſingular as any other part of his conduct; for ſome of the cardinals, to ingratiate themſelves with his holineſs, went out to meet her, dreſſed her in a very ſuperb manner, and introduced her with great ceremony to the Vatican. When Sixtus 'ſaw her, 'he pretended not to know her, and aſked two or three 'times who ſhe was: upon which one of the cardinals, 'who handed her in, "ſaid it is your ſiſter, holy father." "My ſiſter!" (replied Sixtus with a frown) "I have but "one ſiſter, and ſhe is a poor woman at Le Grotte: if you "have introduced her in this diſguiſe, I declare I do not "know her; and yet I think I ſhould know her again, if I "was to ſee her in ſuch cloaths as ſhe uſed to wear." After which he retired immediately, and left the cardinals in great confuſion: one of whom ſaid to another, 'He was ſure 'ſomething was amiſs, and that it was well if they were not 'in a wrong box.'

Their conductors now thought it expedient to ſend the pope's relations to a common inn, where they were diſrobed of their finery. When this was done, Sixtus ſent two of his

his ordinary coaches for them, and being introduced a second time, the pope embraced them tenderly, and said to Camilla, "Now we see it is our sister indeed: nobody shall make a princess of you but ourselves."

The terms Sixtus stipulated with his sister, as the conditions of her advancement, were, 'not to ask any favour in 'matters of government, or make the least intercession for 'criminals, or otherwise interfere in the administration of 'justice,' assuring her that every suit of that kind would meet with a refusal not less mortifying to her than painful to himself.

This being settled, he made, indeed, a princely provision, not only for his sister, who took care punctually to obey his orders, but also for all the family. His eldest nephew we have already seen invested with the purple, upon whom he also settled 'one hundred thousand crowns a year, 'in estate and ecclesiastical benefices, besides two hundred 'and fifty thousand crowns in houses, rich furniture, plate 'and jewels.' For his other nephew he purchased a principality, and gave him an estate of 'sixty thousand crowns a 'year, with two superb palaces, one in the country, and 'the other at Rome: and it was computed, that at the death 'of his uncle, he was worth, in ready money and jewels, 'three hundred thousand crowns.' To his two nieces he gave very large fortunes, and married them into two of the noblest, as well as most opulent families in Italy.

Our pope's severity could not exempt him from several poignant satires, tho' we have only one instance, wherein he thought them worth his resentment, and that related to his sister. 'Pasquin was dressed one morning in a very nasty 'shirt, and being asked by Marforio, Why he wore such 'dirty linnen? answered, "He could get no other, for the "pope had made his washerwoman a princess:" meaning 'Camilla, who had formerly been a laundress.'

His holiness ordered strict search to be made for the author, and promised to give him one thousand pistoles, and his life, provided he would discover himself; but threatned to hang him, if he was found out by any body else; and offered the thousand pistoles to the informer.

'The author, though he had trusted no other person with 'the secret, was so tempted with the promise of a thousand 'pistoles, that he was simple enough to make a full con-'fession of it to the pope, demanding the money, and to 'have his life spared. Sixtus was so astonished at his

'folly

'folly and impudence, that he could not speak for some 'time, and at last said, "It is true, we did make such a "promise, and we shall not be worse than our word; we "give you your life, and you shall have the money imme-"diately;" ordering the money to be instantly paid 'down.'

'When he had received the money, Sixtus asked him if 'he was satisfied? and he answering that he was, Sixtus 'said, "We promised you your life, and one thousand pis-"toles; you have received both, and say you are satisfied: "but we reserved to ourselves the power of cutting off your "hands, and boring your tongue through, to prevent your "being so witty for the future:" which was directly exe-'cuted, Sixtus declaring, that he did not deserve the punish-'ment so much for the pasquinade, as for being so audacious 'to avow it.'

This great man, who was an encourager of arts as well as arms, died, not without a suspicion of having been poisoned by the Spaniards, on Monday the 27th of August, 1590, having enjoyed the papacy little more than five years.

SLOANE (Sir HANS) baronet, founder of the British Biog. Brit. Musæum, and an eminent physician and naturalist, was born at Killileagh in the North of Ireland, in the year 1660, of Scotish extraction. The very first bent of his genius discovered itself towards the knowledge of nature, and this was encouraged by a proper education. He chose physic for his profession; and in order to attain a perfect knowledge of the several branches of it, he repaired to London. Here he attended all the public lectures of anatomy and physic; learned chymistry from the eminent Stafforth, and studied botany at Chelsea garden. His turn to natural history introduced him to the acquaintance of Mr. Boyle and Mr. Raye; which he carefully cultivated by communicating to them every curious or useful observation which he made.

Having spent four years in London in the severest application to his studies, he went to Paris for further improvement. Here he attended the hospitals, heard the lectures of Mr. Tournefort, the celebrated botanist; of Du Verney, the famous anatomist, and other eminent masters. Having obtained letters of recommendation from Mr. Tournefort, he went to Montpelier, and was introduced by Mr. Chirac, then chancellor and professor of that university, to all the learned men of the province, but particularly to Mr. Magnol,

nol, who introduced him to an acquaintance with the ſpontaneous productions of nature in that happy climate, and taught him to claſs them in their proper order. He ſpent a whole year in collecting plants in this place, and travelled through Languedoc with the ſame view. At the latter end of the year 1684, he returned to London with an intent to ſettle and follow his profeſſion.

He immediately tranſmitted to Mr. Raye, a great variety of plants and ſeeds, which he hath deſcribed with proper acknowledgments in his *Hiſtoria Plantarum*. About this time he became acquainted with Dr. Sydenham, who took him into his houſe, and recommended him in the warmeſt manner to practice. In a ſhort time he was choſen a fellow of the royal ſociety, and of the college of phyſicians. But a proſpect of making new diſcoveries in natural productions, induced him to take a voyage to Jamaica, in quality of phyſician to Chriſtopher, duke of Albemarle, then governor of that Iſland. His whole ſtay at Jamaica was ſcarce fifteen months, yet he brought together ſuch a variety of plants as greatly ſurpriſed Mr. Raye, not thinking there had been ſo many to be found in both the Indies. He now applied himſelf cloſely to his profeſſion, and became ſo eminent that he was choſen phyſician to Chriſt's hoſpital on the firſt vacancy. What is ſingular, he applied the money which he received from his appointment, to the relief of thoſe who were the greateſt objects of compaſſion in the hoſpital, being not willing to enrich himſelf by the gains he made of giving health to the poor.

He was choſen ſecretary to the royal ſociety in the year 1693, and immediately revived the publication of the *Philoſophical Tranſactions*, which had been omitted for ſome time: he continued to be editor of them till the year 1712, and the volumes which were publiſhed in this period, containing many pieces written by himſelf, are monuments of his induſtry and ingenuity.

As he had from his earlieſt days a ſtrong appetite for natural knowledge, he had made a great collection of rarieties, and enriched his cabinet with every thing that was curious in art or nature. But this received a great augmentation by a bequeſt of William Courten, Eſq; a gentleman who had employed all his time, and the greateſt part of his fortune, in collecting curioſities. The ſenſe which the public entertained of his merit, is evidently ſhewn by the following honours conferred upon him. He was created a baronet by king

king George the First, chosen a foreign member of the royal academy at Paris, president of the college of physicians, and president of the royal society on the death of Sir Isaac Newton. Having faithfully discharged the respective duties of the places he enjoyed, and answered the high opinion which the public had conceived of him, at the age of fourscore, in the year 1740, he retired to Chelsea to enjoy, in a peaceful tranquillity the remains of a well-spent life. Here he continued to receive the visits of people of distinction, and of all learned foreigners; and admittance was never refused to the poor, who came to consult him concerning their health. At the age of sixteen he had been seized with a spitting of blood, which confined him to his chamber for three years, and he was always more or less subject to it; yet by his sobriety, temperance and moderation, and an occasional use of the bark, he protracted life far beyond the common measure of humanity, without even feeling the infirmities of old age.

After a short illness of three days, he died January 11, 1752, in his ninety-first year. In his person he was tall and well proportioned; in his manners, easy and engaging, and in his conversation sprightly and agreeable. He was every way a liberal benefactor to the poor. He was a governor of almost every hospital about London; to each he gave an hundred pounds in his life-time, and at his death a sum more considerable. Whatever proposal had for its object the public good, commanded his most zealous endeavours to promote it. He laid the plan of a dispensatory, where the poor might be furnished with proper medicines at prime cost; which, with the assistance of the college of physicians, was afterwards carried into execution. He gave the company of the apothecaries the entire freehold of their botanical garden at Chelsea; in the center of which, a marble statue of him is erected admirably well executed by Mr. Rysbrack, and the likeness striking. He did all he could to forward the establishment of the colony in Georgia in 1732, of the foundling hospital in 1739, and formed the plan for the bringing up the children.

He was the first in England who introduced into general practice, the use of the bark, not only in fevers, but in a variety of other distempers, particularly in nervous disorders, in mortifications, and in violent hæmorrhages. His efficacious receipt for distempers in the eyes, and his remedy for the bite of a mad dog, are well known, and warranted

by

by experienced ſucceſs. His cabinet of curioſities, which he had taken ſo much pains to collect, he bequeathed to the public, on condition that the ſum of twenty thouſand pounds ſhould be paid to his family, which ſum, though large, was not near half the original coſt, and ſcarce more than the intrinſic value of the gold and ſilver medals, the ores and precious ſtones that were found in it. Beſides theſe, there was his library, conſiſting of more than fifty thouſand volumes; three hundred and forty-ſeven of which, were illuſtrated with cuts finely engraven and coloured from nature; three thouſand five hundred and ſixty-ſix manuſcripts, and an infinite number of rare and curious books.

He publiſhed, *The Natural Hiſtory of Jamaica, in 2 vol. folio*, the firſt in the year 1707, the ſecond in 1725.

This elaborate work, ſays Dr. Freind in his *Hiſtory of Phyſic, p.* 389, *5th Edition*, 1758, greatly tends to the honour of our country, and the enriching of the *Materia Medica*.

SOLON, one of the ſeven ſages of Greece, was born at Athens about the thirty-fifth Olympiad. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf very early by the greatneſs of his courage, and the brightneſs of his parts, which advantages raiſed him to the government of his country. Dracon, who had been legiſlator before him, had made ſome laws extremely ſevere, theſe he repealed, and enacted others more mild in their room. He reſtrained luxury, aboliſhed a great many ſuperſtitious ceremonies, and permitted thoſe Athenians, who had no children, to leave their fortunes to whom they pleaſed. He made no laws againſt parricides, becauſe he could not think human nature capable of the crime.

Salamis, from whence he was originally ſprung, was a very convenient place for the Athenians, but they were forbid, on pain of death, to ſpeak of recovering it from the Megarians, who were now maſters of it, on account of the loſſes they had ſuſtained in attempting to reduce it. Solon, on this account feigned himſelf mad, and having repeated ſome verſes to the Athenians, he perſuaded them to take up arms to recover this iſland, in which they ſucceeded beyond expectation. Some time after this, Piſiſtratus became tyrant of Athens: Solon oppoſed him as much as he could, but when he found it was to no purpoſe, he retired abroad. It is ſaid that he travelled into Egypt and Lydia, where he met with Crœſus. Crœſus ſhewing himſelf to

Solon

Solon in all his ſplendor and magnificence, aſked him if he ever ſaw any thing finer? yes, ſays he, cocks, pheaſants and peacocks; for their finery is their own, but yours is borrowed. He would not ſuffer any man to be pronounced happy before his death, conſidering the viciſſitudes of human life. He ſaid, that laws were like cobwebs, which catched only flies; for they puniſhed only little people, the great could eaſily break through them.

He died at the age of fourſcore. It is ſaid, that he wrote a treatiſe of laws, of eloquence, of elegies, of Iambic verſe; and that he either inſtituted or improved the famous Areopagus at Athens.

STANHOPE (Dr. GEORGE) was born at a village called Hartſhorn in Derbyſhire. His father was the reverend Mr. Thomas Stanhope, rector of that place, and vicar of St Margaret's church in Leiceſter, and chaplain to the earls of Cheſterfield and Clare. His mother's name was Alleſtry, of a good family in the ſame county. He was put to ſchool, firſt at Uppingham in Rutland, then at Leiceſter; afterwards removed to Eton, and thence choſen to King's College in Cambridge, of which he was ſcholar and fellow. Upon his removal from thence he was preferred to the rectory of Tewing in Hertfordſhire, which, after ſome time he quitted. He was eight and thirty years vicar of Lewiſham, and ſix and twenty at Deptford, both in the county of Kent.

Preface to Dr. Stanhope's tranſlation of biſhop Andrews's Greek devotions, by the revd. Mr. Hutton, 1730, 8vo.

In the year 1703, he was made dean of Canterbury; and was thrice choſen prolocutor of the lower houſe of convocation. His uncommon diligence and induſtry, aſſiſted by his excellent parts, enriched him with a large ſtock of polite, ſolid, and moſt uſeful learning. His diſcourſes from the pulpit were equally pleaſing and profitable, a beautiful intermixture of the cleareſt reaſoning with the pureſt diction, attended with all the graces of a juſt elocution. The good chriſtian, the ſolid divine, and the fine gentleman, in him were happily united. His converſation was polite and delicate, grave without preciſeneſs, facetious without levity. His piety was real and rational, his charity great and univerſal, fruitful in acts of mercy, and in all good works.

He died March the eighteenth, 1728, aged ſixty-eight years, and was buried in the chancel of the church at Lewiſham. We cannot but lament, that we are not furniſhed with ſufficient materials to do juſtice to the memory of this

worthy man. His writings, which are an ineſtimable treaſure of piety and devotion, are

Paraphraſe and Comment upon the Epiſtles and Goſpels, 4 *vols.* 8*vo.*
Sermons at Boyle's Lectures, 4*to.*
Twelve Sermons on ſeveral Occaſions, 8*vo.* 1727.
Fifteen Sermons, 1700.
St. Auguſtine's Meditations, 8*vo.*
Thomas a Kempis, 8*vo.*
Epictetus, 8*vo.*
Parſons's Chriſtian Directory, 8*vo.*

Maſters's Hiſtory of Corpus Chriſti College, part 2d. page 381.

STUKELEY (WILLIAM) was deſcended from an ancient family in Lincolnſhire, and was born at Holbech in that county, November the ſeventh, 1687. After having had the firſt part of his education in the free-ſchool of that place, he was admitted into Bennet College in Cambridge, in 1703, and choſen a ſcholar of it the year following.

Whilſt an under graduate, he often indulged a ſtrong propenſity to drawing and deſigning; but he made phyſic his principal ſtudy, and with that view took frequent perambulations through the neighbouring country along with the famous doctor Hales, then fellow of the college, in ſearch of plants; and he made great additions to Mr. Ray's *Catal. Plantarum circa Cantab.* which, with a map of the county, he was ſolicited to print. He ſtudied anatomy under Mr. Rolfe the ſurgeon, and went to lectures in chymiſtry with Seigneur Vigani; and taking the degree of M. B. in 1709, he made himſelf acquainted with the practical part of medicine under the great doctor Mead of St. Thomas's hoſpital.

He firſt began to practice at Boſton in his native country, where he ſtrongly recommended the Chalybeate waters of Stainfield near Folkingham. In 1717 he removed to London, where, on the recommendation of his friend Dr. Mead, he was ſoon after elected a fellow of the Royal Society, and was one of the firſt who revived that of the Antiquaries, in 1718, as well as their ſecretary for many years, during his reſidence in town. He took his degree of M. D. at Cambridge, in 1719, and was admitted a fellow of the college of phyſicians in the year following, about which time he publiſhed *Arthur's Oon* in Scotland, and *The Roman Vallum*, with copper plates in 4to. In the year 1722, he was appointed to read the *Gulſtonian lecture*, in which he gave a deſcription and hiſtory of the ſpleen: and printed it in folio, together with ſome anatomica

tomical observations on the dissection of an elephant, and many plates coloured in imitation of nature.

Conceiving there were some remains of the Eleusinian mysteries in free-masonry, he gratified his curiosity, and was constituted master of a lodge, to which he presented an account of a Roman amphitheatre at Dorchester, 4to.

He was greatly afflicted with the gout, which used generally to confine him the winter months, on account of which, for the recovery of his health, he used to take several journies in the spring, in which he indulged his innate love of antiquities, by tracing out the footsteps of Cæsar's expedition in this island, his camps, stations, &c. The fruit of his travels was his *Itinerarium Curiosum*; *or, an Account of the Antiquities and Curiosities in Travels through Great Britain, Centuria* I. adorned with elegant plates, and published in folio, London, 1724.

In 1729 he went into holy orders by the encouragement of archbishop Wake, and soon after was presented by lord chancellor King to the living of All Saints, in Stamford. At the time of his entering on his parochial cure, doctor Rogers of that place had just invented his *Oleum Arthriticum*, which Dr. Stukeley seeing others use with admirable success, he was induced to do the like, and with equal advantage: for it not only saved his joints, but with the addition of a proper regimen, and leaving off the use of fermented liquors, he recovered his health and limbs to a surprising degree, and ever after enjoyed a firm and active state of body, beyond any example in the like circumstances, to a good old age. This occasioned him to publish an account of the success of the external application of these oils in innumerable instances, in a letter to Sir Hans Sloane, 1733; and the year after he published also, *A Treatise on the Cause and Cure of the Gout, from a new Rationale*; which, with an abstract thereof, has passed through several editions.

In the year 1736 he printed an explanation, with an engraving of a curious silver plate of Roman workmanship in basso relievo, and found under ground at Risley Park in Derbyshire; wherein the traces of its journey thither, from the church of Bourges, to which it had been given by Exsuperius, called St. Swithen, bishop of Thoulouse, about the year 205. He published also the same year, his *Palæographia Sacra, N.* I. *or Discourses on the Monuments of Antiquity, that relate to Sacred History, in 4to.* In this work he undertakes to shew, how heathen mythology is derived from sacred history; and that the Bacchus in the poets is no other than the Jeho-

vah in the ſcripture, the conductor of the Iſraelites through the wilderneſs

Collinſon's account, &c. In the year 1741 he became one of the founders of the Egyptian ſociety, which brought him acquainted with the benevolent duke of Montague, one of the members, who prevailed on him to leave Stamford, and then gave him the living of St. George the Martyr, in Queen Square, in 1747. From thence he frequently went to a pretty retirement he had at Kentiſh-Town. Returning from thence on Wedneſday, the 27th of February, 1765, to his houſe in Queen-Square, according to his uſual cuſtom, he lay down on his couch, where his houſe keeper came and read to him; but ſome occaſion calling her away, on her return, he, with a chearful look, ſaid, 'Sally, an accident has happened ſince you 'have been abſent;' "Pray what is that, Sir?" No leſs than 'a ſtroke of the palſy:' ſhe replied, "I hope not ſo, Sir;" and began to weep.— 'Nay do not trouble yourſelf, ſaid he, 'but get ſome help to carry me up ſtairs, for I never ſhall 'come down again but on men's ſhoulders.' Soon after his faculties failed him, but he continued quiet and compoſed, as in a ſleep, until Sunday following, the third of March, 1765, and then departed, in his ſeventy-eighth year, which he attained by his remarkable temperance and regularity.

By his particular directions he was conveyed in a private manner to Eaſt-Ham in Eſſex, and was buried in the church-yard, ordering the turf to be laid ſmoothly over him, without any monument. This ſpot he particularly fixed on, in a viſit he paid ſome time before to the clergyman of that pariſh when walking with him one day in the church-yard.

Thus ended a valuable life, daily ſpent in throwing light on the dark remains of antiquity.

His great learning and profound ſkill in thoſe reſearches, enabled him to publiſh many elaborate and curious works, and to leave many ready for the preſs.

In his phyſical capacity, his *Diſſertation on the Spleen* was well received. His *Itinerarium Curioſum*, the firſt fruits of his juvenile excurſions, preſaged what might be expected from his riper age, when he had acquired more experience.

The curious in theſe ſtudies were not diſappointed, for with a ſagacity peculiar to his great genius, with unwearied pains and induſtry, and ſome years ſpent in actual ſurveys, he inveſtigated and publiſhed an account of thoſe ſtupendous works of the remoteſt antiquity, Stonehenge and Abury, in

1743,

1743, and hath given the most probable and rational account of their origins and use, ascertaining also their dimensions with the greatest accuracy.

So great was his proficiency in druidical history, that his familiar friends used to call him, 'The arch druid of this age.' His works abound with particulars that shew his knowledge of this celebrated British priesthood.

In his *Carausius* he has shewed much learning and ingenuity in settling the principal events of that emperor's government in Britain.

To his interest an application we are indebted for recovering from obscurity Richard of Cirencester's history of Roman Britain, entitled, *Britannicarum Gentium, &c. Hauniæ*, 1757. The same year, for the benefit of the English reader, with his usual skill and erudition, he published an illustration of these choice remains of antiquity, with a map, and the manner how they came to be discovered.

His discourses, or sermons, under the title of *Palæographia Sacra*, 1763, on the vegetable creation, &c. bespeak him a botanist, philosopher, and divine, replete with ancient learning, and excellent observations.

He closed the last scenes of his life with compleating a long and laborious work on ancient British coins, in particular of Cunobelin, on which he felicitated himself to have from them discovered many remarkable, curious, and new anecdotes, relating to the reign of that British king. This, with many other extraordinary performances, are left ready for publishing, with which, it his hoped, his executors will enrich the common wealth of learning.

Historical Account of Thomas Sutton, Esq; and of the Foundation in Charter-house, 1737. 8vo.

SUTTON (THOMAS, Esq;) founder of the Charter-house, was born at Knaith in Lincolnshire, in the year 1532, of an ancient and genteel family by his father's side, and his mother was a Stapleton of Yorkshire, a stock which may vie with most for honour and antiquity. He was educated at Eaton school, and probably at Cambridge, and studied the law in Lincoln's Inn. But this profession not suiting his disposition, he travelled into foreign parts, and made so considerable a stay in Holland, France, Spain, and Italy, as to acquire the languages of these various nations. During his absence, his father died and left him a considerable fortune. On his return home, being a very accomplished gentleman, he became secretary to the earl of Warwick, and his brother the earl of Leicester.

By the former of these noblemen, in 1569, he was appointed master of the ordnance at Berwick; and distinguishing himself in that situation greatly on the rebellion, which at that time broke out in the North, he obtained a patent for the office of master-general of the ordnance for that district for life. He is named as one of the chief of those 1500 men, who marched into Scotland by the order of queen Elizabeth, to the assistance of the regent, the earl of Morton, 1573; and he commanded one of the five batteries, which obliged the strong castle of Edinburgh to surrender to the English. He purchased of the bishop of Durham, the manors of Gateshead and Wickham, which producing coal-mines, became to him a source of extraordinary wealth. In the year 1580, he was reputed to be worth fifty thousand pounds.

Campden's and Stow's Annals for 1573.

Soon after this he married a rich widow, who brought him a considerable estate; and taking up the business of a merchant, riches flowed in with every tide to him. He is said to have had no less than thirty agents abroad. Mr. Sutton was likewise one of the chief victuallers of the navy, and seems to have been master of the barque, called Sutton, in the list of volunteers attending the English fleet against the Spanish armada. And it is very probable that he was a principal instrument in the defeat of it, by draining the bank of Genoa, of that money with which Philip intended to equip his fleet, and thereby hindering the invasion for a whole year.

Welwood's memoirs, p. 9. 10.

He is likewise said to have been a commissioner for prizes under lord Charles Howard, high admiral of England; and going to sea with letters of marque, he took a Spanish ship worth 20,000l. Mr. Sutton's whole fortune, at the time of his death, appears to be in land, 5,000l. per annum, in money upwards of 60,000l. pounds, the greatest estate in the possession of any private gentleman, till these present times.

He lived with great munificence and hospitality; but losing his lady in the year 1602, he retired from the world, lessened his family, and lived in a private frugal manner; and having no issue, resolved to make friends with the mammon of unrighteousness by some important charity. Accordingly he purchased of the earl of Suffolk, Howard House, or the late dissolved Charter-house, near Smithfield, for the sum of 13,000, where he founded the present hospital in the year 1611, for the relief of poor men and children. Before he had fixed upon this design, the court endeavoured to divert

vert him from his purpose, and to engage him to make Charles the First, then duke of York, his heir, by conferring on him a peerage. But being free from ambition, and now near his grave, the lustre of the coronet could not tempt him to change his plan. He lived to the age of seventy-nine years, and died the 11th of December, 1611, at Hackney. His body was conveyed with the most solemn procession to Christ-Church in London, and there deposited, till the year 1614, when it was removed to the Charter-House, and interred in a vault on the north side of the chapel, under a magnificent tomb.

SWAMMERDAM, (JOHN) an eminent naturalist, was born at Amsterdam in the year 1637. His father, John James Swammerdam, followed the business of an apothecary in this city, was very studious of natural history, and diligently improved every opportunity of cultivating it, which his situation in life afforded. His father intended him for the church, and with this view took care to procure him early instructions in Latin and Greek; but our author, after serious examination of his own disposition and talents, thought himself unequal to so important a task, and brought his father to change his former intention, who thereupon consented to his son's applying himself to physic; but as he he kept him at home till he should be properly qualified to engage in that study, he frequently employed him in cleaning his curiosities, and putting every thing in its proper place. This occupation inspired him in a manner from his childhood, with a taste for natural history, so that, not content with the survey of those curiosities that his father had purchased, he soon began to make a collection of his own, by catching some, and buying or bartering for others, all which he disposed in certain classes; and compared with the accounts given of them by the best writers. However, when grown up, he very seriously attended to his anatomical and medical studies, but all the while with a mind bent on attempts of the greatest importance. Accordingly he spent both day and night in discovering, catching, and examining, the flying insects proper to those two different times, not only in the province of Holland, but in that of Gueldres, and in the province of Utrecht. Life by Boerhaave.

Thus initiated in natural history, he came to Leyden in the year 1651, to pursue his studies in the Dutch university; and his progress was so answerable to his diligence, that on

the 11th of October 1663, he was admitted a candidate of physic, after undergoing the examinations prescribed on that occasion. On his arrival at Leyden, he contracted a friendship with that great anatomist Nicholas Steno, and ever after lived with him in the greatest intimacy.

The curiosities of anatomy now began to make a considerable impression on our author; he immediately began to consider how the parts of the body, prepared by dissection, could be preserved and kept in constant order and readiness for anatomical demonstration; and herein he succeeded, as he had done before, in his nice contrivances to dissect and otherwise manage the minutest insects. After this he made a journey into France, where he spent some time at Saumur, in the house of Tanaquil Faber, and made a variety of observations upon insects. Among other things, during his stay in the neighbourhood of the Loire, he observed and described the flying insect called Libella or Dragon-fly, and likewise some hemerobia or day flies. From Saumur he went to Paris, where he lived in the same house, and in the greatest friendship with Steno. He likewise contracted an intimacy with Melchisedec Thevenot, a very worthy gentleman, and formerly the French king's minister at Genoa, who most hospitably received and entertained him and Steno. Thevenot moreover strenuously recommended our author's skill to that great man Conrad Van Beuningen, a senator and burgomaster of Amsterdam, and at that time that republic's minister at the court of France; who obtained leave for Swammerdam, at his return home, to dissect the bodies of such patients as should happen to die in the hospital of that city.

He came back to Leyden to take out his degrees: and took occasion of his stay there to cultivate a most intimate friendship with the famous Van Horne, who had been formerly his preceptor in the study of anatomy. It was at this time, and on the 22d of January 1667, that, in Van Horne's own house, Swammerdam first injected the uterine vessels of a human subject with ceraceous matter, which most useful attempt he afterwards improved and perfected.

The 22d of February of the same year, he was admitted to his degrees as doctor of physic, after having publicly maintained his diatriba or thesis on respiration; which was then conceived but in short and contracted arguments, but appeared the March following with considerable additions, in a volume from the printing-house of Gasbekios, with a dedica-

dication to the illuſtrious Thevenot, and adorned with a frontiſpiece of a moſt elegant figure of the reciprocal copulation of the hermaphrodite houſe-ſnail. It was thus our author cultivated anatomy with the greateſt art and labour, in conjunction with the celebrated Van Horne; but a quartan ague, which attacked him this year, brought him ſo very low, that he found himſelf under a neceſſity of diſcontinuing his anatomical ſtudies, which, on his recovery, he entirely neglected, in order to give himſelf up to the ſtudy of inſects.

In the year 1668, the grand duke of Tuſcany being then in Holland with Mr. Thevenot, in order to ſee the curioſities of the country, came to view thoſe of our author and his father, and ſurveyed them with the greateſt delight, and his uſual taſte and attention for natural hiſtory. On this occaſion Swammerdam made ſome anatomical diſſections of inſects in the preſence of that great prince, who was both a lover and a moſt ſkilful judge of ſuch things, and who was ſtruck with admiration at his great ſkill in managing them, eſpecially at his proving, that the future butterfly lay with all its parts neatly folded up in a caterpillar, by actually removing the integuments that covered the former, and extricating and exhibiting all its parts, however minute, with incredible ingenuity, and by means of inſtruments of an inconceivable fineneſs. On this occaſion his ſerene highneſs offered our author 12,000 florins for his ſhare of the collection, on condition of his removing them himſelf into Tuſcany, and coming to live at the court of Florence; but Swammerdam, who hated a court life above all things, rejected his highneſs's propoſal; beſides he could not put up with the leaſt reſtraint in religious matters, either in point of ſpeech or practice. He made the nature and properties of inſects his chief ſtudy, and purſued it with infinite diligence, and without the leaſt relaxation; ſo that in the year 1669 he publiſhed a general hiſtory of them, a work equally remarkable for the author's great boldneſs in the attempt, and happy ſucceſs in the execution. Our author's father began to take offence at his proceedings, and omitted no opportunity of reproving his ſon for this his thoughtleſs way of acting; would have had him change it for the practice of phyſic: but his father, ſeeing no probability of his ſon's accompliſhing his purpoſe, would neither ſupply him with money or cloaths.

Our

Our author therefore, though exhausted with continual labours, and afflicted with a continual bad state of health, at last consented to take his father's advice; but his bad health rendered him quite unfit to bear the fatigues usually attending the practice of physic, so that he thought it was proper that he should retire into the country for some time, in order to recover his strength, and with a view of returning to his business with new force and spirits. But he was scarce settled in his country retirement, when, in the month of June, 1670, he relapsed into his former occupation. Thevenot, in the mean time, informed by his correspondents in Holland of the disagreement between our author and his father, did all that lay in his power to engage the former to retire into France. But whatever impression this proposal might have upon the son, the father forbad him to accept of it.

The son upon this, to oblige and appease his incensed father, made an accurate survey of every curiosity in the latter's grand and numerous collection, put all things in their proper places, and composed a most exact catalogue of them, with infinite pains and labour, and a considerable loss of time, which he after severely regretted.

He formerly used to treat with great harshness those who contradicted his sentiments; but happening to read some books which the then famous Antonia Bourignon had a little before published, they made so great an impression upon him, that a strict compliance with all the duties of a good Christian was now become his principal concern. He began more particularly to suppress the unruly passions of the mind. All this time Antonia Bourignon happened to be in Holstein, accompanied by John Tielens, a native of Amsterdam, with whom Swammerdam had been long acquainted. He therefore writ to his friend the eighteenth of March, 1673, to beg he might procure him Antonia's good will, and leave to write to her on his spiritual concerns: he accordingly wrote to her the 29th of April following, and received an answer to his letter dated the 17th of August. Her advice wrought so great a change in him, that at that time he thought of nothing but obtaining from God a holy peace of mind, sincerely grieving, that he had lost so much time in the service of the world. After this he wrote many more letters to Antonia, who very graciously answered them.

This year our author finished his treatise on bees, which proved so fatiguing a performance, that he never after recovered even the appearance of his former health and vigour.

After

After this Swammerdam grew almoſt altogether careleſs of the arts he had been hitherto fondeſt of. He had conceived this diſtaſte for worldly affairs above two years before, though he had ſtruggled againſt it in favour of his book on bees; but now he could no longer allow his mind any other occupation beſides that of loving and adoring the ſovereign good. He therefore reſolved to withdraw himſelf intirely from all converſation of the world; but had firſt the prudence ſeriouſly to examine, what would be neceſſary to maintain him in his retirement. This he found to amount yearly to four hundred Dutch florins or gilders, without having any thing but his curioſities to raiſe ſuch an income by. Theſe, therefore he immediately reſolved to ſell, in hopes the produce of them put out to intereſt, would be ſufficient to anſwer his demands.

The firſt he applied to on this occaſion was Thevenot, whom he requeſted to publiſh and forward the ſale of theſe things. Thevenot did all in his power to ſerve his friend, but to no purpoſe. This made Swammerdam apply to Nicholas Steno, who, having renounced the religion of his country, was become a member of the church of Rome, and obtained a biſhopric as a reward for his change, to induce him to continue in it, and now lived at the court of Florence. Swammerdam wrote to him, to know if the grand duke was as willing as he had formerly been to purchaſe his curioſities. In anſwer to this letter, the new convert's zeal made him uſe every argument he could think of, to make our author, after his own example, conform to the church of Rome, and remove with his collection into Tuſcany; promiſing him for certain, that the great duke would let him have for his curioſities the price of 12,000 florins, which his highneſs had formerly offered, and let him want for nothing, that could make life eaſy and agreeable. But he looked upon theſe conditional offers as the greateſt indignity that could be offered him, and accordingly bitterly reproached his friend Steno, for endeavouring to prevail upon him in a manner he utterly deteſted, telling him withal, that his ſoul was not venal; and Bourignon, being conſulted on the occaſion, adviſed him by all means to reject Steno's propoſals.

Our author, agitated by ſuch a ſeries of hopes and diſappointments, made uſe of the little leiſure that remained on his hands, in arranging and adorning his curioſities. While thus employed he publiſhed at Amſterdam, 1675, his *Hiſtory of the Ephemera*. This was the laſt offspring of our author's

great genius and application, after which he entirely renounced all thoughts of human affairs, to think of nothing but his spiritual concerns, which he imagined he could not so well promote in any other manner, as by going to confer personally with Bourignon. Accordingly, having first obtained her leave for that purpose, he set out the autumn following from Amsterdam for Sleswick in Holstein, where she then resided, arrived there the 30th of September, and spent some time in her house. On his coming home, he had the mortification of finding, that his father's displeasure at his past conduct, instead of being appeased, was grown more violent, on account of his late undertakings. Another, and greater subject of affliction was, the marriage of his sister Joanna, who had hitherto kept house for her father, since he had buried his wife; for the father, on this occasion, had resolved to break up house keeping, and to live for the future with his son-in-law.

Our author, therefore, now found himself under the sad necessity of shifting for himself by the month of May following. How great, alas! must have been his distress! He had neither money, nor any thing of value except his museum, which he had already so often endeavoured, in vain to dispose of; and his father did not propose to allow him more than two hundred florins a year. On this occasion he formed a design of retiring into the country, and flattered himself with the hopes of being able to provide for himself that way. But his father dying this year put an end to his troubles, by leaving him a sufficiency to live in a manner suitable to his own inclinations; for now he saw himself freed from all business but that of serving God, which alone he delighted in. But his joy was soon interrupted, when the father's fortune came to be divided, and his museum to be disposed of, the sister claiming more of the inheritance than came to her share, and the chief direction of the sale, while Swammerdam, for the sake of peace and quietness, and in order to get the sooner into his long-wished-for retirement, submitted to her unjust pretensions. Nevertheless, the vexation attending this family strife, joined to the uninterrupted fervour of his devotion, brought a tedious disorder upon him. This was a double tertian ague, which afterwards continued without intermission, and then changed in different manners. Whilst this fit of sickness continued, he got up but seldom in the day time.

As

As the things he formerly took most delight in, were now become odious to him, he wrote to his friend Thevenot, who had again invited him to his house, that he would accept of his kind offer, provided he would immediately dispose of his curiosities for him, and permit him to live quite unknown and retired. But here, too, our author was again disappointed, so that at last, he advertised a fixed day in the month of May following, 1680, for the sale of his curiosities, article by article. But whilst he was taken up in this manner, his old disorder broke out anew, with worse symptoms. Thevenot, informed of the languishing condition he was in, offered him the jesuit's bark, then greatly talked of for its efficacy in curing fevers; and Swammerdam desired he might send him some of it, and some specific against the dropsy, if he knew of any. But at last, finding himself grow worse and worse, he made his will the 25th of January, 1680, and left Melchisedeck Thevenot, formerly the French king's minister at Genoa, all his original manuscripts belonging to the natural and anatomical history of bees and butterflies, with fifty-two copper-plates belonging to them; and ordered all those valuable papers, then laid up in the house of Herman Wingendorp at Leyden, to be delivered to the legatee within a year after his death: but earnestly recommended, that his *Treatise on Bees* should be published in Dutch as well as Latin; as displaying the wisdom and power of God in so particular a manner.

The little portion of life, that he enjoyed after this disposal of his worldly concerns, he gave entirely to his spiritual ones, spending his whole time in acts of love, and adoration of the supreme being; and thus ended his course the 17th of February following. The great Gaubius gave a translation of all his works from the original Dutch into Latin; from which they were translated into English, in folio, 1758, illustrated with fifty-three copper-plates.

SYNGE (EDWARD) the late pious and learned archbishop of Tuam in Ireland, was the second and youngest son of Edward bishop of Cork, &c. and was born April the sixth, 1659, at Inishonane, of which parish his father was then vicar. He was educated at the grammar school at Cork; and from thence was admitted a commoner in Christ-Church, Oxford, where he took the degree of batchelor of arts. Harris's edition of Sir James Ware's works, v. 3d.

On

On his father's death he returned to Ireland, and finiſhed his ſtudies in the univerſity of Dublin. His firſt preferment was two ſmall pariſhes in the dioceſe of Meath, both together of about the yearly value of one hundred pounds. Theſe he exchanged for the vicarage of Chriſt-Church in the city of Cork, of about the ſame value, but one of the moſt painful and laborious cures in Ireland. This he ſerved for above twenty years, moſtly without any aſſiſtant; and preached twice every Sunday, catechiſed and diſcharged all the other duties of his function. Some eccleſiaſtical preferments, tenable with his great cure, were given him at different times, by the biſhops of Cork and Cloyn, which at laſt increaſed his income to near four hundred pounds per annum. He was choſen proctor for the chapter in the convocation called 1703. Soon after, the duke of Ormond, then lord lieutenant of Ireland, gave him the crown's title to the deanery of St. Patrick's in Dublin; but this title being conteſted and and found defective, on a compromiſe of the diſpute, he ſucceeded to the chancellorſhip of that cathedral, and was afterwards appointed vicar-general to the archbiſhop.

He was promoted to the ſee of Raphoe 1714. His great zeal for the Hanover ſucceſſion, was the cauſe of his immediate advancement, when that happy event took place; and he was made archbiſhop of Tuam in the year 1716. He preſided over this ſee about twenty-five years, and died at Tuam, 1741, and lies buried in the church-yard of his own cathedral.

It is peculiarly remarkable of this worthy prelate, that he was the ſon of one biſhop, as hath been mentioned; the nephew of another, viz. of George Synge, biſhop of Cloyne in the laſt century; and the father of two biſhops, viz. Edward, biſhop of Elphin, and Nicolas, biſhop of Killaloe. This learned divine, in the courſe of his miniſtry, compoſed and publiſhed ſeveral very excellent treatiſes for the promotion of religion, piety and virtue: they are written in a polite, ſenſible, eaſy, and rational manner; and have been ſo well received by the public, as to go through many editions.

TALBOT

T.

TALBOT (CHARLES) duke of Shrewſbury was born on St James's Eve, in the year 1660, juſt after the reſtoration of the royal family; and had the honour of being the firſt that Charles the Second ſtood god-father to.

By a gentleman that was privy to the moſt material paſſages, 1718.

He was deſcended from the antient and noble family of the Talbots, who were for ſo many ſucceeding ages governors of Guyen and Gaſcoign for the Engliſh, and earls of Shrewſbury ſince the reign of Henry the Fourth.

His father, the earl of Shrewſbury, was a Roman catholic, as the family had always been; and his mother one of the greateſt beauties of that age, a daughter of Brudnal earl of Cardigan, of the ſame religion, in which our young duke was brought up till he arrived to the years of reaſon and diſcretion, to look about and chooſe for himſelf.

In the year 1679 he became acquainted with that eminent divine Dr. Tillotſon, and as he would not enter the liſts of diſputing with him himſelf, he got his grand father, the earl of Cardigan, to collect all that the popiſh prieſts could ſay in defence of their religion, and carried it to the doctor for his opinion, and his anſwer he carried back to his grand father; and this he continued for near two years, till at laſt being thoroughly convinced of the errors of the church of Rome, he renounced them, and embraced the proteſtant religion, even at a time when popery began very much to prevail in England; and it is to thoſe converſations, and his converſion, that we owe thoſe eminent pieces againſt popery in doctor Tillotſon's printed works.

When king James aſcended the throne, that Prince, although a papiſt, gave him the command of a regiment of horſe, but popery reigning triumphant at court, and finding himſelf employed to break through the laws of his country, and bring in a deſpotic power, he could not ſtand it; for pretending to go to France, he and Mr. Ruſſel, one of the grooms of the bed-chamber to king James, afterwards earl of Orford, hired a boat privately, and went over to Holland to the prince of Orange, having firſt borrowed 12,000l. upon his eſtate, to ſupport him there, part of which was from father Peters.

In Holland he declared openly for the laws and liberty of his

his country, and was the chief inſtrument of bringing about that glorious revolution which happened ſoon after.

In 1688 he came over with the prince of Orange, and was ſent by that prince, on his landing, to take poſſeſſion of Briſtol.

He was alſo one of the three peers that were ſent to king James, from the prince of Orange, to deſire him to retire from Whitehall; and after that king's abdication, and king William's acceſſion to the throne, was made ſole ſecretary of State, altho' not above twenty-eight years old.

He continued in this ſtation till the king's affairs obliging him to bring in ſome of the tories into the adminiſtration, (for now thoſe names of diſtinction of whig and tory were revived) he would not conſent to a mixt miniſtry, and declaring himſelf a thorough Whig, gave up the Seals of his office, and retired.

During his retreat, he contracted a great intimacy with the earl of Marlborough, and lord Godolphin, and ſeemed to declare againſt ever coming into public buſineſs again, but the king's affairs in parliament wanting the ſupport and aid of the whigs, he was ſolicited in 1695 to come in again, which he declined, and retired into the country; but receiving a letter from king William's queen, enforcing the reaſons of the neceſſity of his coming in, and granting all his demands of bringing in his own people with him, he again accepted of the ſeals, was created a duke, and made knight of the garter; but an unlucky fall from his horſe as he was hunting, who in riſing ſtruck him on the breaſt, brought on ſuch a ſpitting of blood and ſhortneſs of breath, as made him incapable of ſtaying in town, or attending buſineſs, ſo that he was removed from ſecretary of ſtate to be lord chamberlain, and his own private ſecretary, Mr. Vernon, was made ſecretary of ſtate.

At this juncture the parliament made the court very uneaſy about the partition treaty, and he being one of the prime miniſters, it was generally whiſpered, that this illneſs was all pretence, to keep him from having a ſhare in what was then tranſacting; and there were not thoſe wanting, that endeavoured to perſuade the king that it was ſo, but the king knew him too well, to believe any thing of that kind, and ſurpriſing him in his room at Hampton Court, one morning before he was up, ſaw by the ſheet being all over ſpit with blood, that it was but too true. However, the parliament did not put his name among thoſe that were impeached, and

if they had, his intereſt might have thrown out the bill. There were alſo thoſe that joined to ſupineneſs, inclinations to jacobitiſm, and particularly one Smith accuſed him of having diſcovered to him the deſign of aſſaſſination long before any other, and that he ſtifled his information. In this he was ſupported by a peer; and printed a book of his converſations with the duke on that ſubject, which was brought into the houſe of peers, but as the duke had communicated every thing to the king from time to time, as it paſſed, that book was condemned by the houſe of peers to be burnt by the hand of the common hangman.

His ſpitting of blood encreaſing upon him, the moſt eminent phyſicians gave under their hands that nothing could cure him but going to a warmer climate, and Sir Thomas Millington ſpoke to the king to adviſe him to go to Montpellier in France, whereupon he reſigned his ſtaff and key as chamberlain, and prepared to go over at a time when his friends the earl of Orford, lord Sommers and Halliſax, were harraſſed by the parliament: This made thoſe that would not believe his illneſs, treat him as a deſerter; and attributed his leaving the kingdom to cowardice. He retired to his friend Mr. Mackey's houſe at Dover, for two or three days, till the yacht ſhould be ready that was to tranſport him; and he there received the king's ſurpriſing order, from a ſecretary of ſtate, to take Paris in his way to Montpellier, and to viſit the French king.

This did a little ſhock him, for he deſigned to have retired privately ſome warm corner; the argument the king uſed with him was, that it would look as ill manners in a perſon of his quality and diſtinction, to come into a princes country, with whom he had ſo lately concluded a firm friendſhip and peace, not to ſee him; and the duke on the contrary, ſuſpected that this piece of good manners would expoſe him amongſt the people of England, as having a ſhare, and being a carrier on, of thoſe meaſures between the two courts, which were not agreeable in England, and in which he had no hand. However, having the king's command, on his arrival at Paris, he went directy to Verſailles, and was received there as if the French king was in the ſecret, to make mankind believe that he was upon a negociation; for the captain of the guards received him at the head of the ſtairs, the marquis de Torcy, ſecretary of ſtate, at the door of the bed chamber, and the king himſelf at the door of his cloſet, where he entertained him for half an hour about Bagatelles.

As he came out of the French king's cloſet, he met the count de Lauſun, who, after the uſual civilities, aſked him if he would not ſee the Chevalier de St. George, he anſwered, that, 'if he was to ſee him, he would chuſe rather to ſee 'him there than in England.' And he took that care, during the time he ſtayed at Paris, as to avoid every body belonging to that court, even the earl of Middleton, who was married to his mother's ſiſter, and with whom he had for many years been in the moſt intimate and affectionate friendſhip, he would not ſee, nor any belonging to him, not even his aunt, becauſe he would not give the leaſt ſuſpicion of an inclination to that court: I muſt add on this ſubject, that when it was afterwards told him, that the earl of Jerſey had employed people to know if he had ſeen the earl of Middleton; he anſwered, 'that he hoped he was ſo 'well ſerved, as to know he did not.'

He had ſcarce got to Montpellier, when the king of Spain died, and France ſeized upon that monarchy, on which he reaſonably concluded we ſhould be drawn into a new war, and therefore made haſte to get out of France, and retired to Geneva, where he paſſed his time very agreeably for a year, but the fogs from the lake made his diſtemper grow upon him, ſo that he was obliged to get over the Alps and go into Italy.

Naples was the place he deſigned to retire to; but that kingdom being in the poſſeſſion of king Philip, who he foreſaw would ſoon become an enemy, he went to Rome, took a very handſome palace near the capital, and lived there above three years. On queen Ann's acceſſion to the throne, he received letters both from the duke of Marlborough and earl Godolphin, offering him the place of maſter of the horſe to her majeſty, and intreating him to come home and ſhare in the adminiſtration with them; but neither his health nor inclination would permit him to enter into public affairs again, for which he declared an utter abhorrence.

His Enemies in England, who made his diſtemper only a ſtate trick, gave now out that he was a Roman catholick again, and the Engliſh papiſts, overjoyed at the return of ſo conſiderable a branch, joined in the cry, and ſaid that his journey to Rome was purely to reconcile himſelf to their church, for that none but the pope could abſolve him of his abjuration. But he was ſo far from that, that the more he ſaw of popery abroad, the more he was confirmed in the proteſtant religion and intereſt. He has been heard to ſay, that,

that, 'all Engliſh men ought to travel, to value the more 'their happy conſtitution; for the more we ſaw of the fop-'pery of the Roman religion, and the oppreſſion in deſpo-'tick governments, the more we would ſupport that eaſy 'and happy government in church and ſtate we are under 'at home;' particularly, he abhorred the proceſſions made to the madona's, and the worſhiping of our ſaviour Jeſus Chriſt in the ſhape of a wafer, erected on a throne as an earthly king. By the expoſing of theſe follies in his daily converſations, he converted the earl of Cardigan and his brother from popery, even at Rome, nay he was ſo ſtrict this way, that he would never enter their churches to ſee any curioſities during the time of any ſervice whatſoever, to avoid any indecency from himſelf, or ſcandal to others; and when an Italian abbot, who had the character of envoy to the pope from the houſe of Hanover, would have viſited him, he refuſed to ſee him under that character; for he was ſure that family had nothing to ſay to the pope; but as a gentleman he ſhould be welcome: he converſed indifferently with all ſorts of people at Rome, eſpecially the Literati, and improved his knowledge in painting and architecture, to which laſt, he applied aſſiduouſly, and made a very good collection of the firſt.

His evenings he generally paſſed at the princeſs Carpigni's, where he firſt ſaw the dutcheſs. She was widow to a count belonging to the late queen of Sweden, and daughter to the marquis Paliotti of Bologna, by a daughter of Dudley, duke of Northumberland, that eminent mathematician, who lived at Florence, and lineally deſcended from Dudley duke of Northumberland, whoſe ſon married the lady Jane Gray, who ſucceeded to king Edward the Sixth on the throne of England; as ſhe had a great many engaging qualities, and he of a generous as well as amorous temper, there became a ſtrict friendſhip between them, which afterwards concluded in a marriage; which however was not celebrated till he got into a proteſtant country, and ſhe made an abjuration of the Roniſh faith, which was at Augſburg in Germany, to which place ſhe followed him, after he had made the tour of Lombardy, Venice, Padua, and Verona.

On his arrival in England he was extremely well received by the duke and dutcheſs of Marlborough, by the earl Godolphin and the court; but he ſoon perceived a coldneſs in his old friends the whigs, ſome for his deſertion as they called it, others for his marriage, and others for his going to Rome,

and many for all three: this occasioned his going down to his countries of Worcester and Shropshire; but finding the same coldness also there, he retired to a late purchase he had made in Oxfordshire, called Hetrop, in a fine country near Woodstock; and there built a most noble palace, from a model he had brought from Rome.

During this retirement, the other party left no stone unturned to get so considerable a man unto their side, they knew the great regard the queen had for him, the reputation he generally had with the people, and did not fail representing the ingratitude of a party to whom he had been so useful. Mr. Harley, afterwards earl of Oxford, managed this part for them, and many a meeting they had on Cotswould Downs at hunting matches, till at last he was prevailed upon to return to town.

On his arrival at London, he was visited by the duke of Buckingham, the late earl of Rochester, and all that party, and very soon was brought into all their measures for pulling down the duke of Marlborough and earl Godolphin: being neglected goes a great way with great spirits; and resentment makes mankind often rebel against principle; in short, the lady Masham having prepared the queen, and the duke of Somerset, then master of the horse, being also discontented, and the duke of Argyle, they concerted measures against the ministry, which upon the earl Godolphin's being at a horse-match at New-Market, they put in execution, by procuring the staff and key of lord chamberlain to the duke of Shrewsbury, while that lord was absent.

This sudden step, as was thought, (though it had been long concerting) astonished the whole nation, stocks fell, the duke of Marlborough abroad, every thing in confusion; which the duke was so sensible of, that in a letter to Mr. Benjamin Overton, in answer to one of his on that subject, 'desired him to assure his friends, that whatever reasons he 'had to come into the ministry then, he would never depart 'from his principles as an Englishman, and an asserter of 'the rights and liberties of his country.' Another gentleman visiting him two days after he received the staff, the duke asked him what the town said? he answered, that they said he was opening a door to a tory ministry; he replied peevishly, 'that he opened no door but what he could 'shut when he pleased:' and this being told the duke of Marlborough by the same gentleman, about six weeks after, at Brussels, he said, 'In this country of Holland, if a man

'cuts a dike, he does not know how much water may 'break in, and cannot ſtop it when he would;' and ſo it proved with the duke of Shrewſbury, for he not only kept the door open to all the tories to come in, but even preſented all the tory addreſſes himſelf, and never ſtopped till the whole miniſtry was changed.

He never was ſo active in any adminiſtration as in this, yet had no ſhare in adviſing the queen to make that unaccountable declaration to count Galas and Mr. Vrybergh, miniſters of the emperor and ſtates general; and to Sir Gilbert Heathcot from the city, 'that whatever reaſons ſhe 'had to turn out the earl of Sunderland from being ſecre-'tary of ſtate, ſhe would carry the changes no farther, 'nor diſſolve that parliament,' becauſe he knew that in leſs than a month ſhe would do both.

He knew that the miniſtry he had brought in, had not credit enough with the money'd men of the nation, to carry the queen through the war; he therefore entered into all their meaſures for obtaining a peace to conſerve them in the miniſtry.

He was privy to the earl of J—ſey and count Tallard's ſending the abbot Gautier to France, to ſound that court on that ſubject, and to Mr. Prior's following him; he was the firſt to treat with Monſieur Meſnager, whom Prior brought back with him to London; and to the turning out Mackey of Dover, for having diſcovered theſe ſteps of privacy to the whigs; and yet principle got ſo far the better of reſentment on this ſcore, that he often ſent Mr. Mackey ſums of money when he was out, without letting him know from whence they came. In fine, to give the finiſhing ſtroke to the treaty of peace, he accepted of going ambaſſador extraordinary to the French court, to compleat it.

Never miniſter was better received at the court of France than he was; but their was an unlucky but pleaſant incident that made the people of Paris very merry at his entry.

The ancient motto of the family of Shrewſbury, is, *Preſt d'Accomplir*, or, ready to fulfil or accompliſh, and he having this on all his coaches, under his arms, the French ſaid the Engliſh muſt be very fond of peace when their ambaſſador declares it on his coaches.

However, as he was neither to be flattered nor cajoled, and inſiſted upon ſeveral very beneficial articles of commerce, which the French would have declined, he ſoon found a coolneſs in that court towards him, which made him

for several month's solicit his return, before he could obtain the permission.

When he came to England he had hardly time given him to settle his private affairs, before they sent him lord lieutenant of Ireland. They had sent Sir Constantine Phipps before, lord chancellor to Ireland, and designed to have given the duke a secretary of the same stamp; but he insisting very positively on carrying his own secretary, Sir John Stanley; the queen, with much ado, agreed to it.

On his arrival at Dublin, the recorder in his speech complimented him on the great share he had in the revolution; and the peers and clergy complimented him on the great share he had in making the peace. No man in his circumstances, under the influence of such an administration at court, and tied down to the rules of the lord chancellor, could behave himself with more care for the protestant interest, and the liberties of that country. He could have had Sir Richard Levens, set up by the tories, chosen speaker of the house of commons instead of Mr. Broderick, set up by the whigs, if he had pleased; but he would neither by bribery nor influence, break in upon that liberty which ought to be so sacred in a parliament's choice of their speaker. When general Stewart at his levee one morning, speaking of an election with joy that the tories had carried, made use of the word we, the duke took him up short, and bid him 'not speak in the plural number, for he came not there 'to be of any party, but to administer justice impartially to 'all, to serve his queen, and protect the subjects in their 'liberty.' When the election for the city of Dublin came on, and the tories as a mark of distinction wore laurels in their hats, he ordered the yeomen of the guards to deny entrance to every body without distinction, that should come to court with that, or any other badge of dissention. The whigs durst not trust him, and the tories suspected him, so that you must imagine he had a very indifferent game to play; and when he returned to England, the tories had the insolence to print a satyr, and cry it about the streets before he was on ship-board, entitled, *Polipthemus*; *or*, *Ireland's Eye*, alluding to his one eye.

The duke of Shrewsbury, on his arrival at London, found the ministry all to pieces amongst themselves: and this division and scuffle, in which the earl of Oxford lost his white staff, threw the queen into fits, of which she died. How-

ever, that the treasury might not be without a head, the staff must be lodged somewhere; and accordingly, on her death bed, she delivered it to the duke of Shrewsbury, so that at the queen's death, he was lord lieutenant of Ireland, lord high treasurer of Great Britain, and lord chamberlain, three great employments, never in the hands of one person before.

He signed the proclamation for proclaiming king George, and was one of the lords appointed by his majesty to govern the nation till his arrival; he attended close at the treasury, yet did nothing but in conjunction with the lord Halifax, auditor of the exchequer; and, although there were several employments vacant in the revenue in his gift, yet he disposed of none, but left all till his majesty's arrival.

On his majesty's landing at Greenwich, he surrendered his two employments of treasurer and lord lieutenant of Ireland, the first of which his majesty put in commission, and gave the second to the earl of Sunderland; but he was confirmed in his third employment of lord chamberlain of his majesties household, and began to form a party in conjunction with the lord Hallifax and some others, for a coalition, and mixing the ministry. He continued to act in his post of lord chamberlain for several months, and was very well with the king, even after his resigning of the key, to the last. Being out of all employments, he took a country seat near London, and his old distemper turning into an asthma, he was often out of order, and in the Christmas holy days, 1717, was seized with a fever, which, joined to the other, carried him off.

On the Monday before he died he sent for all his servants up into his room, and telling them, that let the physicians say what they would, he was sure he must die then, desired that if death should carry him off suddenly, they would do that justice to his memory, as to declare as he did, that he died in the communion of the church of England, of which he had been above thirty years, an unworthy member.

On Tuesday he received the sacrament from the hands of the bishop of Salisbury and doctor Clark his parish minister; and on Wednesday, Mrs Godiere his housekeeper, coming into his room, he seriously asked her, 'What it was to 'bring a child into the world? she answered, a pain that surpasseth imagination; 'and so it is also to get out of it, 'says he, how vain is this world, and yet what a struggle 'we have to part with it.

He preserved his judgment and senses to the last minute, even the day he died he bad the dutchess and physician go to dinner, and come and chat with him when they had done, but before dinner was over he died. He was one of the finest gentlemen of the age he lived in, very handsome in his person, and of an admirable address, a charming way of speaking, the kindest master to his servants, and the justest to his creditors that ever was known. He was a nobleman of great gallantry amongst the ladies when young, of whom the Atalantis mistakes many; he might have had many great matches in his own country, and some he designed himself, if he had not found the ladies facile. He had the misfortune in the several changes and turns of affairs he had been concerned in, not to be thought steady to any party. He died in the fifty-eighth year of his age, and was buried with his ancestors in Shropshire.

Birch's heads and characters.

TALBOT (CHARLES) lord Talbot, and lord high chancellor of Great Britain, was descended from Sir Gilbert Talbot of Grafton, knight banneret, and knight of the most noble order of the garter, third son of John the second earl of Shrewsbury. He was eldest son of Dr. William Talbot, successively bishop of Oxford, Salisbury and Durham, by Catherine, daughter of —— King, Esq; one of the aldermen of the city of London, and was born on the third of December, 1686.

May 31, 1717, he was appointed solicitor-general to his majesty, then prince of Wales, and in the same year was chosen member of parliament for Tregony in Cornwall, and in the two succeeding parliaments one of the representatives of the city of Durham. On April 23, 1726, he was made solicitor-general, and, on November 29, 1733, lord high chancellor of Great Britain, and was sworn of the privy-council; and on the fifth of December following, was created a baron of this realm by the title of lord Talbot, baron of Hensol in the county of Glamorgan. He married Cecil, daughter and heir of Charles Matthews of Castle-Menich in Glamorganshire, and great grand-daughter of David Jenkins, Esq; of Hensol, in the same county, one of the justices of South Wales, distinguished for his learning in his profession, and for his steady adherence to the royal cause during the civil wars; and by that lady, who died in the year 1720, he had five sons.

His

His lordship died at his house in Lincoln's-inn-Fields, on Monday February the 14th, 1736-7, in the fifty-second year of his age, and was interred at Barrington in Gloucestershire. His character has been already drawn in another work, from which it will not be improper to transcribe it here.

It is a maxim indeed generally received and generally true, that difficult and unquiet times form those great characters in life, which we view with admiration and esteem. But it is remarkable, that this excellent man obtained the honour and reverence of his country at a season, when no foreign or domestic occurrences occasioned any considerable event. Therefore as facts cannot be related, from which the reader may himself collect a just idea of him, words must faintly describe those extraordinary qualities, which combined to complete his character. And though future generations may imagine these virtues heightened beyond their true proportion, it is a suspicion not to be apprehended from the present age. Eloquence never afforded greater charms from any orator, than when the public attention listened to his sentiments, delivered with the most graceful modesty; nor did wisdom and knowledge ever support it with more extensive power, nor integrity enforce it with greater weight. In apprehension he so far exceeded the common rank of men, that he instantaneously, or by a kind of intuition, saw the strength or imperfection of any argument; and so penetrating with his sagacity, that the most intricate and perplexing mazes of the law could never involve and darken the truth, as to conceal it from his discernment. General Dictionary, v. 9. p. 480.

As a member of each house of parliament, no man ever had a higher deference paid to his abilities, or more confidence placed in his inflexible public spirit; and so excellent was his temper, so candid his disposition in debate, that he never offended those whose arguments he opposed. When his merit, and the unanimous suffrage of his country, induced his prince to intrust him with the great seal, his universal affability, his easiness of access, his humanity to the distress, which his employment too frequently presented to his view, and his great dispatch of business, engaged to him the affection and almost veneration of all, who approached him. and by constantly delivering with his decrees the reasons, upon which they were founded; his court was a very instructive school of equity, and his decisions were generally attended with such conviction to the parties, against whose interest

intereſt they were made, that their acquieſcence in them commonly prevented any further expence. As no ſervile expedient raiſed him to power, his country knew he would uſe none to ſupport himſelf in it. He was conſtant and regular in his devotions, both in his family and in public. His piety was exalted, rational, and unaffected. He was firm in maintaining the true intereſt and legal rights of the church of England, but an enemy to perſecution. When he could obtain a ſhort interval from buſineſs, the pompous formalities of his ſtation were thrown aſide; his table was a ſcene where wiſdom and ſcience ſhone, enlivened and adorned with elegancy of wit. There was joined the utmoſt freedom of diſpute with the higheſt good breeding, and the vivacity of mirth with primitive ſimplicity of manners.

When he had leiſure for exerciſe, he delighted in field ſports; and even in thoſe trifles ſhewed, that he was formed to excel in whatever he engaged; and had he indulged himſelf more in them, eſpecially at a time, when he found his health unequal to the exceſſive fatigues of his poſt, the nation might not yet have deplored a loſs it could ill ſuſtain. But though he was removed at a ſeaſon of life, when others but begin to ſhine, he might juſtly be ſaid, *ſatis et ad vitam et ad gloriam vixeſſe*; and his death united in one general concern a nation, which ſcarce ever unanimouſly agreed in any other particular; and notwithſtanding the warmth of our political diviſions, each party endeavoured to outvie the other in a due reverence to his memory.

No man was ever more the delight of his country, or had a larger ſhare in the hearts and affections of the people; and yet he never made uſe of any other methods to obtain it, than a conſtant uniform courſe of wiſdom and virtue. The reverence he was held in for his great abilities (and no man ever had greater) was exceeded if it were poſſible, by the love which was borne him for his diffuſive benevolence and humanity. A liſt of one hundred and fifty perſons was found in his ſcrutoir after his death, who were annual penſioners of his unbounded charity. And the poor of all the neighbouring villages ſurrounding his eſtate of Barrington, were by his order, provided with phyſic in ſickneſs: and the indigent aged, who were paſt their labour, provided with the neceſſaries of life. From hence we may ſee with what juſtice and propriety Mr. Pope paid him the following compliment in his epiſtle to lord Bathurſt on the uſe of riches.

The

The ſenſe to value riches, with the art
T'enjoy them, and the virtue to impart,
Not meanly, nor ambitiouſly purſu'd,
Not ſunk by ſloth, nor rais'd by ſervitude;
To ballance fortune by a juſt expence;
Join with œconomy, magnificence;
With ſplendor, charity; with plenty, health;
Oh teach us Talbot, thou'rt unſpoil'd by wealth!
That ſecret rare between the'extremes to move
Of mad good-nature, and of mean ſelf-love.

Who is it copies Talbot's better part,
To eaſe the oppreſs'd, and raiſe the ſinking heart?
Where'er he ſhines, O Fortune gild the ſcene,
And angels guard him in the golden mean!
At Barrington ſhall Engliſh bounty ſtand,
And Henſol's honour never leave the land.

TAYLOR (Dr. JOHN) a late learned diſſenting teacher, was born near Lancaſter; ſettled firſt at Kirkſtead in Lincolnſhire, where he preached to a very ſmall congregation, and taught a grammar ſchool for the ſupport of his family, near twenty years; but afterwards, his great worth and merit in this obſcure ſituation being known, he was unanimouſly choſen to Norwich, where he preached many years with great acceptance and uſefulneſs. From this city he was invited to Warrington in Lancaſhire, to ſuperintend an academy they had formed there, judging him the fitteſt perſon, as his learning and worth were ſo univerſally known and acknowledged, to give this new inſtitution a proper dignity and reputation in the world. With this invitation, ſo warmly and importunately enforced, he complied, from motives purely diſintereſted, and induced by the fair and flattering proſpect of being greatly uſeful in inſtructing young perſons for the miniſtry. But a few ſilly differences about the formal punctilio of precedency and authority, and the vague and uncertain principles of morals, were kindled into ſuch a flame, as ſoon involved and almoſt endangered the very being of the academy, and ſubjected him to much ſcurrility and ill treatment.

Sermon occaſioned by his death, by E. Harwood. Lond. 1761.

The bad uſage he met with, where he naturally expected the kindeſt, he would often ſay, "would certainly ſhorten "his days." And ſo it proved. He who had the beſt conſtution,

ſtitution, and who had by a courſe of ſteady temperance, preſerved it the beſt of any ſevere ſtudent, was ſoon thrown into a variety and complication of diſorders, which though by gentle, yet repeated ſtrokes, ſoon laid the originally ſtrong and vigorous fabric in ſad and deplorable ruins. "The "laſt time I ſaw him, ſays Mr. Harwood, he bitterly la- "mented his unhappy ſituation, and his being rendered, "(all proper authority, as a tutor being taken from "him) utterly incapable of being any longer uſeful; ſaid "his life was not an object of deſire to him, when his "public uſefulneſs was no more, and repeated with great "emotion ſome celebrated lines to this purpoſe out of "Sophocles.*

He died March the 5th, 1761. He went to bed as well as uſual the night before, only complaining a little of a preſſure he felt on his ſtomach. As to his writings,

The firſt piece he publiſhed, was, *A prefatory Diſcourſe to a Narrative of Mr. Joſeph Rawſon's Caſe*, who was excluded from communion with the congregational church in Nottingham, for aſſerting the unity and ſupremacy of God the Father. A ſecond edition of this has been publiſhed.

In 1740, —— his *Scripture Doctrine of Original Sin*, which has gone through three editions.

In 1745, —— his *Paraphraſe on the Romans*; a third edition of which has been lately printed. In the ſame year he alſo publiſhed a ſmall *Scripture Catechiſm with Proofs*, which has paſſed four editions.

In 1750, —— *A Collection of Tunes in various Airs*, with a ſcheme for ſupporting the ſpirit and practice of pſalmody in congregations.

In 1751, —— without his name, a ſmall pamphlet, entitled, *The Importance of Children; or, Motives to the good Education of Children.*

In 1753, —— his *Scripture Doctrine of Atonement.*

In 1754, —— his great work, the labour of his whole life, *An Hebrew Engliſh Concordance*, in two large volumes in folio, which will remain a monument to all future ages of his indefatigable induſtry and critical ſkill.

* Αιχρον γαρ ανδρα του μακρου χρηζειν βιου,
Κακοισιν οἷς μηδεν εξαλλασσεται.
Τι γαρ παρ ημαρ ημερα τερπειν εχει,
Προθεισα καταθεισα τον γε κατθανειν;

Sophoc. Ajax. 476.

He

He wrote in the same year an excellent pamphlet, entitled, *The Lord's Supper explained upon Scripture Principles*, in which this sacred ordinance is placed in a clear light, and its importance well stated.

In 1757 he published his *Covenant of Grace*, in defence of infant-baptism.

In 1755, —— *A Charge*, delivered at the ordination of the reverend Mr. Smithson.

In 1756, —— *A Sermon*, preached at the opening of the new chapel in Norwich.

In 1759, he wrote his *Examination of Dr. Hutcheson's Scheme of Morality*; a judicious performance, which met with great and deserved acceptance in the world.

His last performance was, *A Sketch of Moral Philosophy*, which he drew up for the use of his own pupils, and as introductory to *Wollaston's Religion of Nature*. This was published in 1760.*

From his first settling at Warrington, as tutor, he spent all his leisure hours in reviewing his concordance, collating passages in an alphabetical order, and correcting the English translation. He had made a considerable advance in this useful work, when death seized him.

THEOBALD (Lewis) was born at Sittingburn in Kent, of which place his father, Mr. Peter Theobald, was an eminent attorney. His grammatical learning, he received chiefly under the reverend Mr. Ellis, at Isleworth in Middlesex, and afterwards applied himself to the study and practice of the law; but finding that study too tedious and irksome for his genius, he quitted it for the profession of poetry. He engaged in a paper called the Censor, published in Mist's Weekly Journal; and by delivering his opinion with too little reserve, concerning some eminent wits, exposed himself to their lashes and resentment. Cibber's Lives, v. 5. p. 276, & seqq.

Upon the publication of Pope's Homer, he praised it in the most extravagant terms of admiration; but afterwards thought proper to retract his opinion, for reasons we cannot guess, and abused the very performance he had before hyperbolically praised. Mr. Pope at first made Mr. Theobald the

* The Dr. with great care and correctness composed, and fairly transcribed, a number of discourses on moral, critical, and practical subjects, sufficient to make four volumes in octavo; which he designed for the press, and intended to be published after his death.

Hero

hero of his Dunciad, but afterwards, for reasons best known to himself, he thought proper to disrobe him of that dignity, and bestow it upon another.

In the year 1726, Mr. Theobald published a piece in octavo, called *Shakspear Restored:* of this it is said, he was so vain as to aver, in one of Mist's Journals, June the eighth, "that to expose any errors in it was impracticable;" and in another, April the 27th, "That whatever care might "for the future be taken, either by Mr. Pope, or any other "assistants, he would give above five hundred emendations, "that would escape them all." During two whole years, while Mr. Pope was preparing his edition, he published advertisements, requesting assistance, and promising satisfaction to any who would contribute to its greater perfection. But this restorer, who was at that time soliciting favours of him, by letters, did wholly conceal that he had any such design till after its publication; which he owned in the Daily Journal of November 26, 1728; and then an outcry was made that Mr. Pope had joined with the bookseller to raise an extravagant subscription; in which he had no share, of which he had no knowledge, and against which he had publickly advertised in his own proposals for Homer.

Mr. Theobald was not only thus obnoxious to the resentment of Pope, but we find him waging war with Mr. Dennis, who treated him with more roughness, though with less satire. Mr. Theobald in the Censor, vol. II. No. XXXIII. calls Mr. Dennis by the name of Furius. Mr. Dennis in resentment of this representation made of him, in his remarks on Pope's Homer, p. 9, 10, thus mentions him. "There is a notorious idiot, one Hight Whacum, "who from an under-spur-leather to the law, is become "an under-strapper to the play-house, who has lately bur-"lesqued the metamorphoses of Ovid, by a vile transla-"tion, &c. This fellow is concerned in an impertinent "paper called the Censor." Such was the language of Mr. Dennis, when enflamed by contradiction.

In the year 1720, Mr. Theobald introduced upon the stage a tragedy called, *The Double Falshood*; the greatest part of which he asserted was Shakespear's. Mr. Pope insinuated to the town, that it was all, or certainly the greatest part, written, not by Shakespear, but Theobald himself, and quotes these lines,

None but thyself can be thy parallel.

Which

Which he calls a marvellous line of Theobald, "unleſs (ſays "he) the play called *The Double Falſhood*, be (as he would "have it thought) Shakeſpear's; but whether this is his or "not, he proves Shakeſpear to have written as bad." The arguments which Mr. Theobald uſes to prove the play to be Shakeſpear's are indeed far from ſatisfactory. This *Double Falſhood* was vindicated by Mr. Theobald, who was attacked again in the art of ſinking in poetry. Here Mr. Theobald endeavoured to prove falſe criticiſms, want of underſtanding Shakeſpear's manner, and perverſe cavilling in Mr. Pope: he juſtifies himſelf and the great dramatic poet, and eſſays to prove the tragedy in queſtion to be in reality Shakeſpear's, and not unworthy of him. Mr. Theobald, beſides his edition of Shakeſpear's plays, in which he corrected, with great pains and ingenuity, many faults which had crept into that great poet's writing, is the author of ſeveral other dramatic pieces.

THEODORE, I. king of Corſica, baron Niewhoff, grandee of Spain, baron of England, peer of France, baron of the holy empire, prince of the papal throne: for thus he ſtiled himſelf. "A man whoſe claim to royalty (ſays an "ingenious author) was as indiſputable as the moſt ancient "titles to any monarchy can pretend to be; that is, the "choice of his ſubjects: the voluntary election of an injured "people, who had the common-right of mankind to free-"dom, and the uncommon reſolution of determining to be "free." Bibliotheca Biographica.

It was on March the 15th, 1736, whilſt the Corſican malecontents were ſitting in council, that an Engliſh veſſel from Tunis, with a paſſport from our conſul there, arrived at a port, then in poſſeſſion of the malecontents. A ſtranger on board this veſſel, who had the appearance of a perſon of diſtinction; no ſooner went on ſhore, but he was received with ſingular honours by the principal perſons, who ſaluted him with the titles of excellency, and vice-roy of Corſica. His attendants conſiſted of two officers, a ſecretary, a chaplain, a few domeſtics and Morocco ſlaves. He was conducted to the biſhop's palace: called himſelf lord Theodore: whilſt the chiefs knew more about him than they thought convenient to declare. From the veſſel that brought him, were debarked ten pieces of cannon, 4000 fire-locks, 3000 pair of ſhoes, great quantity of proviſions, and coin to the amount of 200,000 of ducats.

Two

Two pieces of cannon were placed before his door, and he had four hundred soldiers posted for his guard. He created officers, formed twenty four companies of soldiers, distributed among the malecontents, the arms and the shoes he had brought with him, conferred knighthood on one of the chiefs, appointed another his treasurer; and professed the Roman catholic religion. Various conjectures were formed in different courts concerning him; the eldest son of the pretender, prince Ragotski, the duke de Ripperda, comte de Bonneval, were each in their turns supposed to be this stranger; all Europe was puzzled; but the country of our stranger was soon discovered: he was in fact a Prussian, well known by the name of Theodore Anthony, baron of Niewhoff.

Theodore was a knight of the Teutonic order, had successively been in the service of several German princes, had seen Holland, England, France, Portugal; gained the confidence of the great at Lisbon, and passed there for a chargè des affaires, from the emperor. This extraordinary man, with an agreeable person, had resolution, strong natural parts, and was capable of any enterprize. He was about fifty years of age. Upon his first landing, the chiefs of the Corsicans publickly declared to the people, that it was to him they were to be indebted for their liberties, that he was arrived in order to deliver the island from the tyrannical oppression of the Genoese. The general assembly offered him the crown, not as any sudden act into which they had been surprised, but with all the precaution that people could take to secure their freedom and felicity under it. Theodore, however, contented himself with the title of governor-general. In this quality he assembled the people and administred an oath for preserving eternal piece among themselves; and severely did he exact obedience to this law.

He was again offered the title of king: he accepted it, Sunday April the 15th, 1736, was crowned king of Corsica, and received the oath of fidelity from his principal subjects, and the acclamations of all the people. The Genoese, alarmed at these proceedings, publickly declared him and his adherents guilty of high treason; caused it to be reported that he governed in the most despotic manner, even to the putting to death many principal inhabitants, merely because they were Genoese; than which nothing could be more false, as appears from his manifesto, in answer to the edict. Theodore, however, having got together near 25,000 men,

men, found himself master of a country where the Genoese durst not appear; he carried Porto Vecchio, and on May the third, blocked up the city of Bastia, but was soon obliged to retire. He then separated his force, and was successful in his conquests, and came again before Bastia, which soon submitted to him. His court became brilliant, and he conferred titles of nobility upon his principal courtiers.

Towards the month of July, murmurs were spread of great dissatisfactions arising from the want of Theodore's promised succours: on the other hand, a considerable armament sailed from Barcelona, as was supposed in his favour. At the same time France and England strictly forbad their subjects to assist in any way the malecontents. September the second, Theodore presided at a general assembly, and assured his subjects anew of the speedy arrival of the so much wanted succours. Debates ran high, and Theodore was given to understand, that before the end of October, he must resign the sovereign authority, or make good his promise. Theodore, in the mean time received large sums, but nobody knew from whence they came: he armed some barques, and chased those of the Genoese which lay near the island. He now instituted the order of the deliverance, in memory of his delivering the country from the dominion of the Genoese. The moneys he had received he caused to be new coined, and his affairs seemed to have a promising aspect; but the scene presently changed.

In the beginning of November he assembled the chiefs, and declared that he would not keep them any longer in a state of uncertainty, their fidelity and confidence demanding of him the utmost efforts in their favour: that he had determined to find out in person the succours he had so long expected. The chiefs assured him of their determined adherence to his interests. He named the principal among them to take the government in his absence, made all the necessary provisions, and recommended to them union in the strongest terms. The chiefs, to the number of forty-seven, attended him with the utmost respect on the day of his departure, to the water-side, and even on board his vessel; where, after affectionately embracing them, he took his leave and they returned on shore, and went immediately to their respective posts, which he had assigned them: a demonstrative proof this, that he was not forced out of the island, did not quit it in disgust, or leave it in a manner inconsistent with his royal character.

Thus ended the reign of Theodore; who arrived in a few days disguised in the habit of an Abbé, at Livonia, and from thence, after a short stay, conveyed himself nobody knew whither. The next year, however, he appeared at Paris; was ordered to depart the kingdom in forty-eight hours; he precipitately embarked at Rouen, and arrived at Amsterdam, attended by four Italian domestics; took up his quarters at an inn, and there two citizens arrested him, on a claim of 16,000 Florins. But he soon obtained a protection, and found some merchants who engaged to furnish him with a great quantity of ammunition for his faithful islanders. He accordingly went on board a frigate of fifty-two guns, and 250 men; but was soon afterwards, with two of his relations, seized at Naples, in the house of the Dutch consul, and sent prisoner to the fortress of Cueta.

This unhappy monarch, whose courage had raised him to a throne, not by a succession of bloody acts, but by the free choice of an oppressed nation, for many years struggled with fortune, and left no means untried, which indefatigable policy, or solicitation of succours could attempt, to recover his crown: at length he chose for his retirement a country, where he might enjoy the participation of that liberty, which he had so vainly endeavoured to fix to his Corsicans; but his situation here, by degrees grew wretched, and he was reduced so low, as to be several years before his death, a prisoner for debt in the King's-bench.

Theodore, told a friend of his in London, as an instance of the superstition of mankind, that there was a very high mountain in Corsica, which was carefully avoided, from a long received opinion, that, whoever ascended it, would be unhappy and unsuccessful in all his future undertakings. Theodore, in order to convince them of the weakness of such a belief, in spite of all their remonstrances, insisted on climbing the fatal mountain; on the top of which he found a beautiful plain, and a great quantity of game, and so tame, that he could take them in his hands. However foolish such opinions are, this king's future life, did not, I believe, cure the Corsicans of their credulity.

To the honour of some private persons, a charitable contribution was set on foot for him in 1753. And in 1757, at the expence of a gentleman, a marble was erected to his memory in the church yard of St Anne's Westminster, with the following inscription:

Near

Near this place is interred
Theodore king of Corsica,
Who died in this parish Dec. 11,
1756,
Immediately after leaving
The King's-bench prison
By the benefit of the act of insolvency:
In consequence of which,
He registered his kingdom of Corsica
For the use of his creditors.

The grave, great teacher, to a level brings,
Heroes and beggars, gally slaves, and kings;
But Theodore this moral learn'd e'er dead,
Fate pour'd it's lesson on his living head,
Bestow'd a kingdom, and deny'd him bread.

THOMAS (Mrs.) known to the world by the poetical name of Corinna, was the child of an ancient, and infirm parent, who gave her life when he was dying himself, and to whose unhappy constitution she was sole heiress. From her very birth, which happened in 1675. she was afflicted with fevers and defluxions, and being over-nursed, her constitution was so delicate and tender, that had she not been of a gay disposition, and possessed of a vigorous mind, she must have been more unhappy than she actually was.

Memoirs of Mrs. Thomas's life, prefixed to a volume of letters between her and Mr. Gwynnet. Cibber's lives, v. 4. 146, & seq.

Her father dying when she was scarce two years old, and her mother not knowing his real circumstances, as he was supposed from the splendour of his manner of life to be very rich, some inconveniencies were incurred, in bestowing upon him a pompous funeral, which in those times was fashionable. The mother of our poetess, in the bloom of eighteen, was condemned to the arms of this man, upwards of sixty, upon the supposition of his being wealthy, but in which she was soon miserably deceived. She disposed of two houses her husband kept, one in town, the other in the county of Essex, and retired into a private, but decent, country lodging. The house where she boarded was an eminent cloth-worker's in the county of Surry, but the people of the house proved very disagreeable. The lady had no conversation to divert her; the landlord was an illiterate man, and the rest of the family brutish, and unmannerly. At last Mrs. Thomas attracted the notice of Dr. Glysson, who observing her at church very splendidly dressed, sollicited her acquaintance.

tance. He was a valuable piece of antiquity, being then, 1683, 100 years of age. His perſon was tall, his bones very large, his hair like ſnow, a venerable aſpect, and a complection, which might ſhame the bloom of fifteen. He enjoyed a ſound judgment, and a memory ſo tenacious, and clear, that his company was very engaging. His viſits greatly alleviated the ſolitude of this lady. The laſt viſit he made to Mrs Thomas, he drew on, with much attention, a pair of rich Spaniſh leather gloves, emboſt on the backs and tops with gold embroidery, and fringed round with gold. The lady could not help expreſſing her curioſity, to know the hiſtory of thoſe gloves, which he ſeemed to touch with ſo much reſpect. He anſwered, "I do reſpect them, for the laſt "time I had the honour of approaching my miſtreſs, queen "Elizabeth, ſhe pulled them from her own royal hands, "ſaying, here Glyſſon, wear them for my ſake. I have "done ſo with veneration, and never drew them on, but "but when I had a mind to honour thoſe whom I viſit, "as I now do you; and ſince you love the memory of my "royal miſtreſs, take them, and preſerve them carefully "when I am gone." The doctor then went home, and died in a few days.

This gentleman's death left her again without a companion, and an uneaſineſs hung upon her, viſible to the people of the houſe; who gueſſing the cauſe to proceed from ſolitude, recommended to her acquaintance another phyſician, of a different caſt from the former. He was denominated by them a conjurer, and was ſaid to be capable of raiſing the devil. This circumſtance diverted Mrs. Thomas, who imagined that the man whom they called a conjurer, muſt have more ſenſe than they underſtood. The doctor was invited to viſit her, and appeared in a greaſy black grogram, which he called his ſcholar's coat; a long beard; and other marks of a philoſophical negligence. He brought all his little mathematical trinkets, and played over his tricks for the diverſion of the lady, whom, by a private whiſper, he let into the ſecrets as he performed them, that ſhe might ſee there was nothing of magic in the caſe. The two moſt remarkable articles of his performance were, firſt lighting a candle at a glaſs of cold water; performed by touching the brim before with phoſphorus, a chymical fire which is preſerved in water and burns there; and next reading the ſmalleſt print by a candle of ſix in the pound, at 100 yards diſtance in the open air, and darkeſt night. This was performed by

a large concave glass, with a deep pointed focus, quick-silvered on the backside, and set in tin, with a socket for a candle, sconce fashion, and hung up against a wall. While the flame of the candle was diametrically opposite to the centre, the rays equally diverging, gave so powerful a light as is scarce credible; but on the least variation from the focus, the charm ceased.

The lady discerning in this man a genius which might be improved to better purposes than deceiving the country people, desired him not to hide his talents, but to push himself in the world by the abilities of which he seemed possessed. "Madam, said he, I am now a fiddle to asses, but I am "finishing a great work which will make those asses fiddle "to me." She then asked what that work might be? he replied, "His life was at stake if it took air, but he found "her a lady of such uncommon candour, and good sense, "that he should make no difficulty in committing his life "and hope to her keeping." All women are naturally fond of being trusted with secrets; this was Mrs. Thomas's failing: the doctor found it out, and made her pay dear for her curiosity. "I have been, continued he, many years in "search of the philosopher's stone, and long master of "the smaragdine-table of Hermes Trismegistus; the green "and red dragons of Raymond Lully have also been obedient "to me, and the illustrious sages themselves deign to visit me; "yet it is but since I had the honour to be known to your "ladyship, that I have been so fortunate as to obtain the "grand secret of projection. I transmuted some lead I pul-"led off my window last night into this bit of gold." Pleased with the sight of this, and having a natural propension to the study, the lady snatched it out of the philosopher's hand, and asked why he had not more? He replied, "it was all the "lead he could find." She then commanded her daughter to bring a parcel of lead which lay in the closet, and giving it to the chymist, desired him to transmute it unto gold on the morrow. He undertook it, and the next day brought her an ingot which weighed two ounces, which, with the utmost solemnity, he avowed was the very individual lead she gave him, transmuted to gold.

She began now to engage him in serious discourse; and finding by his replies, that he wanted money to make more powder, she enquired how much would make a stock that would maintain itself? he replied fifty pounds, after nine months, would produce a million. She then begged the

ingot of him, which he proteſted had been tranſmuted from lead, and fluſhed with the hopes of ſucceſs, hurried to town to know whether the ingot was true gold, which proved fine beyond the ſtandard. The lady now fully convinced of the truth of the empyric's declaration, took fifty pounds out of the hands of a banker, and intruſted him with it. The only difficulty which remained, was, how to carry on the work without ſuſpicion, it being ſtrictly prohibited at that time. He was therefore reſolved to take a little houſe in another county, at a few miles diſtance from London, where he was to build a public laboratory, as a profeſt chymiſt, and deal in ſuch medicines as were moſt vendible, by the ſale of which to the apothecaries, the expence of the houſe was to be defrayed during the operation. The widow was accounted the houſe-keeper, and the doctor and his man boarded with her; to which ſhe added this precaution, that the laboratory, with the two lodging rooms over it, in which the doctor and his man lay, was a different wing of the building from that where ſhe and her little daughter, and maid-ſervant reſided; and as ſhe knew ſome time muſt elapſe before any profit could be expected, ſhe managed with the utmoſt frugality. The doctor mean time acted the part of a tutor to miſs, in arithmetic, latin, and mathematics, to which ſhe diſcovered the ſtrongeſt propenſity.

All things being properly diſpoſed for the grand operation, the vitriol furnace was ſet to work, which requiring the moſt intenſe heat for ſeveral days, unhappily ſet fire to the houſe; the ſtairs were conſumed in an inſtant, and as it ſurpriſed them all in their firſt ſleep, it was a happy circumſtance that no life periſhed. This unlucky accident was 300l. loſs to Mrs. Thomas: yet ſtill the grand project was in a fair way of ſucceeding in the other wing of the building. But one misfortune is often followed by another, the next Sunday evening, while ſhe was reading to, and inſtructing her little family, a ſudden, and violent report, like a diſcharge of cannon, was heard; the houſe being timber, rocked like a cradle, and the family were all thrown from their chairs on the ground. They looked with the greateſt amazement on each other, not gueſſing the cauſe, when the operator, pretending to revive, fell to ſtamping, tearing his hair, and raving like a madman, crying out undone, undone, loſt and undone for ever. He ran directly to the athanor, when unlocking the door, he found the machine ſplit quite in two; the eggs broke, and the precious amalga-

amalgamum which they contained was ſcattered like ſand among the aſhes. Mrs. Thomas's eyes were now ſufficiently opened to diſcern the impoſture, and with a very ſerene countenance, told the empyric, that accidents will happen, but means might be fallen upon to repair this fatal diſapointment. The doctor obſerving her ſo ſerene, imagined ſhe would grant him more money to complete his ſcheme; but ſhe ſoon diſappointed his expectation, by ordering him to be gone, and made him a preſent of five guineas, leſt his deſperate circumſtances ſhould induce him to take ſome violent means of providing for himſelf.

Whether deluded by a real hope of finding out the philoſopher's ſtone, or from an innate principle of villany, cannot be determined, but he did not yet ceaſe his purſuit, and ſtill indulged the golden deluſion. He now found means to work upon the credulity of an old miſer, who, upon the ſtrength of his pretenſions, gave him his daughter in marriage, and embarked all his hoarded treaſure, which was very conſiderable, in the ſame chimerical adventure. In a word, the miſer's ſtock was alſo loſt, the empyric himſelf, and the daughter reduced to beggary. This unhappy affair broke the miſer's heart, who did not many weeks ſurvive the loſs of his caſh. The doctor alſo put a miſerable end to his life, by drinking poiſon, and left his wife, with two young children, in a ſtate of beggary. But to return to Mrs. Thomas. The poor lady ſuffered on this occaſion a great deal of inward anguiſh; ſhe was aſhamed of having reduced her fortune, and impoveriſhed her child by liſtening to the inſinuations of a madman. Time and patience at laſt overcame it; and when her health, which by this accident had been impaired, was reſtored to her, ſhe began to ſtir amongſt her huſband's great clients. She took a houſe in Bloomſbury, and by means of good œconomy, and an elegant appearance, was ſuppoſed to be better in the world than ſhe really was. Her huſband's clients received her like one riſen from the dead: they came to viſit her, and promiſed to ſerve her. At laſt the duke of Montague adviſed her to let lodgings, which way of life ſhe declined, as her talents were not ſuited for dealing with ordinary lodgers; but, added ſhe, "if I knew "any family who deſired ſuch a conveniency, I would "readily accommodate them." I take you at your word, replied the duke, "I will become your ſole tenant: nay, "dont ſmile, for I am in earneſt, I love a little freedom "more than I can enjoy at home, and I may come ſome-

"times and eat a bit of mutton, with four or five honeſt "fellows, whoſe company I delight in." The bargain was bound, and proved matter of fact, though on a deeper ſcheme than drinking a bottle; and his grace was to paſs in the houſe for Mr. Freeman of Hertfordſhire. In a few days he ordered a dinner for his beloved friends, Jack and Tom, Will and Ned, good honeſt country fellows, as his grace called them. They came at the time appointed; but how ſurpriſed was the widow, when ſhe ſaw the duke of Devonſhire, lords Buckingham and Dorſet, and a certain viſcount, with Sir William Dutton Colt, under theſe feigned names. After ſeveral times meeting at this lady's houſe, the noble perſons, who had a high opinion of her integrity, intruſted her with the grand ſecret, which was nothing leſs than the project for the revolution.

Though theſe meetings were held as private as poſſible, yet ſuſpicions aroſe, and Mrs. Thomas's houſe was narrowly watched; but the meſſengers, who were no enemies to the cauſe, betrayed their truſt, and ſuffered the noblemen to meet unmoleſted, or at leaſt without any dread of apprehenſion.

The revolution being effected, and the ſtate become more ſettled, that place of rendezvous was quitted: the noblemen took leave of the lady, with promiſes of obtaining a penſion, or ſome place in the houſhold for her, as her zeal in that cauſe highly merited; beſides ſhe had a very good claim to ſome appointment, having been ruined by the ſhutting up the exchequer. But alas! court promiſes proved an aerial foundation, and the noble peers never thought of her more. The duke of Montague indeed made offers of ſervice, and being captain of the band of penſioners, ſhe aſked him to admit Mr. Gwynnet, a gentleman who had made love to her daughter, into ſuch a poſt. This he promiſed, but upon "theſe terms, that her daughter ſhould aſk him for it. The widow thanked him, and not ſuſpecting that any deſign was covered under this offer, concluded herſelf ſure of ſucceſs: but how amazed was ſhe to find her daughter, whom ſhe had bred in the moſt paſſive ſubjection, and who had never diſcovered the leaſt inſtance of diſobedience, abſolutely refuſe to aſk any ſuch favour of his grace. She could not be prevailed upon neither by flattery, nor threatening, and continuing ſtill obſtinate in her reſolution: her mother obliged her to explain herſelf, upon the point of her refuſal. She told her then, that the duke of Montague had already made

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an attack upon her, that his designs were dishonourable; and that if she submitted to ask his grace one favour, he would reckon himself secure of another in return, which he would endeavour to accomplish by the basest means.

This explanation was too satisfactory: who does not see the meanness of such an ungenerous conduct? he had made use of the mother as a tool, for carrying on political designs; he found her distress, and as a recompence for her services, and under the pretence of mending her fortune, attempted the virtue of her daughter, and would provide for her, on no other terms, but at the price of her child's innocence. In the mean time, the young Corinna, a poetical name given her by Mr. Dryden, continued to improve her mind by reading the politest authors. We have already seen that she was addressed upon honourable terms, by Mr. Gwynnet, of the Middle Temple, son of a gentleman in Gloucestershire. Upon his first discovering his passion to Corinna, she had honour enough to remonstrate to him the inequality of their fortune, as her affairs were then in a very perplexed situation. This objection was soon surmounted by a lover, especially as his father had given him possession of the greatest part of his estate, and leave to please himself.

Mr. Gwynnet no sooner obtained this, than he came to London, and claimed Corinna's promise of marriage: but her mother being then in a very weak condition, she could not abandon her in that distress, to die among strangers. She therefore told Mr. Gwynnet, that as she had not thought sixteen years long in waiting for him, he could not think six months long in expectation of her. He replied, with a deep sigh, "Six months at this time, my Corinna, is more "than sixteen years have been; you put it off now, and "God will put it off for ever." It proved as he had foretold; he next day went into the country, made his will, sickened, and died April the sixteenth, 1711, leaving his Corinna the bequest of 600l. and adds she, "Sorrow has "been my food ever since." Had she providentially married him, she had been secure from the insults of poverty; but her duty to her parent was more prevalent than considerations of convenience.

After the death of her lover, she was barbarously used: his brother stifled the will, which compelled her to have recourse to law; he smothered the old gentleman's conveyance deed, by which he was enabled to make a bequest,

and

and offered a large sum of money to any person who would undertake to blacken Corinna's character; but wicked as the world is, he found none so compleatly abandoned, as to perjure themselves for the sake of his bribe. At last, to shew her respect to the memory of her deceased lover, she consented to an accommodation with his brother, to receive 200l. down, and 200l. at the year's end. The first payment was made, and distributed instantly amongst her mother's creditors; but when the other became due, he bid her defiance, stood suit on his own bond, and held out four terms. He carried it from one court to another, till at last it was brought to the bar of the house of lords; and as that is a tribunal, where the chicanery of lawyers can have no weight, he thought proper to pay the money without a hearing: the gentlemen of the long robe had made her sign an instrument, that they should receive the money and pay themselves: after they had laid their cruel hands upon it, of the 200l. the poor distressed lady received but thirteen pounds sixteen shillings, which reduced her to the necessity of absconding from his creditors, and starving in an obscure corner, till she was betrayed by a false friend, and hurried to jail. Besides all the other calamities of Corinna, she had ever a bad state of health, occasioned by a surprising accident, swallowing the middle bone of the wing of a large fowl, being above three inches long. Her uncommon case was given into the college of physicians, and may be seen at large in the books above referred to.

Under all these calamities did poor Corinna labour; and it is difficult to produce a life crowded with greater evils. The small fortune which her father left her, by the imprudence of her mother, was soon squandered: she no sooner began to taste of life, than an attempt was made upon her innocence. When she was about being happy in the arms of her amiable lover Mr. Gwynnet, he was snatched from her by an immature fate. Amongst her other misfortunes, she laboured under the displeasure of Mr. Pope, whom she had offended, and who took care to place her in his Dunciad. Mr. Pope once paid her a visit, in company with Henry Cromwel, Esq; whose letters, by some accident, fell into her hands, with some of Pope's answers. As soon as that gentleman died, Mr. Curl found means to wheedle them from her, and immediately committed them to the press. This so enraged Mr. Pope, that he never forgave her.

Not

Not many months after our poeteſs had been releaſed from her gloomy habitation, ſhe took a ſmall lodging in Fleet-ſtreet, where ſhe died on the third of February, 1730, in the fifty-ſixth year of her age, and was two days after decently interred in the church of St. Bride's.

Corinna conſidered as an authoreſs is of the ſecond rate, ſhe had not ſo much wit as Mrs. Behn, or Mrs. Manley, nor had ſo happy a power of intellectual painting; but her poetry is ſoft and delicate, her letters ſprightly and entertaining. Her poems were publiſhed after her death, by Curl; and two volumes of letters which paſſed between her and Mr. Gwynnet.

THORESBY (RALPH) an eminent antiquarian, was born at Leeds in Yorkſhire, 1658, and was the ſon of a reputable merchant there, deſcended from one of the moſt ancient families in that county. The father was poſſeſſed of a good ſhare of learning, and had a particular turn to the knowledge of antiquities, which being inherited by his eldeſt ſon, he employed his leiſure hours in viſiting remarkable places, copying monumental inſcriptions, ſtudying their hiſtory, and particularly collecting accounts of proteſtant benefactions. His father, deſigning him for his own buſineſs, ſent him in 1678 to Rotterdam, in order to learn the Dutch and French languages, and to be perfected in mercantile accompliſhments. But he was obliged to return in the year following on account of his health; and on the ſame account to make ſeveral excurſions for the benefit of exerciſe, which furniſhed him with an opportunity of improving his knowledge in local antiquities. On the death of his father, in the year following, he entered on his buſineſs; and though merchandize was his profeſſion, yet learning and antiquities were his great delight, and they took ſo firm a poſſeſſion of his heart, that contenting himſelf with a moderate patrimony, he made thoſe reſearches the great employment of his life. There is a circumſtance relating to him in the following unhappy times under James the Second, which we cannot paſs over. He had been bred among the preſbyterians, but never imbibing any of their rigid principles, he had always occaſionally conformed to the eſtabliſhed church; and now when popery began to threaten the nation, he more frequently attended its worſhip, with a view of promoting an union among the proteſtants for their mutual preſervation. His preſbyterian paſtor was highly diſpleaſed with his compliance, Biog. Brit.

pliance, and treated him with very indiscreet zeal. This prompted Mr. Thoresby to examine more closely the arguments on both sides, and to apply to his diocesan and friend archbishop Sharp (who by the way had a good taste for coins and medals, and collected a curious cabinet of them) who treated him very affectionately, and by letters and personal conversation settled him in full communion with the established church.

Mr. Thoresby was well respected by the clergy and gentry of his town and neighbourhood, and by all the eminent virtuoso's and men of learning of his time. It would be almost endless to enumerate the assistances which he gave in one way or other to the works of the learned. When Dr. Gibson published his new edition of Cambden's Britannia, he wrote notes and additional observations on the West-riding of Yorkshire, for the use of it, and transmitted above a hundred of his coins to Mr. Obadiah Walker, who undertook that province which related to the Roman, British and Saxon monies. Mr. Thomas Hearne often acknowledged in print the favour of his correspondence. He communicated to Mr. Strype some original letters in his collection. He imparted to Dr. Edward Calamy memoirs of several northern divines for his abridgment of *Baxter's Life and Times*, as he did also of the worthy royalists to Mr. Walker, for his *Sufferings of the Clergy*, which was published as an antidote to Dr. Calamy's book; esteeming good men of all parties worthy to have their names and characters transmitted to posterity. His skill in heraldry and genealogy rendered him a very serviceable correspondent to Mr. Arthur Collins in his *Peerage of England*.

By these kindnesses, sweetned with the easiness of access to his own cabinet, he always found the like easy admission to those of others, which gave him frequent opportunities of enlarging his collection far beyond what could have been expected from a private person, not wealthy. He commenced an early friendship with the celebrated naturalist Dr. Martin Lister: to this friend he sent an account of some Roman antiquities he had discovered in Yorkshire, which being communicated by him and Dr. Gale, dean of York, to the royal society, obtained him a fellowship of that learned body in 1697; and the great number of his papers, in their transactions, relating to Roman and Saxon monuments of antiquity in the North of England, with notes upon them,

and

and the inscriptions of coins, &c. shew how deserving he was of that honour.

He died October the 16th, 1725, in the sixty eighth year of his age, and was interred among his ancestors in the chancel of St. Peter's church at Leeds. His character for learning is best seen in the books he published, which shew him to have been a great master of the history and antiquities of his own country; to attain which, it became necessary for him to become skilled, as he was, in genealogy and heraldry. He appears from these books to have been also an industrious biographer. But that which sets his reputation the highest as a scholar, was his uncommon knowledge of coins and medals. And he was possessed of more valuable accomplishments than these, for he was truly a good man, temperate, humble, just, charitable and pious, and highly exemplary in every relation of life. He had long formed a design of doing honour to his native town and its environs, by writing the history thereof, and had accumulated a vast quantity of materials for the work, which was published in the year 1714, under the title of *Ducatus Leodiensis; or, The Typography of Leedes and the Parts adjacent.* To which is subjoined, *Musæum Thoresbeianum; or, a Catalogue of the Antiquities, &c. in the Repository of Ralph Thoresby, Gent. &c.* In the former piece he frequently refers to the historical part intended for giving a view of the state of the northern parts of the kingdom, during the dark and more remote ages of the Britons and Romans; and of the alterations afterwards made by the Saxons, Danes and Normans; and he proceeded so far, as to bring his narration in a fair copy nearly to the end of the sixth century, illustrating and confirming his history by his coins.

This curious unfinished manuscript is inserted in the Biographia Britannica in order to excite some able hand to carry it on, and compleat the noble design of the author. His advancement in years hindering him from compleating this work, he contented himself with committing to the press, his *Vicaria Leodiensis*: or, *The History of the Church of Leedes*, &c. which was published at London in 1724, 8vo.

The subject of this work being narrow and confined, he has enriched it with observations on the original of parochial churches, and the ancient manner of building them, as also on the old way of passing estates by delivery of pledges, subscription of golden crosses, pendant seals, &c. and besides the memoirs of many worthy divines successively vicars of

Leedes,

Leedes, he hath added the lives of the doctors, Matthew Hutton, Edwyn Sandys, Tobie Matthew, John Thoresby, archbishops of York, and of Henry earl of Huntingdon.

Birch's heads and characters.

THURLOE (JOHN Esq;) secretary of state to the two protectors, Oliver and Richard Cromwell, was son of the reverend Mr. Thomas Thurloe, rector of Abbots-Roding in the county of Essex, where he was born in the year 1616, and baptized on June 12. He was educated to the study of the law, and afterwards recommended to the patronage of Oliver St. John, Esq; a person of great eminence in that profession, and successively solicitor-general to king Charles I. and lord chief justice of the common pleas; by whose interest Mr. Thurloe, in the latter end of January 1644-5 was appointed one of the secretaries to the parliament commissioners at the treaty of Uxbridge. In 1647 he was admitted of Lincoln's-Inn; and in March 1647-8 made receiver, or clerk, of the cursitor fines, worth at least 350l. a year, under the earl of Kent, lord Grey of Werke, Sir Thomas Widdrington, and Bulstrode Whitelock, Esq; commissioners of the great seal. Though his attachments were intirely on the side of the parliament, yet with regard to the death of king Charles I. he declares himself, that he was altogether a stranger to that fact, and to all the counsels about it, having not had the least communication with any person whatsoever therein. However, after that extraordinary event, and the establishment of the new common-wealth, he was diverted from the prosecution of his employments in the law, and engaged in public business. In March 1650-1, he attended the lord chief justice St. John and Walter Strickland, Esq; ambassadors to the states of the united provinces, as their secretary, with whom he returned to England in 1651; and about the beginning of April the year following, he was preferred to the office of secretary to the council of state; and upon Oliver Cromwell's assuming the protectorship in December 1653, became secretary of state. February 10, 1653-4, he was chosen one of the masters of the upper bench of the society of Lincoln's-Inn; and on August 21, 1655, had the care and charge of the postage, both foreign and inland, committed to him by the protector. In September 1656, he was chosen member of parliament for the Isle of Ely; and in April the year following, received the thanks of the parliament for his care and vigilance in detecting the plot of general Harrison, and others of the fifth monarchy-men, and for his many other

Whitelocke's Memorials, p. 127.

State papers, v. 7. p. 914.

ther great ſervices to the public. July 13, of the ſame year, he was ſworn one of the privy-council to the protector, according to the "humble petition and advice;" and November the 2d following, was elected one of the governors of the Charter-houſe, in the room of Dr. Laurence Wright, deceaſed. Feb. 4. 1657-8, he was made chancellor of the univerſity of Glaſgow; and in June following, concurred with Whitelocke in adviſing the protector to leave the perſons, who had been detected in a plot to be proceeded againſt in the ordinary courſe of trials at the common law, and not by an high court of juſtice; it being always his opinion, that the forms and rules of the old conſtitution ſhould, on every occaſion, be inviolably adhered to, eſpecially in the adminiſtration of juſtice. Upon the death of the protector, Oliver, he was continued in the poſt of ſecretary and privy counſellor to his ſucceſſor Richard Cromwell, though he was very obnoxious to the principal perſons of the army, to whoſe intereſts, whenever they interfered with thoſe of the civil government, he was a declared enemy. And their reſentments againſt him on that account were carried to ſo great an height, that they accuſed him as an evil counſellor, and one who was juſtly formidable by the aſcendant which he had gained over the new protector.

For this reaſon, about the beginning of November 1558, he deſired leave to retire from public buſineſs, in hopes, that this might be a means to quiet things, and faciliate the protector's affairs with the army. But he was prevailed upon ſtill to continue in his employment; and on December 31, the ſame year, was choſen member of parliament for the univerſity of Cambridge by 123 ſuffrages, a greater number than was ever known upon the like occaſion. He was returned likewiſe for the town and borough of Wiſbech, and for the borough of Huntingdon; but made his election for Cambridge. In April 1659, he uſed his utmoſt efforts to diſſuade the protector from diſſolving the parliament; a ſtep which proved fatal to his authority, though, upon his quitting it, Mr. Thurloe ſtill continued in his office of ſecretary till January 14, 1659-60, when it was conferred on Thomas Scott, Eſq; but on February 27 following, upon a report of the council of ſtate, the parliament reſolved, That Mr. Thurloe ſhould be again made one of the ſecretaries of ſtate, and John Thompſon, Eſq; the other. In April 1660, he made an offer of this ſervice for the reſtoration of king Charles II. as appears from a letter of the lord chancellor Hyde

State papers, p. 490.

State papers, p. 897. Hyde to Sir John Grenville, wherein his lordship observes, that Mr. Thurloe's offers were very frank, and accompanied with many great professions of resolving to serve his majesty not only in his own endeavours, but likewise by the services of his friends; but that these offers were mixed with somewhat of curiosity in Mr. Thurloe, who was very inquisitive to know, whether his majesty had any confidence in general Monck, or had approached him in the right way; which he desired to know, only to finish what was left undone, or be able the better to advise his majesty what he was to do therein. The king returned such answers as were proper, and desired to see some effects of his good affection, and that then he would find his services more acceptable.

However, May 15 following, he was committed by the house of commons to the custody of their serjeants at arms upon a charge of high treason; though it was not long before he was released, and retired to Great Milton in Oxfordshire, where he generally resided, except in term-time, when he came up to his chambers at Lincoln's-Inn. He was of great use occasionally to the lord chancellor Clarendon, by the instructions which he gave him with respect to the state of foreign affairs; of which there is a very remarkable instance among his state papers; in the recapitulation, which he drew up of all the negotiations between England, France, and Spain, from the time of Oliver Cromwell's taking upon him the protectorship till the restoration. He was likewise often solicited by king Charles II. to engage in the administration of public business; but thought proper to decline those offers. He died suddenly at his chambers at Lincoln's-Inn, February 21, 1667-8, at the age of fifty one, and was interred under the chapel there with an inscription over his grave. He was twice married, first to a lady of the family of Peyton, by whom he had two sons, who died before him; and secondly to Anne, third daughter of Sir John Lytcott of East Moulsey in Surry, by whom he had four sons and two daughters.

Appendix, vol. 1.

He was a man of a very amiable character in private life; and, in the height of his power, exercised all possible moderation towards persons of every party. His manner of writing is remarkable above most of his contemporaries for its conciseness, perspicuity, and strength. But the most authentic testimony of his abilities in that vast collection of his state-papers, in 7 vols. in folio, now in the hands of the public; which

which place the history of Europe in general, as well as that of Great Britain and its dominions, during that remarkable period, in the clearest light; and shew at the same time his astonishing industry and application in the management of so great a variety of important affairs, which passed intirely through his hands, with a secrecy and success, not to be parallelled under any other government.

TRALLIAN (ALEXANDER) one of the Greek writers on Physick, was a native of Tralles, a city in Lydia, and flourished about the middle of the sixth century, or about the year 550. His father's name was Stephanus, a practitioner in physick, who took care to instruct his son in the principles of his profession: who made such a considerable progress in his studies, and was so noted for his application to letters, that he was scarcely arrived to years of manhood, before he had the title of *Sophistes*, conferred upon him. As he grew up in years a desire of improving himself farther in his profession increased likewise. Not contented therefore with what instructions he could procure in his own native climate, but ambitious to pry into the state of physic as it stood in other countries, he travelled through Greece, Gaul, Spain and several other places. Dr. Freind in his history of physic, v. 1. p. 83. stiles him one of the most valuable authors since the time of Hippocrates. His works are divided into twelve books, in which he treats of distempers as they occur from head to foot; beginning with the falling off of the hair, &c. head-ach, phrensy, lethargy, epilepsy, palsy, melancholy, then going on to the diseases of the eyes, ears, nose, teeth, throat, breast, stomach, liver, intestines, kidneys, and so on to the gout, and the different kinds of fevers, with which he concludes. This is his general method of ranging diseases, and which several systematical writers in physic since his time, as Sennertus Riverius, &c. have thought fit to follow, as of all others the most agreeable to the nature of such an undertaking. Nor is the order again which he observes in speaking to each particular distemper by itself less suitable to the design of a practical writer. Thus, he generally ushers in a disease with such a description as is sufficient to raise a just idea of it.

In the next place he usually inquires into its cause, laying it down for a rule; that it is impossible for any one, who is ignorant either of the nature or cause of a disease, ever to effect the cure of it. After this he commonly proceeds to the diagnosticks, or signs which teach how to distinguish any par-

ticular diſtemper from all others; then to the cure which he generally begins with adjuſting the regimen, telling us what particular exerciſe or diet ſhould be made choice of or avoided: and at laſt, to the uſe of medicines, always preſcribing firſt ſuch as are ſimple, and then thoſe that are more compound. He was the firſt that opened the jugular veins: and the firſt that ever uſed cantharides by way of bliſter for the gout. Tho' upon the whole he appears to have been a rational and regular phyſician, yet we find ſome things in him, which ſavour of the empiric and the man of ſuperſtition. What for inſtance can be more ſuperſtitious, than his adviſing a piece of an old ſail-cloth, taken from a ſhipwrecked veſſel, to be tyed to the right arm for ſeven weeks together, for the epilepſy? then the heart of a lark tyed to the left thigh for a cholic? than carrying a piece of load-ſtone, or a line of Homer engraved on a plate of gold, when the moon is in Libra, for the gout? His works have been printed at Baſil, at Paris, and at London.

Mr. TULL (JETHRO) the firſt Engliſhman, perhaps the firſt writer, ancient or modern, who has attempted with with any tolerable degree of ſucceſs to reduce agriculture to certain and uniform principles, was a gentleman of an ancient family in Oxfordſhire, had a competent paternal eſtate, and a liberal univerſity education, which he improved by applying himſelf to the ſtudy of the law, not as a profeſſion, but to inveſtigate the true principles of the conſtitution of his country, in which he hoped, one day or other, to make no inconſiderable figure. After being admitted a barriſter in the temple, he made what is called the grand tour, viſited the ſeveral courts of Europe, and in every country through which he paſſed, was a diligent obſerver of the ſoil, culture, and vegetable productions natural to each; and of the different methods of plowing, ſowing, planting and reaping; and the various inſtruments made uſe of in various countries for that purpoſe.

Upon his return home he ſettled upon his eſtate in Oxfordſhire, married a lady of a genteel family, and being naturally inclined to an active life, occupied a farm of his own, and applied himſelf to the management of it in the way that he thought moſt rational. *

In obſerving the vineyard culture in the moſt fruitful parts of France, he diſcovered, or thought he diſcovered one gene-

* Here it was that he wrote his book: many of his latter experiments were on horſe-hoeing huſbandry, and where tried.

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ral method of cultivating all land to advantage in all countries; he obſerved, that where the vines flouriſhed the beſt, the vineyards were moſt regular planted, and the ſoil moſt carefully dreſt; that by frequently plowing, hoeing, and ſtirring, the ground was kept fine and light, the weeds deſtroyed, and the ſoil enriched: That where this care was taken, the cluſters were large and full, and the juice rich and high-flavoured; but where the vines were ſuffered to grow promiſcuouſly, and all culture neglected, ſave pruning, the cluſters were comparatively lean and meagre, the juice poor and flat, and the annual ſhoots far leſs luxuriant than in the vineyards properly managed. From theſe obſervations he concluded that a regular method of planting or ſowing every kind of vegetable was the way to propagate it to moſt advantage, and he began with experiments upon corn and graſs to confirm or diſprove his new hypotheſis.

The ſucceſs of the experiments he made in his garden encouraged him to extend them into his field, and he now firſt began to contrive inſtruments to facilitate the labour, and to render the whole buſineſs of huſbandry as expeditious in his new way, as it was, after long practice, in the old.

Novelty always excites curioſity; many gentlemen came from different parts on the fame of this new method of farming; ſome of whom were perſuaded by the weight of Mr. Tull's arguments to go hand in hand with him in the courſe of his experiments; while others, who thought themſelves more wiſe, and more diſcerning, took every occaſion of ridiculing the practice, and of repreſenting it as a fanciful project, that after a great expence would end in nothing but the ruin of the projector. In general, the whole body of farmers and huſbandmen pronounced the man a conjuror who by ſowing a third part of his land, could make it produce a quantity equal to that of ſowing the whole.

While the project engroſſed the converſation of the neighbourhood for many miles round, Mr. Tull employed himſelf aſſiduouſly in training of ſervants, and in accommodating the inſtruments proper for his new huſbandry to their limited capacities: And this work he found much harder to accompliſh then he at firſt expected, it was leſs eaſy to drive the ploughman out of his way, then to teach the beaſts of the field to perform the work. The late lord Ducie Moreton, who followed Mr. Tull, or rather accompanied him in this laborious and vexatious buſineſs, has very frequently, to correct the aukwardneſs of his plowmen, or overcome their obſtinacy,

ſtinacy, ſtript himſelf of his dignity, and put his hand to the plow himſelf; and yet with all this condeſcenſion in his lordſhip, and with all the vigilance, activity, and ingenuity of Mr. Tull, who was a moſt excellent mechanick, they were both forced at laſt, after a world of money expended to very little effect, to relinquiſh the project, and to content themſelves with farming their lands in the ordinary way, except ſome ſmall portions of it, which they reſerved for further experiments.

Some time after this, Mr. Tull by intenſe application, vexatious toil, and too frequently expoſing himſelf to the viciſſitudes of heat and cold in the open fields, contracted a diſorder in his breaſt, which not being found curable in England, obliged him a ſecond time to travel, and to ſeek a cure in the milder climates of France and Italy. Here he again attended more minutely to the culture of thoſe countries, and, having little elſe to do, he employed himſelf during three years reſidence abroad, to reduce his obſervations to writing, with a view of once more endeavouring to introduce them into practice, if ever he ſhould be ſo happy as to recover his health, and be able to undergo the fatigues of a ſecond attempt. From the climate of Montpelier, and the waters of that ſalutary ſpring, he found in a few months that relief which all the power of phyſic could not afford him at home; and he returned to appearance perfectly repaired in his conſtitution; but greatly embarraſſed in his fortune.

Part of his paternal eſtate in Oxfordſhire he had ſold, and before his departure had ſettled his family on his farm at Proſperous, on the borders of Berkſhire, where he returned with a firm reſolution to perfect his former undertaking, having as he thought deviſed means during his abſence to obviate all difficulties, and to force his new huſbandry into practice by the ſucceſs of it, in ſpite of all the oppoſition that ſhould be raiſed by the lower claſs of huſbandmen againſt it.

He reviſed and rectified all his old inſtruments, and contrived new ones proper for the different ſoils of his new farm; and he now went on pretty ſucceſsfully, though not rapidly, nor much leſs expenſively in the proſecution of his new ſyſtem. He demonſtrated to all the world the good effects of his horſe-hoeing culture; and by raiſing crops of wheat without dunging for thirteen years together in the ſame field, equal in quantity, and ſuperior in quality to thoſe of his neighbours in the ordinary courſe, he demonſtrated the

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truth of his own doctrine, that labour and arrangement would ſupply the place of dung and fallow, and would produce more corn at an equal or leſs expence. But though Mr. Tull was ſucceſsful in demonſtrating that this might be done, he was not ſo happy in doing it himſelf. His expences were enhanced various ways; but chiefly by the ſtupidity of workmen in conſtructing his inſtruments. And in the aukwardneſs and wickedneſs of his ſervants, who becauſe they did not, or would not comprehend the uſe of them, ſeldom failed to break ſome eſſential part or other, in order to render them uſeleſs. Theſe diſadvantages were diſcernible only to Mr. Tull himſelf; the advantages attending the new huſbandry were now viſible to all the world; and it was now that Mr. Tull was prevailed upon by the ſollicitations of the neighbouring gentlemen who were witneſſes of its utility, to publiſh his theory, illuſtrated by a genuine account of the reſult of it in practice, which he engaged to do, and faithfully performed at no trivial expence.

Not led by vanity, nor encouraged by the hope of gain to commence author, he at firſt thought only of methodizing his thoughts, and claſſing his obſervations into ſome order for the uſe of his friends; but when he was once engaged, the ſubject ripened in his hands, and, like the vegetables under his culture, grew more full and perfect by a nice and orderly arrangement.

A genius, and a man zealous for his own reputation and the public ſervice, cannot handle a favourite ſubject ſuperficially. He entered into the vegetable properties of plants, their production and nutrition, with the preciſion of a philoſopher; and he laid down the methods by which they were to be propagated with the knowledge of an old experienced huſbandman. The inſtruments, which, after various trials, he had found to anſwer the beſt, he cauſed to be carefully conſtructed, and he had them drawn and accurately deſcribed by good artiſts, under his own inſpection; they were not filched, like later inſtruments from one invention under pretence of ſupplying the defects of another, with a view to acquire the reputation of a mechanic, but were all the genuine production of his own invention, tried and altered again and again till they actually performed with accuracy and facility the work they were intended to complete. Such are the inſtruments which Mr. Tull has exhibited, and which have been altered and disjointed, rendered imperfect, and utterly uſeleſs by pretended improvers both at home and abroad, who per-

haps never saw the originals, and who had not genius to comprehend the drawings, much less to improve and render them more useful.

TURENNE (Henry de la Tour d'Auvergne, Vicomte de) second son of Henry de la Tour d'Auvergne, duke de Bouillon, and Elizabeth of Nassau, prince of Orange, born at Sedan, Sept. 11, 1611. After having received an education worthy of his birth, he was sent into Holland to learn the art of war under prince Maurice of Nassau, his maternal uncle, who justly passed for one of the greatest generals of his time. He, at first, made him serve as a common soldier. Being arrived to the degree of a captain, he distinguished himself at the sieges of Groll and Bolduc. In 1630, some family affairs calling him to France, where his reputation had been already spread, they gave him a regiment of infantry. He was made marshal de camp at twenty-three years of age, although this was then next in rank to marshal of France, and was of great service to the French in their retreat from Mentz in 1636. He gave his horse to a soldier, whom hunger and fatigue had made fall at the bottom of a tree, and from that time the soldiers began to look upon him as their father. The year following he took Saverne, where he had like to have lost an arm, and hindered Galeas the emperor's general, from taking quarters in Franche-Compte. During the campaign of 1637, he took Landrecy and the castle of Solre, which was obliged, after an attack of four hours, to surrender at discretion. The soldiers brought to him a woman of very great beauty, as the most precious part of the spoil, and which they thought would be the most acceptable present to him, he seemed not to penetrate into their design, and after having praised them as if they only intended to save her from the brutality of their comrades, he restored her to her husband. In 1638 he took Bresac. In 1643, at the age of thirty-two he was made a marshal of France, and took upon him the command of the army in Germany, which he found in a very bad state. After remounting the cavalry, and cloathing the infantry at his own expence, he passed the Rhine with 7000 men, and defeated the brother of general Merci. In 1648 he gained the battle of Zumersnausen against the duke of Bavaria, who had broke the peace, and he drove him entirely out of his territories. This same year the civil war being kindled in France, the duke de Bouillon, his brother, angry that cardinal Mazarine should retard,

from

from day to day, the exchange of Sedan, engaged him to take part with the parliament, but his troops leaving him, he retired into Holland, and did not return to court till after the treaty made between the king and parliament; by an article of which it was promiſed, to ſatisfy the houſe of Bouillon, and to have regard to the merit of the viſcount Turenne, in diſpoſing of the command of the armies. He arrived at the time that Mazarine and the prince of Conti began to be at variance.

The refuſal they made him of the command of the army in Germany, which was deſirous of having him for their general, and his natural inclination to ſuccour thoſe he thought perſecuted or unfortunate, made him take part with the princeſs, whom he was on the point of getting out of the caſtle of the Vincennes. But unfortunate circumſtances having obliged him to retreat, and marſhal du Pleſſis Pralin having followed him with ſuperior forces, he was defeated near Rhetel, after having done in this fight every thing in his power. He made his peace 1651, and returned to Paris. The exchange of Sedan having paſſed in parliament in 1652, he attached himſelf to the court. He would not ſuffer his troops to paſs the Loire over the bridge of Gergeau, and marſhal d'Hoquincourt, with whom he commanded, having ſuffered his quarters to be taken from him at Gien, although he had adviſed him of the danger of their being ſo far aſunder, he ſaved the king by a deſperate piece of military ſkill, and in his relation of this fight, he made mention of the advice he had given to marſhal Hoquincourt; and being informed that the marſhal laid all the fault upon him, he ſhewed no reſentment, ſaying, that a man under ſo much affliction as this marſhal was ought at leaſt to have the liberty of complaining. He undertook afterwards the ſiege of Etampes, where the duke of York, afterward king of Great Britain, went to learn under him the art of war: but the arrival of the duke of Lorrain in the neighbourhood of Paris, and declaring for the princeſs, made him raiſe the ſiege. The marſhal, on his return to court, was made governor of Limoſin, miniſter of ſtate, and he married, toward the end of the winter of 1653, mademoiſelle de la Force, only daughter of the marſhal of that name, in whom the endowments of her mind ſurpaſſed the advantages of fortune.

The raiſing of the ſiege of Arras in 1654 is one of the moſt ſhining actions of viſcount Turenne, having forced thoſe lines which were thought a ne plus ultra, and were

defended by the prince of Condé. In 1658 he gained great honour by the famous battle of Dowes, and the taking of Dunkirk, Oudenard, Ypreſs, and almoſt all Flanders, which obliged the Spaniards to make, in 1660, the peace of the Pyrannées. He generouſly oppoſed the ambition of Mazarine, who wanted the marſhal to ſend him a letter, acknowledging in it, that he had, at leaſt, finiſhed the plan of operations of this campaign, in order that the cardinal might make the world believe ſo; however, this did not hinder his being created marſhal of the camps and armies of the king as a recompence for his ſervices. They even gave him a glimpſe of a higher dignity (that of conſtable) if he would quit the reformed religion. But as the offer of the firſt dignity of the crown did not prevail on him to quit this religion, while he thought it the beſt, ſo no conſideration could retain him in it, when he thought the contrary. Upon the breaking out of the war again with Spain, in 1667, the king put him at the head of his armies in Flanders, and was deſirous to learn under him. Turenne abjured the proteſtant religion, and then intended to retire from public buſineſs, if the king did not hinder it.

The war againſt Holland called him again to the head of the armies in 1672. They took forty cities in a few weeks, and the king having nominated him generaliſſimo of his troops when the inundation of the country had obliged him to retire, he paſſed the Rhine at Weſel, and went to meet the elector of Brandenburg, who was coming to the aſſiſtance of the Dutch with 35,000 men. He purſued him to his very capital, contrary to the orders of the court, and obliged him to ſue for peace. During a march, his ſoldiers having found him near a buſh, where he had laid himſelf down to take ſome reſt, they immediately formed a cottage over him, of ſome boughs, and then covered him with their cloaks, to keep him from the ſnow, which began to fall. The troops ſuffered inconceivable hardſhips; but with this general they would have gone to the end of the world. He gained in 1674 the battles of Sintſheim and Ladenbourg, againſt the Germans. The following year the council of Vienna thought that they could not do better than to ſend Montecuculi to oppoſe him, the only one that was thought to be a match for him. They had each of them reduced war to an art. They paſſed four months in watching each other, and in marches and countermarches; at length Turenne thought he had brought his rival where he wanted near Saltſbach, when going to chuſe

a place to erect a battery, he was killed by a cannon shot. The same ball having carried away the arm of Saint-Hilaire, lieutenant general of the artillery, his son could not forbear weeping: you should not weep for me, says his father to him, but for the loss of this great man. He was truly lamented by the soldiers and the people. Louis XIV. had him interred at St. Denis, where the constable du Guesclin was. It was on July 2, 1675, that he was killed, at the age of sixty-four. He was remarkable for the integrity of his manners, the purity of his intentions, his humility, free from all affectation, his humanity towards his officers and soldiers, the goodness of his heart, his moderation and equity, his love of virtue itself, without seeking the applause of mankind, his generous and christian charity.

V.

VANE, (Sir Henry, knt.) was descended from an ancient family in the county of Kent, and was eldest son of Sir Henry Vane, secretary of state to king Charles I. by Frances daughter of Mr. Darcy of Essex. He was born about the year 1612, and educated first in Westminster school, and thence removed to Magdalen Hall in the university of Oxford. He then spent some time in France, and more in Geneva. After his return home, he contracted an unconquerable aversion against the government and liturgy of the church of England; which displeasing his father, he transported himself to New England about August 1635; and was no sooner landed there, but his eminent parts made him taken notice of, and probably his quality, being the eldest son of a privy-counsellor, might give him some advantage; so that when the next season came for the election of magistrates, he was chosen governor. But in this post he had not the good fortune of pleasing the people long, his unquiet and working fancy raising and infusing a thousand scruples of conscience, which they had not brought over with them, nor heard of before. He returned therefore to England about 1637; and appearing to be reformed from the extravagances of his opinions, married a lady of a good family; and by his father's interest with the earl of Northumberland, lord high admiral of England, was joined with Sir William Russel in the office of treasurer of the navy, a place of great trust and profit.

Birch's heads and characters.

Wood's Ath.

Clarendon, p. 62.

For

For ſome time he ſeemed well ſatisfied with the government; but upon his father's receiving a remarkable diſobligation from the lord Strafford, by the latter's being created, in 1639, baron Raby, the houſe and land of Vane, (which title he had promiſed himſelf, tho' it was unfortunately obtained by the earl, merely out of contempt to that gentleman) both father and ſon formed a reſolution of revenge. For this purpoſe the latter, who had received the honour of knighthood at Whitehall on the 23d of June 1640, betook himſelf to the friendſhip of Mr. Pym and other declared enemies of the court, and contributed all that intelligence, which deſigned the ruin of the earl, and which fixed himſelf in the entire confidence of thoſe who promoted the ſame; ſo that nothing was concealed from him; though it is believed, that he communicated his thoughts to very few.

Clarendon, p. 62.

Upon the breaking out of the civil wars, he adhered to the intereſt of the parliament with the utmoſt zeal and vigour; being in 1643, one of the commiſſioners ſent by them to invite the Scots to their aſſiſtance, under which character he diſtinguiſhed himſelf as the "great contriver and promoter of the ſolemn league and covenant;" though, even at that time, he was known to have an equal averſion to it, and to preſbytery, as he ſhewed afterwards upon all occaſions, being a zealous independent. In the latter end of the year following, he was the grand inſtrument of carrying the famous ſelf-denying ordinance which gave life and ſpirit to the independent cauſe; and in his ſpeech upon introducing the debate on that ſubject, obſerved, that though he had been poſſeſſed of the treaſurerſhip of the navy before the beginning of the troubles, without owing it to the favour of the parliament, yet he was ready to reſign it to them; and deſired, that the profits of it might be applied towards the ſupport of the war. He was likewiſe one of the commiſſioners at the treaty of Uxbridge in January 1644-5, and in that of the Iſle of Wight in 1648; in which laſt, as he was now determined to procure, if poſſible, a change in the government, he uſed all his efforts to retard any concluſion with his majeſty, till the army could be brought up to London; and for that purpoſe amuſed the king's party by the offer of a toleration for the common-prayer and the epiſcopal clergy.

Burnet, vol. 1. p. 44.

However, he did not approve of the force put upon the parliament by the army, nor of the execution of his majeſty; withdrawing for ſome time from the ſcene, while theſe things were acted. But upon the eſtabliſhment of the commonwealth

wealth in February 1648-9, he was appointed one of the council of ſtate, in which poſt he was continued, till the diſ- White-
ſolution of the parliament by Cromwell in 1653; to whoſe locke's
authority he always refuſed to ſubmit, and by whom, being memoirs.
ſuſpected of ill intentions againſt him, he was impriſoned in
Cariſbrook-caſtle. After the protector's death, and the de- Wood's A-
poſing of his ſon Richard, Sir Henry Vane was, in May 1659, then.
again made one of the council of ſtate, and on the 26th of
October following, one of the new council for the manage-
ment of public affairs; but January the 9th, 1659-60, he was
diſcharged form his ſeat in the parliament, and confined to
his houſe at Raby, in the county of Durham.

Upon the reſtoration it was imagined, that, as the decla-
ration from Breda was full for an indemnity to all, except
the regicides, he was comprehended in it; and his innocence
of the king's death was repreſented in ſuch a manner by
his friends, that an addreſs was agreed upon by both houſes
of parliament in his behalf, to which a favourable anſwer,
tho' in general terms, was returned by his majeſty; and
this being equivalent to an act of parliament, though it
wanted the neceſſary forms, he was thought to be ſuffici-
ently ſecured. But the ſhare he had in the attainder of the
earl of Strafford, and in the whole turn of affairs to the
change of government, and above all, the great opinion which Burnet, p.
was had of his parts and capacity to embroil matters again, 163, &c.
made the court think it neceſſary to put him out of the way.
He was brought therefore to his trial on the 4th of June 1662,
for imagining and compaſſing the death of king Charles I. and
for taking upon him, and uſurping the government; in anſwer
to which he urged, that neither the king's death, nor the
members themſelves, could diſſolve the long parliament, where- State trials.
of he being one, no inferior could call him in queſtion. But
being found guilty, he was on the 14th of that month be-
headed on Tower-hill, where a new and very indecent prac-
tice was begun. It had been obſerved, that the dying
ſpeeches of the regicides had left impreſſions on the hearers,
that were not at all to the advantage of the government; and
ſtrains of a peculiar nature being expected from him, to pre-
vent that, drummers were placed under the ſcaffold, who, as
ſoon as he began to ſpeak to the public, upon a ſign given,
ſtruck up their drums. This put him in no diſorder; he
only deſired they might be ſtopped, for he underſtood what
was meant by it. Then he went through his devotions;
and as he was taking leave of thoſe about him, happening to

ſay

say somewhat with relation to the times, the drums struck up a second time. Upon this he gave over, and died with so much composedness, that it was generally thought, the government had lost more than it had gained by his death.

Burnet ubi supra.

Lord Clarendon stiles him a man of a very profound dissimulation, of a quick conception, and very ready, sharp, and weighty expression; of a pleasant wit, a great understanding, which pierced into, and discerned the purposes of other men with wonderful sagacity, whilst he had himself, 'vultum clausum,' that no man could make a guess of what he intended; of a temper not to be moved, though compliant, when it was seasonable to contradict, without losing ground by the condescension.

p. 62.

Bishop Burnet represents him as naturally a very fearful man, whose head was as darkened in his notions of religion, as his mind was clouded with fear; for though he set up a form of religion in a way of his own, yet it consisted rather in a withdrawing from all other forms, than in any new particular opinion or form; from which he and his party were called seekers, and seemed to wait for some new and clearer manifestations. In these meetings he preached and prayed often himself, but with a peculiar darkness, which run likewise thro' his writings to a degree, that rendered them wholly unintelligible. He inclined to Origen's notion of an universal salvation to all, both the devils and the damned; and to the doctrine of pre-existence. He left a son, Christopher, who was created by king William III. a baron, by the title of lord Bernard's-castle in the bishoprick of Durham.

Vol. 1. p. 164.

His writings, which were of a very peculiar cast, were,

1. *A healing Question propounded and resolved, upon occasion of the late public and seasonable call to humiliation, in order to love and union amongst the honest party. London*, 4to. 1656. It was written upon occasion of a general fast, and contained, says Ludlow, the state of the republican's controversy with the king, the present deviation from that cause for which they engaged, and the means to unite all parties in the accomplishment of it.

2. *The retired Man's Meditations: or, the mystery and power of godliness shining forth in the living world, &c. Lond.* 4to. 1655. An Enthusiastic Treatise on our Saviour's coming down to erect a fifth monarchy upon earth, which would last a thousand years.

3. *Of the Love of God and Union with God*, 1657. *Lond.* Of this book lord Clarendon says, when I had read it, and

and found nothing of his usual clearness and ratiocination in his discourse, in which he used much to excel the best of the company he kept; and that in a croud of very easy words, the sense was too hard to find out, I was of opinion that the subject-matter of it was of so delicate a nature, that it required another kind of preparation of mind, and it may be another kind of diet, than men are ordinarily supplied with.

4. *An Epistle General to the mystical body of Christ on earth, the Church Universal in Babylon, who are pilgrims and strangers on the earth, desiring and seeking after the heavenly country.*

5. *The Face of the Times: wherein is briefly discovered by several prophetical scriptures, from the beginning of Genesis to the end of the revelation, the rise, progress and issue of the enmity and contest, between the seed of the woman and the seed of the serpent, to the final breaking of the serpents head, in the total and irrecoverable ruin of the monarchies of this world, &c.* Lond. 1662, 4to.

6. *The People's Cause Stated. The Valley of Jehosaphat considered and opened by comparing* 2 *Chron.* xx. *with Joel* iii. *Meditations concerning Man's Life—Government—Friendship—Enemies—Death.* Penned during his imprisonment, and printed at the end of his trial, Lond. 1662, 4to.

VERTUE (GEORGE) was born in London in the year 1684; where he was put apprentice to an engraver of arms, but his genius and ambition prompting him to appear in an higher sphere, he set himself with great application to learn the art of drawing, in which he became a good proficient; he applied this afterwards to engraving, but was greatly restrained by the native modesty of his temper from making any considerable figure. Sir Godfrey Kneller was his first patron, and he was afterwards encouraged by lord Summers. His works are numerous, they are very much laboured, and generally very faithfully copied, but they have neither care nor elegance to recommend them. Vertue was an antiquarian, and his works are the works of an antiquarian, in which light both he and they have great merit; for he hath redeemed from obscurity many valuable remains of antiquity. He was first put upon these studies by the earl of Oxford, who shewed him great favour. He was a very amiable man in private life, and much esteemed by his friends for his simplicity and candour.

VORSTIUS

VORSTIUS (CONRADE) a learned divine, was born at Cologn in the year 1569, took his doctor's degree at Heidelberg, and after many other preferments, succeed Arminius in the divinity professorship at Leyden in 1611. This preferment greatly alarmed the calvinists, who roused the religious zeal of our king James I. and prevailed with him to desire the republic of Holland to drive out such an heretic. He seemed to be more warmly interested in driving this professor out of his chair, than in fixing his son in law on the throne of Bohemia; and caused Vorstius's book de Deo, to be burnt at London and the two universities. He drew up a catalogue of the several heresies he had found in that work, and commanded his resident at the Hague to notify to the states, that he greatly detested those heresies, and those who should tolerate them. The states answered, that if Vorstius maintained the errors laid to his charge, they would not suffer him to live among them. This answer did not appease his majesty's zeal, and he again pressed them with greater earnestness to banish Vorstius, though he should deny the errors laid to his charge; but if he should own and persist in them, he was firmly of opinion, that burning was too mild a punishment for him. He declared that if they did not use their most earnest endeavours to extirpate this rising heresy, he should publickly protest against such abominations, and in quality of defender of the faith, he should exhort all protestant churches to join in one general resolution, in order to extinguish and send to hell these abominable newly broached heresies; and that with regard to himself, he would forbid all his subjects to frequent so pestilential a place as the university of Leyden.

To his menaces, he added the terrors of his pen, and published a book against Vorstius. He replied in the most respectful terms; but at last, through the influence of the king's deputies, was declared unworthy of the professorship, divested of his employment, and sentenced to perpetual banishment by the synod of Dort. He lay concealed two years, and was often in danger of death from the misguided zeal of furious bigots. At length, however, he found an asylum in the dominions of the duke of Holstein, who took the remains of the Arminians under his protection, and assigned them a spot of ground for building a city. He dyed at Tonningen in the year 1622, with the strongest tokens of piety and resignation. His body was carried to Fredericstadt, the newly raised city of the Arminians, where he was buried with considerable splendour.

WALPOLE

W.

WALPOLE (Sir ROBERT) earl of Orford, was born at Houghton, Sept. 6, 1674, and was educated on the foundation at Eton School. From thence he was elected to King's College in Cambridge, and admitted 1681, but succeeding to the family estate by the death of his elder brother, he resigned his fellowship. In the year 1700 he was chosen member of parliament for King's Lynn, and represented that borough in several succeeding parliaments. In 1705 he was nominated one of the council to prince George of Denmark, lord high admiral of England; in 1707, was appointed secretary at war; and in 1709, treasurer of the navy. In the change of the ministry in the year following, he was removed from all his posts, and held no place afterwards during the queen's reign. In the year 1711, he was voted by the house of commons guilty of an high breach of trust, and notorious corruption in his office of secretary at war; and it was resolved, that he should be committed to the Tower, and expelled the house. Walpole's catalogue of noble authors, vol. 2. p. 183, &c.

Upon a candid review of this affair, there does not appear sufficient proof to justify the severity used towards him; and perhaps his attachment to the Marlborough ministry, and his great influence in the house, owing to his popular eloquence, were the true causes of his censure and imprisonment, as they had been before of his advancement. All the whigs however, on this occasion considered Mr. Walpole as a kind of martyr in their cause.

The borough of Lynn re-elected him, and though the house declared the election void, yet they persisted in the choice, and in the next parliament, in the well known debate relating to Mr. Steele on account of his publishing the *Crisis*, he greatly distinguished himself in behalf of liberty, and added to the popularity he had before acquired. The schism bill too soon after gave him a fine opportunity of exerting his eloquence, and of appearing in the character of the champion of civil and religious liberty. On the death of the queen a revolution of politicks took place, and the whig party prevailed both at court and in the senate. Mr. Walpole had before recommended himself to the house of Hanover, by his zeal for its cause, when the commons considered the state of the nation with regard to protestant succession:

and he had now the honour to procure the assurance of the house to the new king (which attended the address of condolance and congratulation) "That the commons would make good all parliamentary funds."

It is therefore not to be wondered at, that his promotion soon took place after the king's arrival, and that in a few days he was appointed receiver and paymaster general of all the guards and garrisons, and of all other his majesty's land forces in Great Britain, and paymaster of the royal hospital at Chelsea in the room of John How, and Arthur Moor Esquires, and likewise a privy counsellor. On the opening of a new parliament, a committee of secrecy was chosen to enquire into the conduct of the late ministry, of which Mr. Walpole was appointed chairman: and by his management, articles of impeachment were read against the earl of Oxford, lord Bolingbroke, the duke of Ormond, and the earl of Strafford. The eminent service he was thought to have done the nation and the crown, by the vigorous prosecution of those ministers, who were said to have brought a reproach on their country, by the unsuitable conclusion of a war, which had been carried on at so high an expence, and attended with so much success, was soon rewarded by the extraordinary promotions of first commissioner of the treasury, and chancellor and under treasurer of the exchequer.

In two years time a misunderstanding appeared amongst his majesty's servants, and it became evident that the interest of Mr. secretary Stanhope and his adherents began to outweigh that of the exchequer, and that Mr. Walpole's great power was visibly on the decline. King George had purchased of the king of Denmark the dutches of Bremen and Verden, which his Danish majesty had gained by conquest from Charles XII. of Sweden. The Swedish hero, enraged to see his dominions publickly set to sale, conceived a resentment against the purchaser, and formed a design to gratify his revenge on the electorate of Hanover. Upon a message sent to the house of commons by the king, Mr. secretary Stanhope moved for a supply to enable his majesty to concert such measures with foreign princes and states, as might prevent any charge or apprehensions from the designs of Sweden for the future. This occasioned a warm debate, in which it was remarkable Mr. Walpole kept a profound silence. The country party insisted that such a proceeding was contrary to the act of settlement. They intimated that the peace of the empire was only a pretence, and that the security of the new acquisitions was the real object of

this unprecedented ſupply; and they took occaſion to obſerve too, that his majeſty's own miniſters ſeemed to be divided. But Mr. Walpole thought proper on this ſurmiſe to ſpeak in favour of the ſupply, which was carried by a majority of four voices only. In a day or two he reſigned all his places to the king; and if the true cauſe of his defection from the court, had been his diſapprobation of the meaſures then purſuing, we muſt acknowledge his conduct in this inſtance to have been truly noble and praiſe-worthy. But they who conſider the intrigues of party, and that he ſpoke in favour of theſe meaſures, will find little room to ſuppoſe that his reſignation proceeded from any attachment to liberty or love of his country. He reſigned moſt probably with a view to be reſtored with greater plenitude of power: and the number of his friends, who accompanied him in his reſignation, prove it to have been a mere factious tranſaction.

On the day of his reſignation he brought in the famous ſinking fund bill; he preſented it as a country gentleman, and ſaid he hoped it would not fare the worſe for having two fathers, and that his ſucceſſor (Mr. Stanhope) would bring it to perfection. His calling himſelf the father of a project, which hath ſince been ſo often employed to other purpoſes than were at firſt declared, gave his enemies frequent opportunity for ſatire and ridicule, and it hath been ſarcaſtically obſerved, that the father of this fund appeared in a very bad light, when viewed in the capacity of a nurſe. In the courſe of the debates on this bill, a warm conteſt aroſe between Mr. Walpole and Mr. Stanhope, on ſome ſevere reflections thrown upon him, the former loſt his uſual ſerenity of temper, and replied with great warmth and impetuoſity.

The acrimony on both ſides produced unbecoming expreſſions, the betraying of private converſation, and the revealing a piece of ſecret hiſtory, viz. The ſcandalous practice of ſelling places and reverſions. A member ſaid on the occaſion, I am ſorry to ſee theſe two great men fall foul of one another; however, in my opinion, we muſt ſtill look on them as patriots and fathers of their country: and ſince they have by miſchance diſcovered their nakedneſs, we ought, according to the cuſtom of the eaſt, to cover it, by turning our backs upon them.

In the next ſeſſion of parliament Mr. Walpole oppoſed the miniſtry in every thing, and even a Wyndham or a Shippen did not exceed him in patriotiſm. Upon a motion in the houſe for continuing the army, he made a ſpeech of above

an hour long, and displayed the danger of a standing army in a free country, with all the powers of eloquence. Early in the year 1720, the rigour of the patriot began to soften, and the complaisance of the courtier to appear, and he was again appointed paymaster of the forces in the room of the earl of Lincoln, and several of his friends were found soon after in the list of promotions. No doubt now remained of his entire conversion to court measures: for before the end of the year we find him pleading as strongly for the number of forces required by the war office, as he had before pathetically declaimed against them, even tho' at this time the same pretences for keeping them on foot did not exist.

It was not long before he acquired full ministerial power, being appointed first lord commissioner of the treasury, and chancellor of the exchequer: and when the king went abroad in the year 1723, he was nominated one of the lords justices for the administration of government, and was sworn sole secretary of state, during the absence of lords Townshend and Carteret. About this time he received another distinguished mark of the royal favour; his eldest son then on his travels was created a peer, by the name, style and title of baron Walpole of Walpole. For the entertainment of the reader, we shall transcribe the preamble to the patent, which contains extraordinary eulogiums on him, and sets forth the reasons which induced his majesty to confer that dignity.

"Forasmuch as our right trusty and well-beloved counsellor Robert Walpole, one of the lords of our treasury, and chancellor of our exchequer, hath recommended himself to us, our family and his country, by his great merits and extraordinary endowments, we deemed it a duty incumbent upon us to call him to the rank of peerage. But as he was more ambitious of meriting honours than acquiring them; that his family at least might be enobled, we have resolved to confer those honours on the son which were the father's due; and to rank Robert Walpole the younger among our nobility: from which gentleman whatever is great or glorious may reasonably be expected. He has long since shewn a very ripe genius to literature and the sciences, and now resolves to bring whatever is worthy his notice from foreign countries. As he has one at home, who will be his instructor in whatever may have escaped his observation abroad, we make no doubt but by the assistance of so able a guide, he will deliver the dignity derived from his father's merits, enlarged to his posterity. It is moreover our pleasure, that a youth of such

ſuch extraordinary hopes ſhould take his titles from the place, whence the ancient family of Walpole derived their names, which family hath flouriſhed in the county of Norfolk ever ſince the reign of Edward the Firſt, where it has been always held and eſteemed among thoſe of chief note."

Though Mr. Walpole was thus more attentive to the meriting nobility than acquiring it, yet it does not appear, that he was unambitious of honour. For in the year 1725, he had the dignity of knight of the Bath conferred on him, at the ſame time that prince William and ſeveral lords and perſons of diſtinction were inveſted with the enſigns of that order, and in the year following was elected and inſtalled knight companion of the moſt noble order of the garter. The meaſures of his adminiſtration, during the long time he remained prime, we may ſay, ſole miniſter, have been often canvaſſed with all the ſeverity of critical enquiry. It is difficult to diſcern the truth through the exaggerations and miſrepreſentations of party; and we ſhall leave it to the impartial hiſtorian to ſet it in a proper light. Though he had been called the father of corruption, and is ſaid to have boaſted that he knew every man's price, yet in the year 1742, the oppoſition prevailed, and he was not any longer able to carry a majority in the houſe of commons. He now reſigned all his places, and fled for ſhelter behind the throne. But there was ſo little appearance of his credit receiving any diminution, that he was ſoon after created earl of Orford, and moſt of his friends and dependents continued in their places. The king too granted him a penſion of the yearly ſum of 4000l. in conſideration of his long and faithful ſervices.

The remainder of his life he ſpent in tranquil honour and retirement, and died 1745, in the ſeventy-firſt year of his age. Whatever objections his miniſterial conduct may be liable to, yet, in his private character he is univerſally allowed to be endowed with the moſt amiable and benevolent qualities. That he was a tender parent, a kind maſter, a beneficent patron, a firm friend, an agreeable companion, are points that have been ſeldom diſputed, when Sir Robert Walpole, or the earl of Orford has been mentioned. Mr. Pope, who profeſſed himſelf no friend to courts and courtiers, hath perhaps paid him, gratis, an handſomer compliment on the laſt of theſe heads, than his liberality could ever purchaſe. In anſwer to his friend, who perſuades him to go and ſee Sir Robert, he ſays,

One thousand seven hundred and thirty-eight; a dialogue.

Seen him I have, but in his happier hour
Of social pleasure, ill-exchang'd for power;
Seen him, uncumber'd with the venal tribe,
Smile without art, and win without a bribe.

About the end of queen Anne's reign, and the beginning of George the First, he wrote the following pamphlets.

The Sovereign's Answer to the Gloucestershire Address.

N. B. The Sovereign meant Charles duke of Somerset, so nick-named by the whigs.

Answer to the Representation of the house of Lords on the State of the Navy, 1709.

The Debts of the Nation stated and considered, in four Papers, 1710

The Thirty-five Millions accounted for, 1710.

A Letter from a foreign Minister in England to Monsieur Pettecum, 1710.

Four Letters to a Friend in Scotland upon Sacheverel's Trial. Falsely attributed in the general dictionary to Mr. Maynwaring.

A short History of the Parliament. It is an account of the last Session of the queen.

The South-Sea Scheme considered.

A Pamphlet against the Peerage Bill, 1719.

The Report of the Secret Committee, June 9th, 1715.

Biog. Brit. WALSYNGHAM (Sir FRANCIS) one of the most refined politicians, and most penetrating statesmen, that is known in history, flourished in the reign of queen Elizabeth, and was born at Chiselhurst in Kent, of an ancient and honourable family. He spent some time at King's College in Cambridge; but to complete his education, travelled into foreign countries, of the polity of which he acquired a perfect knowledge, and besides, various languages and great accomplishments. These qualifications soon recommended him to be an agent to the great Cecil; and under his direction he came to be employed in the most important affairs of state. He resided as ambassador in France, during the civil wars in that kingdom.

In the year 1570, he was sent a second time there in the same capacity. His negociations and dispatches during that embassy, were collected by Sir Dudley Digges, knight, and published 1655, folio, with this title, *The compleat Ambassador:*

der: or, two Treatises of the intended Marriage of Queen Elizabeth, of glorious Memory; comprised in Letters of Negociation of Sir Francis Walsingham, her Resident in France. Together with the Answers of the Lord Burleigh, the earl of Leicester, Sir Thomas Smith and others. Wherein, as in a clear Mirrour, may be seen the Faces of the two Courts of England and France, as they then stood; with many remarkable Passages of State, not at all mentioned in any History.—— These papers manifest our great statesman's exquisite abilities, and his fitness for the trust that was reposed in him.

In the year 1573, he was appointed one of the principal secretaries of state, and sworn a privy-councellor. He now devoted himself absolutely to the service of his country and his queen, and by his vigilance and address, preserved her crown and life from daily attempts and conspiracies. "To "him, says Dr. Lloyd, mens faces spoke as well as their "tongues, and their countenances were indexes of their "hearts. He would so beset men with questions, and draw "them on, that they discovered themselves whether they "answered or were silent. He maintained fifty-three agents, "and eighteen spies in foreign courts; and for two pistoles "and under, had all the private papers in Europe."

In the year 1587, when the king of Spain made such amazing preparations, Walsyngham used his utmost skill to discover the secret of their destination; he first obtained intelligence that Philip had discovered his design to the pope, and desired his blessing upon it; and he next procured a copy of this original letter, which was stolen out of the pope's cabinet. He laid the great foundation of the protestant constitution, as to its policy; and the papists found his intelligence and penetration so great in finding out their tricks and designs, that they complained of him as a very subtle and insidious man. He was at first a favourer of the puritan party, to whom he offered in the queen's name, that provided they would conform in other points, the three ceremonies of kneeling at the communion, wearing the surplice, and making the sign of the cross in baptism, should be laid aside. But they replying to these concessions in the language of Moses, "that they would not leave so much as "a hoof behind," he withdrew his affection in a great measure from them, and left them to their own narrow principles, and obstinate perverseness. He was sent on an embassy to the Netherlands in 1578. And in the year 1581, he went a third time ambassador into France, to treat of a mar-

Camden's annals, 1590.

Heylin's Hist. of the presbyterians, b. 7. Collier's Ecclesiastical hist. v. 2. p. 536. and the Cabala, p. 372, 3d edit.

marriage between queen Elizabeth and the duke of Anjou; and to conclude a league offensive and defensive between both kingdoms.

Cambden's annals, 1581.

In the year 1583 he was dispatched into Scotland, to secure their young and unexperienced king from evil counsellors. He could, as Lloyd says, as well fit the humour of king James with passages out of Xenophon, Thucydides, Plutarch or Tacitus, as he could that of Henry king of France with Rabelais's conceits, or the Hollander with mechanic discourses.

Every attempt to promote the trade and navigation of England was encouraged by our wise statesman. Hakluyt particularly in making discoveries in foreign parts; and Gilbert in settling Newfoundland, had his patronage and assistance. He founded a divinity lecture at Oxford, the reader of which was to discourse upon the fundamentals of religion, and the text of the holy scriptures; in order that the controversies arising from thence might be more particularly discussed. He provided a library for King's College in Cambridge. Besides his other employments he was chancellor of the dutchy of Lancaster, and of the garter; yet he died so poor, that on account of his debts, he was buried privately by night in St. Paul's church, without any manner of funeral solemnity. This is mentioned by some writers as a proof of his integrity and public spirit, but it is surely a very fallible one, if there were not some other corroborating circumstances. He left only one daughter, famous for having three husbands of the greatest distinction; first, Sir Philip Sidney; secondly, R. Devereux, earl of Essex; and lastly, Richard Bourk, earl of Clanrichard and of St. Alban's.

ib.

There is a book ascribed to him entitled, *Arcana Aulica*; *or, Walsingham's Manual of prudential Maxims, which hath been printed several Times.*

WALTON (Izaak) the biographer, and, as Langbaine calls him, the common father of all anglers, was born in the month of August, 1593. The Oxford antiquary, who has thus fixed the place and year of his nativity, has left us no memorials of his family, nor even hinted where or how he was educated; but has only told us, that before the year 1643, Walton was settled, and followed the trade of a sempster in London. He lived first in the Royal Burse in Cornhill, built by Sir Thomas Gresham, afterwards in Fleet-

Fleet-ſtreet, and in Chancery Lane, where, in ſome deeds of conveyance, he is ſaid to have followed the trade of a linnen-draper.

About 1643 he left London, and ſeems to have retired with a competent fortune altogether from buſineſs; at which time (to uſe the words of Wood) finding it dangerous for honeſt men to be there, he left that city, and lived ſometimes at Stafford and elſewhere; but moſtly in the families of the eminent clergymen of England, of whom he was much beloved. As he lived in the pariſh of St. Dunſtan in the Weſt, whereof Dr. John Donne, dean of St. Paul's, was vicar, he became intimately acquainted with that excellent perſon; and upon his deceaſe, at the requeſt of Sir Henry Wotton, collected materials for his life, which he finiſhed in the year 1640, and publiſhed it with a collection of the doctor's ſermons in folio. Dr. King, biſhop of Chicheſter, in a letter to the author, thus expreſſes himſelf, concerning this life. "I am glad that the general demonſtra-"tion of his worth was ſo fairly preſerved and repreſented "to the world, by your pen in the hiſtory of his life; in-"deed ſo well, that beſide others, the beſt critic of our "later time, Mr. John Hales of Eaton, affirmed to me, "he had not ſeen a life written with more advantage to the "ſubject, or reputation to the writer, than that of Dr. "Donne."

Sir Henry Wotton dying in 1639, biſhop King importuned Walton to undertake the writing his life, which he did, and prefixed to a collection of Sir Henry's remains, entitled *Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*. About two years after the reſtoration, he wrote the life of Mr. Richard Hooker, author of *The Eccleſiaſtical Polity*; he was enjoined to undertake this work by his friend Dr. Gilbert Sheldon, afterwards archbiſhop of Canterbury. And under the roof of his good friend and patron Dr. George Morley, biſhop of Wincheſter, he wrote the life of the pious Mr. George Herbert. Theſe lives were collected and publiſhed in a ſmall octavo, 1675, with a dedication to the biſhop of Wincheſter, and a preface containing the motives for writing them.

When he was in his eighty-third year, he undertook to write the life of Dr. Robert Sanderſon, biſhop of Lincoln, which was publiſhed together with ſeveral of the biſhop's pieces, and a ſermon of Hooker's, in 8vo. 1677. But his pen was not altogether confined to biography. While he

lived in London, his favourite amusement was angling; in which he was a great proficient. The precepts of this art, having hardly ever been reduced to writing, were propagated from age to age chiefly by tradition; but Walton, whose benevolent and communicative temper appears in every line of his writings, unwilling to conceal from the world those assistances which his long practice and experience enabled him to give, in the year 1653, published in a very elegant manner, his *Complete Angler*; *or*, *Contemplative Man's Recreation*, in small 12mo, adorned with exquisite cuts of most of the fish mentioned in it. This is no trifling work, but both entertaining and instructive; and according to some critics, whether we consider the elegant simplicity of the style, the ease and unaffected humour of the dialogue, the lovely scenes which it delineates, the enchanting pastoral poetry which it contains, or the fine morality it so sweetly inculcates, has hardly its fellow in any of the modern languages. That this work met with a very favourable reception from the public, may easily be inferred from its going through five editions in the author's life-time; to the last of which, his intimate friend and adopted son, Charles Cotton of Beresford in Staffordshire, Esq; added a very judicious supplement, containing, *Instructions how to angle for a Trout, or grayling in a clear Stream.* An elegant edition of this work was published in London 1760, with notes historical, critical and explanatory, and with the lives of the authors prefixed, to which we must refer the reader, if he is desirous of an intimate acquaintance with this ingenious, meek, benevolent and pious man.

Besides the works of Walton above mentioned there are extant of his writing, verses on the death of Dr. Donne, ditto, before Alexander Brome's, Shirley's, and Cartwright's poems. It is said that there are several letters of his extant in the Ashmolean Museum, relating to a life of Sir Henry Savile, which he had entertained thoughts of writing.

In 1683, when he was ninety years old, he published, *Thealma and Clearchus, a pastoral History in smooth and easy Verse; written long since by John Chalkhill, Esq; an Acquaintant and Friend of Edmund Spenser.* To this poem he wrote a preface, containing a very amiable character of the author. He lived but a very little time after the publication of this poem, for he ended his days on the 15th day of December, 1683, in the great frost, at Winchester, in the house

Wood's Ath.

house of his son-in-law, Dr. William Hawkins, a prebendary of the church there; where he lies buried. By his will, in failure of his son's issue, he bequeathed part of his estate to the town of Stafford, for binding out poor boys apprentices, and portioning out poor maidens in marriage, and buying coals for poor people in hard and pinching times.

WARD (JOHN) L. L. D. was born in London about the year 1679: his father was a dissenting minister. In the early part of his life, he was a clerk in the navy office; but, at his leisure hours, he prosecuted his studies by the assistance of one Dr. Ker, a Scotsman, who kept an academy. In 1710, he resigned his employment in the navy office, and became a tutor to a certain number of the children of his friends, for which purpose he opened a school in Tenter Alley in Moorfields, which he kept for many years. Life by Dr. Birch, 1766

In 1712, he became member of a private society of gentlemen, who entertained each other with discourses on the civil law, and the society was existing till Michaelmas Term, 1742. In 1720, Mr. Ward had rendered himself so eminent for his learning and knowledge in the study of antiquity, that he was chosen professor of rhetoric in Gresham College. In 1723, during the presidency of Sir Isaac Newton, he was elected fellow of the royal society; and in 1752 one of its vice-presidents, in which office he was continued till his death.

The doctor, among other works, some of them not very interesting to the republic of letters, was assistant to Mr. Ainsworth in his account of Kemp's Collection of antiquities, which was sold by auction at the Phœnix tavern in Pall-Mall, on the 23d, 24th, 25th and 27th of March, 1721, in 293 articles; the sale amounting to 1090l. 8s. 6d. He wrote an answer to Dr. Middleton's Latin dissertation, concerning the estimation in which physicians were held among the old Romans, in order to shew that the profession was not so slavish and ignoble as Middleton alledged. Middleton replied, and Ward rejoined. He assisted Buckley in his edition of Thuanus, and translated into Latin, three letters addressed to Dr. Mead concerning that edition. He likewise assisted Horseley in his *Britannia Romana*, and Mr. Ainsworth acknowledged his obligations to him in composing his

his dictionary, which, though far from being perfect, is the beſt Latin dictionary extant in the Engliſh language. Its laſt editor, Mr. Young, acknowledges his aſſiſtance likewiſe. Young's genius, however, was far ſuperior either to Ainſworth's or Ward's; and could he have beſtowed the leaſt degree of application in writing, he might have publiſhed the beſt Latin dictionary that ever perhaps was compoſed. Abſtracted from this talent, he was the real parſon Adams exhibited by Fielding.

In 1736, Mr. Ward was a member of a ſociety of gentlemen who had incorporated themſelves for the encouragement of learning. This was a laudable, but badly digeſted inſtitution; and nobody reaped any benefit from it except Gordon, who received a good ſalary, and a houſe to live in, for being ſecretary.

Dr. Ward's principal work is his lives of the profeſſors of Greſham College, which "is a conſiderable addition to "the hiſtory of learning in our country." He was honoured with the title of doctor of laws, by the univerſity of Edinburgh, probably on account of a Latin letter he wrote to its principal Dr. Wiſhart, the editor of Florentius Voluſenus, or, *Wilſon, De Animi Tranquilitate.* This Voluſenus was a poet of conſiderable merit. In 1753, he was elected one of the truſtees of the Britiſh Muſeum, and died in the eightieth year of his age, at his apartments in Greſham College, on Tueſday, October the 17th, 1758.

Dr. Ward, beſides the works already mentioned, was the author of many others, eſpecially in the lapidary way, being no inconſiderable antiquarian. "His piety was ſincere "and unaffected, and his profeſſion as a chriſtian, was "that of a proteſtant diſſenter, with a moderation and can-"dour, which recommended him to the eſteem of all thoſe "members of the eſtabliſhed church, who had the pleaſure "of his acquaintance or friendſhip."

Birch's heads and characters.

WARHAM (WILLIAM) archbiſhop of Canterbury, and lord high chancellor of England, was deſcended of a good family in Hampſhire, and born at Okely in that county. He was firſt educated in Wincheſter ſchool, and afterwards removed to New College, Oxford; where he was admitted fellow in 1475, and commenced doctor of laws. In 1488 he left the college, and about that time became an advocate in the court of arches, and ſoon after principal or chief moderator

derator of the civil law ſchool, then ſituated in St. Edward's pariſh in Oxford. In 1493 he was ſent by king Henry VII. in conjunction with Sir Edward Poynings, on an embaſſy to Philip, duke of Burgundy, to perſuade him to deliver up Perkin Warbeck, who had aſſumed the title of Richard, ſon of Richard duke of York, ſecond ſon of king Edward IV; repreſenting that he had eſcaped the cruelty of his uncle, king Richard III. and was ſupported in this impoſture by Margaret, dutcheſs dowager of Burgundy, ſiſter of Edward IV. as ſhe had before given encouragement to Lambert Simnel, the pretended earl of Warwick, out of the implacable hatred which ſhe had conceived againſt Henry VII. Upon this remonſtrance the ambaſſadors were aſſured by the duke's council (himſelf being then in his minority) that no manner of aſſiſtance ſhould be given by that court to Warbeck; and in the management of this whole negociation, Dr. Warham behaved ſo much to the king's ſatisfaction, that on November the ſecond, the ſame year, he was collated to the chantorſhip of the cathedral of Wells, and February the 13th following, appointed maſter of the Rolls.

But this was only a ſtep to greater honours; for on Auguſt the 11th, 1502, he was made keeper of the great ſeal of England; on January the firſt following, lord high chancellor; in the beginning of the year 1503, advanced to the ſee of London; and in March 1503-4 tranſlated to that of Canterbury, in which he was inſtalled with great ſolemnity, Edward duke of Buckingham officiating as ſteward on that occaſion. He was likewiſe, on May the 28th, 1506, unanimouſly elected chancellor of the univerſity of Oxford, to which he was always a firm friend.

During the reign of king Henry the VIIth, he was in the higheſt degree of favour with that prince, but after the acceſſion of Henry the VIIIth. to the crown, cardinal Wolſey, who was then only almoner to the king, and dean of Lincoln, ingratiated himſelf in ſuch a manner with his majeſty, that he abſolutely ſupplanted the archbiſhop, who at laſt, on December the 23d, 1515, reſigned the great ſeal; which was then committed to Wolſey. The haughtineſs of this new favourite, who was now advanced to the ſee of York, ſoon put our prelate to the utmoſt difficulties of ſupporting the dignity of his own ſtation; for as Wolſey ſeized all occaſions of mortifying him, he refuſed an eſtabliſhed mark of the homage due to the archbiſhoprick of Canterbury

bury from that of York, which was, that the croſs of the latter ſhould not be advanced in the ſame province, or in the ſame place, with the croſs of Canterbury. Yet Wolſey, in defiance of this ancient cuſtom, had ordered his croſs to be advanced and carried before himſelf, not only within the precincts of the archbiſhoprick of Canterbury, but even in his preſence. Upon which that primate expoſtulated with him concerning the indignity, which he apprehended done to himſelf, Wolſey projected how he might for the future have a right to do it, without incurring any imputation of acting contrary to rule. And though his being cardinal did not exempt him from that ſubmiſſion, on which the archbiſhopric of Canterbury of right inſiſted; yet he was ſenſible, that if he could once be inveſted with the character of legate à latere, it would put the matter out of diſpute, and even render him that primate's ſuperior; which therefore he ſolicited, and ſhortly after obtained.

Under this commiſſion he ſet up a new court, called curia legatina; by means of which he drew all manner of juriſdiction throughout England into his own hands, and appointed officials, regiſters, &c. in every dioceſe, who took up all cauſes, and obliged the other officers, to whom the juriſdiction really belonged, to ſit ſtill without regard or profit. He had, in particular, erected a court at Whitehall for matters teſtamentary; which was thought a conſiderable infringment upon the rights of the archbiſhop of Canterbury, in whoſe court it had been the conſtant uſage to prove wills and teſtaments. The primate therefore finding his authority ſuperſeded in ſo enormous a degree, wrote two letters, by way of remonſtrance, to the cardinal, concerning the injuries done himſelf; in one of which he repreſents, that ſuch a courſe of proceedings would in effect reduce him to the mere ſhadow of an archbiſhop. But finding no redreſs by this, or any other method of complaint to the cardinal, he at laſt thought himſelf obliged to lay the ſtate of the caſe before the king, who directed him, in his name, to go to the cardinal; and, if he had done any thing amiſs, to admoniſh him of it. This admonition only tended to irritate the cardinal againſt him; and had in other reſpects ſo little effect, that the king himſelf afterwards found it neceſſary to diſcourſe with his chief miniſter upon the ſubject, after ſuch a manner, as made a better and more laſting impreſſion upon him.

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The archbishop sat in the see of Canterbury twenty-eight years, and died at St. Stephen's near that city, in the house of William Warham, his kinsman, and archdeacon of Canterbury, on August the 23d, 1532. He was interred without any pomp in his cathedral, in a little chapel built by himself for the place of his burial, on the north of the tomb of Thomas Becket, where a monument was erected for him, which was defaced in the civil wars. He laid out to the value of 3000l. in repairing and beautifying the houses belonging to his see. It appears from a letter of Erasmus to Sir Thomas More, that though he had passed through the highest posts in church and state, he so little regarded his own private advantage, that he left no more than was sufficient to pay his debts and funeral charges. And it is said, that when he was near his death, he called upon his steward to know what money he had in his hands; who telling him that he had but thirty pounds, he chearfully answered, "Satis viatici ad cœlum, i. e. That was enough to last him "to heaven." He left his theological books to the library of All Souls College in Oxford, his civil and canon law books to New College, and all his books of church music to Winchester College. Knight's life of Erasmus, p. 233.

Erasmus, who was patronized by him, and with whom he held a correspondence by letters, gives him an excellent character in the fifth book of his *Ecclesiastes, sive de ratione concionandi*; which, being written after the archbishop's death, cannot fall under the suspicion of flattery. And indeed our prelate was undoubtedly a great canonist, an able statesman, and a dextrous courtier. Nor was he so entirely devoted to the learning of the schools, as had been the general course of studies in that and the preceding ages, during which the barren subtleties of a false philosophy had excluded all true science; but set up and encouraged a more generous way of knowledge. Yet he was a severe persecutor of those whom he thought heretics; and inclined to believe idle and fanatical people; as for a time he did Elizabeth Barton, the pretended holy maid of Kent.

WATERLAND, (Dr. DANIEL) a late eminent divine, was born at Wasely in Lincolnshire, 1683, and was the son of the reverend Mr. Henry Waterland, rector of that place. He had his school education at Lincoln, and his academical

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at Magdalen College in Cambridge, under the tuition of Mr. Samuel Barker, of this ſociety, he was firſt ſcholar, and afterwards fellow, and commencing tutor, became a great ornament and advantage to it. In this capacity he drew up a tract, under the title of, *Advice to a young Student, with a Method of Study for the firſt four Years*, which has gone through ſeveral editions.

In the year 1713, he became maſter of the college, and obtained the rectory of Ellingham in Norfolk, and was ſoon after appointed chaplain in ordinary to George the Firſt. In the year 1720, he preached the firſt courſe of lectures, founded by lady Moyer for the defence of our Lord's divinity. He was preſented in the following year, by the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, to the rectory of St. Auſtin and St. Faith, in London, and ſoon after promoted to the chancellorſhip of the church of York by Sir William Dawes, archbiſhop of that province.

In the year 1727, he was collated by his dioceſan to the archdeaconry of Middleſex, and his majeſty conferred on him a canonry in the church of Windſor, and that chapter preſented him to the vicarage of Twickenham. He now reſigned the rectory of St. Auſtin's, not being willing to hold two benefices at once, with the cure of Souls.

Biog. Brit. v. 6. p. 2.

He died in the year 1740, and was interred in the collegiate church at Windſor. It would be doing equal unjuſtice to the reader, and to the memory of this worthy man, not to tranſcribe his character, as it is elegantly drawn up by Mr. Seed, who was his aſſiſtant at Twickenham, and intimately acquainted with him.

The poſtumous Works of Jeremiah Seed, &c. 1750, v. 1, p. 327, & ſeq.

Nobody was more capable of ſhining as an original writer, and ſtriking out new and unbeaten tracts of thought; for he had Mr. Locke's clearneſs of reaſoning, as well as the extenſive reading of biſhop Stillingfleet. He had puſhed his enquiries ſo far into matters of a very high and elevated nature, that where his views ſtopped ſhort, there was not merely the boundary of his underſtanding; it was the boundary of human underſtanding, the point where knowledge ceaſes, and ignorance commences. An elaborate attempt had been made to demonſtrate the exiſtence of God a priori, and that he is the ſubſtratum of ſpace. And when the ſtrong man, well armed with learning and abilities, kept his new erected metaphyſical building, his intellectual goods were

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at peace just so long, till a stronger than he arose and stript him of the armour wherein he trusted.*

He had thoroughly studied the doctrine of the trinity long before he entered into the controversy. He sat down to the subject without any preconceived darling hypothesis of his own, advanced in print about the nature and attributes of God, which might tempt him to adjust the scripture doctrine of the trinity, as well as he could, to it, by far fetched criticisms and elaborate comments: he viewed it without any bias in the several lights of scripture, reason and antiquity: he read, he weighed in the balance whatever had been said against it, as well as for it: he conversed upon that subject with the ablest advocate that Arianism ever boasted, and corresponded with another considerable writer on that side of the question. His determination was not owing to any sudden heat of fancy; it was the mature result of a thorough, honest, and unwearied examination; during which, through too close an application, he greatly impaired his health, and laid the foundation of that ill habit of body which at last occasioned his death. How he was, in a manner, forced into the controversy by a person's committing his queries to the press without his consent, or even knowledge, he has given the world an account in the preface of the first of those excellent tracts, as the late earl of Nottingham justly stiles them, when he wrote on that subject. Whereas his adversaries had laid the main stress of their cause upon philosophical subtleties and objections; particularly that there was no medium for the catholics between Sabellianism and Tritheism; he disarmed them of their metaphysical artillery, turned it upon them, and made them seem willing to put the issue of their cause solely on the foot of scripture. And let me observe, with what an ill grace mere smatterers in knowledge, charge the doctrine of the trinity with absurdities from the abstract nature and reason of the thing; when three persons of distinguished abilities (for with three he was at once engaged) were unable, though they did not want an hearty inclination, to make good a charge of that nature.

* The substance of what he wrote on that subject, has been communicated to the public by the ingenious Dr. Law, master of Peter-house, partly in his excellent notes on King's Origin of Evil, and partly in his Enquiry into the Ideas of Space, &c. To which is added, a Dissertation on the Argument *a priori*, by a learned hand, viz. Dr. Waterland.

Argu-

Arguments under his happy direction and management, were arrows (of which his quiver was full) in the hands of a mighty man; they carried greater force with them, and made deeper impreſſions, than when they came from a perſon of the common ſize; and therefore he was not aſhamed when he ſpoke with his ableſt adverſary in ſet conferences. His head was an immenſe library, where the treaſures of learning were ranged in ſuch exact order, that whatever himſelf or his friends wanted, he could have immediate recourſe to, without any embaraſſment. A prodigious expence of reading, without a confuſion of ideas, is almoſt the peculiar characteriſtic of his writings. His works, particularly thoſe upon our ſaviour's divinity, and the importance of the doctrine, and the euchariſt, into which he has digeſted the learning of all preceding ages, will, we may venture to ſay, be tranſmitted to, and ſtand the examination of all ſucceeding ones. He has ſo thoroughly exhauſted every ſubject that he wrote a ſet treatiſe upon, that it is impoſſible to hit upon any thing that is not in his writings, or to expreſs that more clearly which is there. Yet, whatever expence of time or thought he might be at in laying in materials, it did not coſt him much pains to commit them to writing. The largeſt volume † which he has publiſhed, wrote with great accuracy, he in two months finiſhed and ſent to the preſs. Some writers who have made no inconſiderable figure in the learned world, have been greatly indebted for it to the valuable notices and obſervations with which he furniſhed them. But he was ſo diſintereſted, that provided the world was inſtructed, he was very indifferent who had the honour of doing it. He had ſo ample a fund of knowledge, that he could impart it liberally, without any danger of impoveriſhing himſelf.

† The ſecond defence of his queries.

Nor was controverſy his only talent. His ſermons, adapted to the level of common capacities, yet inſtructive to the higheſt, were compoſed with that plainneſs and ſimplicity, that perſons of a ſlender ſhare of ſenſe might be vain enough to think themſelves capable of writing as well: but men of judgment know that nothing is more difficult to write than ſuch eaſy writing as his was. Free from that obſcure diligence which ſometimes embarraſſes the writings of great ſcholars, he ſtates each point of duty judiciouſly and accurately, explains it happily, and always goes to the bottom of his ſubject. This character may be given of his writings in gene-

general, that, whatever beauties of ſtyle ſome few of his laſt compoſitions may want; they have all of them that to recommend them, which is more valuable than all languages beſides, the language of the heart. In his learned writings he aſſerted nothing, but what he firmly believed, and in his plain familiar diſcourſes, he taught nothing but what he practiſed. He ſpoke and wrote with that undiſſembled freedom and openneſs which ever accompanies an undeſigning honeſty, and a thorough conviction of the truth; which brings me ſecondly, to give ſome account of his life and converſation. His head and heart were conſtantly at work upon points worthy of him; and yet if any company came in, he would be immediately free and diſingaged, forget the hard ſtudent in the eaſy companion, liſten to any innocent converſation without any ſeeming abſence of thought, and join in it with vivacity. I mention it as an amazing inſtance of the liberty and extent of his mind, that a perſon generally intent (too intent with regard to his health) upon great things, could at once, with a quick and ſudden tranſition of thought, enter into the minute affairs and ordinary occurrences of life. But though he would bear a part in any innocent diſcourſe, he had an averſion to the reigning vices of converſation: he was very tender of mens characters, he guided his words, as well as regulated his actions, with diſcretion; and at the ſame time that his ſagacity enabled him to diſcover, his charity prompted him to cover and conceal a multitude of faults. The converſation in which he chiefly delighted, was with learned men, who came to conſult him; in which, inſtead of fetching a wide compaſs round about a meaning, he entered at once into the heart of a queſtion, with that quickneſs of apprehenſion and perſpicuity of expreſſion, which were confeſſed parts of his character. He ſaw at one glance, where the main ſtreſs of it lay, omitted no material difficulties, and dwelt upon none but what were ſuch; would not divert into by-points, but pared off all excreſcence, and never loſt ſight of the main point till he diſmiſſed you thoroughly ſatisfied about the queſtion, and what was indeed unqueſtionable, his own great abilities: he ſtruck light into perplexed and uncommon ſubjects, and placed even common ones in a clearer and more advantageous point of view. He had an excellent turn for buſineſs; for his clearneſs of reaſoning was not confined to learned ſubjects; it extended almoſt to all. He would talk and write upon things

quite foreign to the common tract of his ſtudies, with ſuch penetration, that one would imagine the main bent of them had been applied that way. Some of his acquaintance are living witneſſes of this, who have conſulted him, and received ſatisfaction from him upon very intricate affairs, which had no connection with or relating to divinity. Yet his grand abilities were ſo endeared by his humanity, affability, and condeſcenſion, that none, I believe, ever wiſhed them leſs, but thoſe who were embarked in a way of thinking eſſentially oppoſite to his. His knowledge intirely filled, and therefore did not ſwell or puff up his mind. The brightneſs of ſome people is, like that of lightning, an inſufferable brightneſs: his ſhone upon you with healing in its wings, a gentle, ſerene, and unoffending luſtre. For though at a diſtance you might admire and reverence the great man, yet, upon a more intimate acquaintance, you could not help loving what you plainly ſaw, the good man; the man of cool wiſdom and ſteady piety; fixed in his principles, but candid in his ſpirit. It is the intereſt of meer pretenders to knowledge and greatneſs to affect a myſterious gravity, and to keep their inferiors at a diſtance, the idol is not to be ſeen unveil'd, or in a full and open light by its votaries, leſt they ſhould diſcover its deformity.

Dr. Waterland was always eaſy of acceſs, his carriage free and familiar, his heart, and his countenance, the index of his heart open to you, without a ſhy and reſerved manner, without ſtatelineſs and ſolemnity; cautious, but not artful; honeſt but not unguarded; glad to communicate, though not ambitious to diſplay his great knowledge. He was ſubſtantially good, without ſtudying appearances. He hated all party as ſuch, and would never have gone the lengths of any. He never made a ſacrifice of true greatneſs, through an eager purſuit of what the world calls ſuch. The preferments which he had were beſtowed upon him, without any application from himſelf directly or indirectly. They were not the reſult of his ſolicitations, much leſs of baſe and unworthy compliances: they were the voluntary tribute of great and good men for his ſervices to chriſtianity in general, and the church of England in particular. Nor muſt it be forgotten, that he might have been advanced much higher by the recommendation and intereſt of that very excellent prelate, who, in the opinion of every true friend to the church, deſervedly filled the higheſt ſtation in it.

He weighed a thing long, and considered it on every side, before he formed a resolution: but when once he had formed it, he was ever afterwards determined and unmoveable. He saw things truely, because he saw them coolly and dispassionately. He was not one of those narrow spired men, who confine all merit within their own pale: he thought candidly, and spoke advantageously of many who thought very differently from him. When any virulent pamphlet was wrote (as scarce any person had more wrote) against him, it did not discontent or ruffle his temper: he did not detest the author, as a malicious enemy; he pitied him, as an unhappy man. He had nothing violent in his nature; he abhorred all thoughts of persecution: cool and prudential measures entirely suited his frame of mind. Those who entertain a different opinion of him were strangers to him. Controversy had not at all embittered, or set an edge upon his spirit. The meek and candid christian was not lost in the disputer of this world. I never saw him in a different humour, no not in his last illness; the same unaffected chearfulness, the same evenness and sedateness, which was his distinguishing character from the first commencement of our acquaintance to the last. Whatever painful operations were thought necessary, he submitted to them without reluctance, and underwent them with patience and resignation. He was very amiable in a domestic light. Though he felt great uneasiness, he gave none, but what arose from a fellow feeling of his sufferings; even then humane and benevolent to all about him, but especially to her, with whom he had lived in an uninterrupted harmony for twenty-one years, bringing forth valuable things out of the good treasures of his head and heart, communicative of any thing that was good, he would have engrossed nothing to himself but his sufferings, which yet he could not engross; for every good natured person that saw him, could not but suffer with a man, by whom and from whom they were sure to suffer nothing.

The same sound principles from which he never swerved, and of which he never expressed the least diffidence, which he had unanswerably defended in his health, supported and invigorated his spirits during his sickness: and he died a little before his entrance on the fifty-eighth year of his age, with the same composure with which he lived; and is now gone to offer up to God a whole life laid out, or rather worn out in his service. For he was like a light in the sanctuary, that

waſtes and conſumes itſelf in ſhining out before men, that they may glorify their father which is in heaven. Never weary with well doing, he knew not what it was to be idle: the time never lay upon his hands, and therefore he was a ſtranger to the ſpleen, melancholy, and imaginary uneaſineſs, which are often as vexatious as real ones: he was a remarkable inſtance, that hard ſtudy does not always ſour a man's temper, though idleneſs moſt certainly does, the parent of fretfulneſs, peeviſhneſs, and an acrimony of ſpirit. In health he was always eaſy, becauſe never idle; always imployed in, but never incumbered with buſineſs. He reſolved caſes of conſcience, he removed doubts and ſcruples: his aſſiſtance was often aſked, and never I believe, refuſed when any uſeful work of learning was on foot.

What chiefly endeared him was, not that he had gained a compleat victory over Arians and Socinians; it was that he had gained (a much nobler conqueſt) a conqueſt over himſelf: for his reaſon ſeemed to have got the better as much over his paſſions in matters of practice, as it had over his imagination in matters of belief.

I have now paid the debt of gratitude which I owed to a great and good man of the cleareſt head I ever converſed with, and what is ſtill more valuable, of an honeſt heart; who never, through weakneſs, miſtook, nor, through fear, deſerted, nor, through intereſt, betrayed the cauſe of religion. I ſhall reckon it my greateſt honour, that I am, in a particular manner, obliged to him; to whom the chriſtian world in general is obliged for his excellent works, whom I reverenced as a father, to whom I had recourſe as my guide, and who received me always with that genuine flow of goodnature and openneſs of ſoul, which diſtinguiſhes the friend. It is a melancholy reflexion, that whoever dares vigorouſly aſſert, and ſtedfaſtly adhere to the doctrines of the church of England, muſt expect to be branded with opprobrious terms, and decried as a bigot. It will be of little avail to him that his abilities are uncommon; his notions muſt be ſo too, to recommend them to the vogue of the age. As if ſome men were not liable to a fond attachment, or (what is the ſame thing) bigotry to their own ſingular notions, ſometimes the reſult of pride and vanity; as others are to the received, the fundamental notions of a proteſtant church, which have ſtood the teſt of ages, ever attacked and ever triumphant. Our own particular darling tenets, by which we ſtand diſtinguiſhed from the bulk of chriſtians, we look upon

upon as our private enclosures, our private walks, in which we have a property exclusive of others, and which we take care to cultivate, beautify and fence in against all invaders: the received notions, however important, we are more indifferent to, as the common field, or public walks, which lie open to every body. At such a juncture it cannot be improper, however unfashionable it may be, to bear my testimony to the merit of a man, who dared to think deeply and thoroughly for himself; though he did not think by himself. And give me leave to conclude his character by observing: that a man must have had an exceeding good, or an exceeding bad head and heart, who could converse oft and long with him, without becoming wiser as to the former, or better as to the latter.*

WATTEAU (ANTHONY) a French painter, was born in the year 1684, of mean parents, who were very ill able to cultivate his genius, as it deserved. He wrought at first under a very ordinary master in the country: but his ambition pushing him beyond so confined a sphere, he went to Paris, where he was employed in the theatre by a scene painter. Here his genius began to distinguish itself; and he aspired to a prize in the academy, which he gained. He found the means afterwards to obtain the king's pension, which enabled him to see Rome, on which his heart had long

* Having so often mentioned his clearness of reasoning, it may not be improper to give the following instance of it. In the year 1714 at the commencement, he kept a divinity act, for his batchelor of divinity's degrees; his first question was, whether Arian Subscription was lawful; a question worthy of him, who had the integrity to abhor, with a generous scorn, all prevarication; and the capacity to see through those evasive arts, by which some would palliate their disingenuity. When Dr. James, the professor, had endeavoured to answer his thesis, and embarrass the question, with the dexterity of a person long practised in all the arts of a subtile disputant: he immediately replied in an extempore discourse of above half an hour long, with such an easy flow of proper and significant words, and such an undisturbed presence of mind, as if he had been reading, what he has since printed, the case of the Arian Subscription considered, and the supplement to it: he unravelled the professors fallacies, reinforced his own reasonings, and shewed himself so perfect a master of the language, the subject and himself; that all agreed, no one ever appeared to greater advantage. There were several members of the university of Oxford there, who remember the great applauses he received, and the uncommon satisfaction which he gave. He was happy in a first opponent, one of the brightest ornaments of the church, viz. Dr. Sherlock, bishop of London, and finest writers of the age, who gave full play to his abilities, and called forth all that strength of reason, of which he was master.

been ſet. Here he was much taken notice of; as he was afterwards in England, where he ſpent a full year. But his health declining, he returned into his own country with a view to eſtabliſh it. But the experiment failed; and he died in the flower of his age; a martyr, as is commonly ſuppoſed, to induſtry. In his dying moments he gave a ſtrong teſtimony of his affection to his art. A prieſt, who attended him, offered him a crucifix to kiſs, which was miſerably ill painted. For God's ſake father, ſaid the dying man, remove it from me, the ſight of it ſhocks me.

Watteau was a painter of great merit, conſidering his age, and diſadvantages. Every thing he gained, was from himſelf. He had not only his own talents to form; but he had bad habits, contracted from bad maſters, to overcome. In ſpite of his difficulties he became a very eminent painter; and his works are thought worthy of a place in the moſt curious cabinets. Vandyke and Rubens were the maſters he copied, after his ſtudies became liberal. He painted chiefly converſation pieces, in which the airs of his heads are much admired. It is thought he would have excelled in hiſtory, if he had ſtudied it. He left behind him a great number of drawings, ſome of which are done in red, others in black chalk; and many there are, in which both are mixed.

Funeral Sermon by Dr. Jennings.

WATTS (Dr. ISAAC) was born at Southampton, July the 17th, 1674, of parents who were eminent for religion, and were conſiderable ſufferers for conſcience ſake, in the perſecution of the proteſtant diſſenters, in king Charles the Second's reign. The uncommon genius of this their ſon appeared betimes; for he began to learn Latin at four years old; in the knowledge of which, as well as of the Greek language, he made a ſwift progreſs, under the care of the reverend Mr. Pinhorne, a clergyman of the eſtabliſhed church; to whom the doctor has inſcribed an ingenious Latin ode, in his *Horæ Lyricæ*. He was early taken notice of for the ſprightlineſs and vivacity of his wit; talents which too often prove fatal ſnares to young perſons: but he, through the diſtinguiſhing grace of God, was not only preſerved from criminal follies, but had a deep ſenſe of religion upon his heart betimes. In the year 1690 he was ſent up to London for academical education, where he was placed under the tuition of the reverend Mr. Thomas Rowe; to whom alſo he has inſcribed an ode in his *Horæ Lyricæ*. I have

have been credibly informed, that while he reſided in this college of learning, his behaviour was not only ſo inoffenſive, that his tutor declared, he never once gave him occaſion for reproof; but ſo exemplary, that he often propoſed him as a pattern to his other pupils for their imitation. In the year 1693, he joined in communion with the church, of which his worthy tutor was paſtor. When he had finiſhed his courſe of ſtudies at the academy, he returned to his father's houſe, where he ſpent two years more in reading, meditation, and prayer, in order to his being further qualified and fitted for that great work, to which he was determined to devote his life, and of the awful importance of which he had a deep ſenſe upon his mind. From hence he was invited in the year 1696, by that eminently pious and learned gentleman, Sir John Hartopp, baronet, deceaſed; to reſide in his family at Stoke-Newington, as tutor to his ſon; where he continued four years, and where his behaviour won him ſuch eſteem and reſpect, as laid the foundation of that intimate friendſhip, which ſubſiſted between his worthy pupil and him to the day of his death.

But while he aſſiſted Sir John's ſtudies, he did not neglect his own; for not only did he further improve himſelf in thoſe branches of learning, in which, more eſpecially, he aſſiſted his pupil; but applied himſelf to the reading of the ſcriptures in the original tongues, and the beſt commentators, both critical and practical. He began to preach on his birth-day, 1698, and was the ſame year choſen aſſiſtant to the reverend Dr. Iſaac Chauncy. But his public labours, which met with general acceptance, were ſoon after interrupted by a threatening illneſs for five months; which was thought to be occaſioned by the fervour of his zeal in preaching the glorious goſpel of Chriſt. However, that did not diſcourage him from returning to his delightful work, as ſoon as God was pleaſed to reſtore his health.

In January 1701, he received a call from this church, to ſucceed Dr. Chauncy in the paſtoral office; which he ſignified his acceptance the very day that king William died, notwithſtanding the diſcouraging proſpect which that event gave to men of his profeſſion, and the fears with which it filled the hearts of proteſtant diſſenters at that time. But he had *ſet his hand to the plow, and would not look back.* Accordingly, he was ſolemnly ordained to the paſtoral office, March the 18th following.

But the joy of the church, in their happy settlement, was soon after damped, by his being seized with a painful and threatening illness, which laid him by for some time, and from which he recovered by slow degrees. Upon which they saw it needful to provide him with a stated assistant. Accordingly the reverend Mr. Samuel Price, was chosen to that service, in July 1703.

But notwithstanding his public labours were by this means eased, his health remained very fluctuating and tender for some years. However, as it increased, he renewed his diligence in fulfilling his ministry; and delighted and edified his flock with his sermons in public, and with his entertaining and profitable conversation in the visits which he made to their families! It was in this season of his more confirmed health, that he formed a society of the younger members of his church, for prayer and religious conference; to whom he delivered the substance of that excellent book, which he afterwards published, under the title of, *A Guide to Prayer*. Now he went on, without any considerable interruption in his work, and with great success and prosperity to his church, till the year 1712, when in the month of September, he was visited with a violent fever which broke his constitution, and left such weakness upon his nerves, as continued with him, in some measure, to his dying day. Upon this occasion, prayer was made without ceasing of the church unto God for him; several days of prayer were kept on his account, in which many of his brethren in the ministry assisted, and wrestled earnestly with God for the continuance of so valuable a life; and God was graciously pleased to answer their prayers, by adding to his life more than thirty-six years; the most of them years, though of feeble health, yet of eminent usefulness to his church, and to the world. It was not till October 1716, that he was able to return to his public ministry. In the mean time his assistant Mr. Price, was, at his desire, and upon his recommendation, chosen by the church, to be joint-pastor with him.

But though this long interval of sickness was, on some accounts, a very melancholy season, yet a kind providence made it to be the happiest æra of his life, as it was the occasion of introducing him into the family of Sir Thomas Abney, who, on a principle of the most generous friendship and compassion, took him, in a very languishing state of health, to his own house; where from that moment,

to

to the day of his death, he was abundantly supplied, with all that could minister, either to the convenience or satisfaction of his life; from which time he constantly devoted a fifth part of his income to charitable uses.

In the year 1728, the universities of Edinburgh and Aberdeen in Scotland, did, in a most respectful manner, without his knowledge, confer the degree of doctor in divinity on him, and on some others of his brethren.

His last sickness was rather a decay of nature, worn out with age and labours, than any particular distemper: therefore it was lingering and long; the springs of life were unbending by degrees, till at length the earthly tabernacle fell quite to decay, and was put off by the immortal spirit. And thus after a life of eminent service, both of God, and his generation, he fell asleep in Jesus, November 25, 1748, in the seventy-fifth year of his age.

I question whether any author before him did ever appear with reputation on such a variety of subjects, as he has done, both as a prose writer, and a poet. However, this I may venture to say, that there is no man now living of whose works so many have been dispersed, both at home and abroad, that are in such constant use, and translated into such a variety of languages; many of which will, I doubt not, remain durable monuments of his great talents. His works were collected and published in 6 vol. 4to. 1753.

WENTWORTH (Sir THOMAS) the unfortunate earl of Strafford, was descended from a very ancient family, seated at Wentworth in the county of York, and was born in London 1593. Authors do not mention where he received the first part of his education; but he spent some years at Cambridge, in St. John's College, where he used great diligence and application, and made great progress in learning. On his quitting the university, he travelled abroad for further accomplishments. Gen. Hist. of England.

In the year 1614, by his father's death, he became possessed of a great family estate of 6000 l. per annum, and was appointed custos rotulorum for the county of York. He represented this county in parliament several times; but more particularly in the new parliament called on the accession of Charles the Ist. in which he steadily opposed the arbitrary measures of the court. His eloquence gave him such great sway in the house, that he was made sheriff of York-

shire

ſhire in order to diſable him from ſitting in it; and in the year 1627, he was impriſoned by the lords of the council, for refuſing the royal loan. In the ſucceeding parliament he again repreſented his country, and exerted himſelf with great vigour, inſiſting upon the petition of rights, and obtaining a reſolution of the houſe, that the redreſs of grievances, and granting of ſupplies ſhould go together. But at the end of the ſeſſion, the miniſtry found means, with the bribe of a peerage and the preſidentſhip of the council in the northern parts, to buy him off from the popular party. This frail man, was at firſt aſhamed of his apoſtacy, and concealed his change of ſentiments; but at length deſired an interview with Mr. Pym, to perſuade him to continue his aſſociate, and to juſtify his conduct. Mr. Pym told him, "you have left us, but I will not leave you, whilſt your head is on your ſhoulders". About this time he contracted an intimate friendſhip with archbiſhop Laud, and became an active ſecond in all his arbitrary practices.

Echard, v. 2. p. 82.

During his preſidentſhip he exerciſed his power with great ſeverity; and in ſome caſes even with childiſh inſolence; particularly in that of Henry Bellaſis, ſon to the lord Falconberg, who was committed to priſon for not having pulled off his hat to him, tho' he pleaded that he was talking to lord Fairfax, and that his face was turned another way. His behaviour however here recommended him to his royal maſter; and in the year 1631, he was appointed deputy of Ireland.

Ruſhworth, v. 2. p. 8.

By his wiſe conduct and regulations, he emancipated the crown from a debt of more than 100,000l. bought of all the incumbrances on the revenue, and made an improvement of 40,000l. in the yearly income, and made this kingdom a fruitful ſource of riches to his maſter. He provided too for the opulency of the clergy; and brought the church in Ireland to a perfect conformity in her doctrine and diſcipline to that which was eſtabliſhed in England. But during his government, there were many exertions of diſpotiſm, and he was fondly attached to, and deſirous of being treated with all the foppiſh formalities of ſtate.

He reprimanded the earl of Kildare, the firſt peer of Ireland, for oppoſing his propoſitions to the parliament, and afterwards obliged him without any legal proceeding, to ſubmit his title to an eſtate to his deciſion, and impriſoned him a whole year on this buſineſs. But his ſentence of death againſt lord Mountnorris, lies the heavieſt on his memory

of

of any part of his adminiſtration. Wentworth had given Mountnorris's kinſman a blow for having accidentally hurt his foot, which being ſpoken before Mountnorris at the chancellor's, he obſerved, that the gentleman had a brother, who would not have taken ſuch an affront. He was for thoſe words, hurried before a court martial, and in the ſpace of two hours condemned to die. The king gave him his life, but he was obliged to acknowledge the juſtice of his ſentence, impriſoned for three years, deprived of an eſtate, and all his employments, both civil and military. But upon the whole his adminiſtration was ſo pleaſing to his royal maſter, that he raiſed him to the dignity of lord lieutenant of Ireland, and of earl of Strafford, and knight of the garter. The ſame reaſons which procured him the king's favour, raiſed againſt him the utmoſt reſentment and odium of the people. On the opening of the long parliament, Mr. Pym, his implacable enemy, after having harangued the houſe a long time with all the force of his eloquence on the grievances of the nation, in concluſion, accuſed the earl of Strafford as the greateſt enemy to the liberties of his country, and the greateſt promoter of tyranny, that any age had ever produced. And when the reſentment of the houſe was inflamed to it's higheſt pitch, it was ſuddenly moved, that the earl of Strafford ſhould be immediately impeached of high treaſon.

Accordingly on the ſame day, Mr. Pym appeared at the bar of the houſe of lords, and impeached him in the name of all the commons of England, and deſired that he might be ſequeſtred from all councils, and put into ſafe cuſtody; and the lords immediately complied with the requeſt. His impeachment was prepared, conſiſting of twenty-eight articles, regarding his conduct as preſident of the council of York, as governor of Ireland, as counſellor and commander in England.

We ſhall not entertain the reader with the particulars of this proceeding, but refer him to the ſtate trials for his ſatisfaction. We ſhall only obſerve, that his tryal laſted eighteen days, during which he defended himſelf with ſuch addreſs, that the commons doubting, whether the lords would give judgment againſt him, paſſed a bill for attainting him of high treaſon. The bill was ſtopped for ſome time in the houſe of lords, and the king tried every method he could think of to appeaſe the reſentment of the commons, and ſave his faithful ſervant. But great mobs, armed with clubs and ſwords, ſurrounded his palace; crying out, juſtice, juſtice, and

and threatening deſtruction of the king, queen and royal family, unleſs his majeſty conſented to Strafford's death. The earl underſtanding the diſtreſs the king was in, generouſly wrote to him, not to hazard the ſafety of his family and the peace of the kingdom for his ſake, but paſs the bill; adding, that his conſent would abundantly acquit his majeſty in the eye of heaven, and he ſhould reſign his life with all the chearfulneſs imaginable, as an acknowledgement of the favours he had received from his ſovereign. After paſſing two days and nights in the utmoſt perplexity, the king, with extreme reluctance ſigned a commiſſion for paſſing the bill. He was beheaded on Tower-hill, May 12, 1641, in the 49th year of his age, and died with great reſolution and tranquillity. When the king was afterwards brought to the ſcaffold, he acknowledged the juſtice of God, in ſuffering him to dye by an unjuſt ſentence, as he himſelf had ſuffered an unjuſt ſentence to be executed on Strafford. After the reſtoration the bill of attainder was reverſed, as a ſtain to the juſtice of the nation.

The earl of Strafford's letters were publiſhed, in 2 vols. fol. 1739, by doctor William Knowler.

Communicated by Mrs. Hood.

WEST (GILBERT) was the ſon of doctor Weſt, of an ancient family, and at twelve years of age was deprived of his father, eminent for his worth and learning! He had been diſtinguiſhed for both by doctor Burnet, biſhop of Saliſbury, with the living of Hundred in Berks, and alſo by Lord Orford, another patron who procured him a prebendary of Wincheſter, in the reign of queen Anne. He was appointed one of the firſt chaplains to king George the Firſt, and had a promiſe from his majeſty of the firſt vacant biſhopricks. But before that event had took place, death put an end to the hopes of doctor Weſt's family being raiſed through his merit: and from that afflicting loſs, Mr. Gilbert Weſt, and five children became the objects only of their mother's care. She was daughter of Sir Richard Temple, bart. of Bucks, a woman of ſound judgment, of exemplary piety and virtue, who loſt her right of inheritence in her brother lord viſcount Cobham's eſtate, by marrying a man without one; and his ſecond ſiſter and her iſſue, were preferred to all the honours and fortune lord Cobham had to bequeath. Mr. George Weſt ſoon after his father's death, was removed from Wincheſter to Eaton ſchool, which he went to the head of with great reputation; and from thence he was placed at the univerſity

univerſity at Oxon, and became one of the ſtudents of Chriſt Church.

His ſtudious and ſerious turn inclined him to go into the church, but his uncle lord Cobham diverted him from that purſuit, and gave him a cornetcy in his own regiment, exempting him at the ſame time from country quarters, &c. This profeſſion he ſoon quitted, as there was an opening of another nature which preſented to him a very flattering proſpect for his advancement in life. A number of young gentlemen were to be elected from the univerſities, and at the expence of government were to be taught foreign languages, and then ſent to the ſecretaries office to be initiated into buſineſs, and trained there for public ſervices, as envoys, embaſſadors, &c. Mr. Gilbert Weſt was one of the few pitched upon, and on his firſt introduction into that office, lord Townſend, ſecretary of ſtate, treated him with very great marks of regard, which were improved into friendly ones, and the ſtrongeſt inclinations to ſerve him were teſtified from all quarters. But his uncle lord Cobham's ſtrong oppoſition to the adminiſtration rendered theſe advantages in Mr. Weſt's ſituation entirely fruitleſs, and the miniſters were ſo honeſt, as fairly to declare to him that he muſt not expect to have his merit diſtinguiſhed by them; as any favours conferred on him would be imputed as done to his uncle lord Cobham. Mr. Weſt feeling that he was to be ſacrificed, took his leave of that office, and of all views to the making of his fortune; his uncle diſſuading him from going to the Temple, where he had been entered, and ſtudying the law, which Mr. Weſt propoſed to him after his diſappointments, as his laſt reſource.

Soon after, Mr. Weſt married the daughter of Mr. Bartlett, and retired to Wickham in Kent, where he lived in great domeſtick comfort, and tranquil happineſs. His moſt valuable friends came often from the buſy world to ſee him, and they held together the moſt delightful converſe of wit, humour, and learning, ſupported upon the principles of virtue, ſound reaſoning and ſolid friendſhip; which rendered the whole chearful, animating, and inſtructing. Mr. William Pitt who was one of thoſe which compoſed this happy ſociety became paymaſter, and as ſoon as it was in his power, gave a publick mark of his ſincere friendſhip for Mr. Weſt, by appointing him treaſurer to Chelſea Hoſpital, a place in his gift. This favour unſolicited, and conferred in the kindeſt manner, he received as a confirmation of the

the ideas he always had of the nobleneſs of Mr. Pitt's mind, and with a heart felt pride in being diſtinguiſhed by him. Mr. Weſt's ſeat at the council-board he had in conſequence of a ſchool friendſhip with one of the duke of Devonſhire's ſons, who procured of his grace, then preſident of the council, his being nominated one of the clerks extraordinary in that office. He received no advantage from this appointment till a few years before his death, when by right of ſucceſſion he filled the vacancy made by the deceaſe of one of the clerks in ordinary.

Mr. Weſt had a ſon, and only child, who died at the age of twenty; a ſtroke which his parents felt very ſeverely, but their chriſtian fortitude and reſignation was noble, and Mr. Weſt with pious hopes, ſaid he was gone to a better father, who by a merciful diſpenſation had ſecured his ſon a happy retreat from a world of evils. This loſs was ſuſtained but a year before his own death. Towards the latter part of his life he wholly applied himſelf to the ſtudy of the ſcriptures, being extremely anxious to try his utmoſt endeavours to reconcile the ſeeming inconſiſtences which gave the enemies to revealed religion, a handle to doubt and diſcredit the authenticity of them. In theſe reſearches he felt the higheſt ſatisfaction, and often expreſſed that light broke in upon his mind and diſcovered divine truths, which filled him with the ſtrongeſt hopes that his pleaſing labours might prove a benefit to mankind; but it pleaſed the almighty, and wiſe diſpoſer, to put an end to them, and his life, at the age of fifty years.

His works bear teſtimony to his worth and learning, and throughout life his conduct was ſo upright, that he was never known by his friends or companions to deviate into vice; and he had a mind they all acknowledged, replete with virtues.

WHARTON (PHILIP duke of) this nobleman by his father's expreſs order was educated at home: as it was the earl of Wharton's view to qualify his ſon to fill that high ſtation in which his birth would one day place him, with advantage to his country, his great care was to form him a compleat orator. The firſt prelude to his misfortunes may juſtly be reckoned his falling in love with, and privately marrying a young lady, the daughter of major general Holmes, a match by no means ſuited to his birth, fortune, and character,

racter, and far less to the ambitious views his father had of disposing of him in such a marriage, as would have been a considerable addition to the fortune and grandeur of his illustrious family.

However disappointed the earl of Wharton might be in his son's marrying beneath his quality, yet that amiable lady, who became his daughter in law, deserved infinitely more felicity than she met with by an alliance with his family; and the young lord was not so unhappy through any misconduct of hers, as by the death of his father, which this precipitate marriage is thought to have hastened. The duke being so early free from paternal restraints, plunged himself into those numberless excesses, which became at last fatal to him; and he proved, as Pope expresses it,

A tyrant to the wise his heart approv'd,
A rebel to the very king he lov'd.

The young lord, in the beginning of the year 1716, indulged his desire of travelling, and finishing his education abroad; and as he was designed to be instructed in the strictest whig principles, Geneva was judged a proper place for his residence. He took the rout of Holland, and visited several courts of Germany, that of Hanover in particular.

The marquis being arrived at Geneva, he conceived so great a disgust to the dogmatical precepts of his governor, that he fell upon a scheme of avoiding these intolerable incumbrances, left him at Geneva, and set out post for Lyons, where he arrived about the middle of October, 1716.

His lordship somewhere or other had picked up a bear's cub, of which he was very fond, and carried it about with him. But when he was determined to abandon his tutor, he left the cub behind him, with the following address to him: "Being no longer able to bear with your ill usage, I think proper to be gone from you; however, that you may not want company, I have left you the bear, as the most suitable companion in the world, that could be picked out for you."

When the marquis was at Lyons, he took a very strange step, little expected from him. He wrote a letter to the chevalier de St. George, then residing at Avignon, to whom he presented a very fine stone-horse. Upon receiving this present, the chevalier sent a man of quality to the marquis, who carried him privately to his court, where he was received with the greatest marks of esteem, and had the title of duke of Northumberland conferred upon him.

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He remained there, however, but one day, and then returned post to Lyons, from whence he set out for Paris. He likewise made a visit to the queen dowager of England, consort to king James II. then residing at St. Germains, to whom he paid his court, pursuing the same rash measures as at Avignon.

During his stay at Paris, his winning address, and astonishing parts, gained him the esteem and admiration of all the British subjects of both parties, who happened to be there. The earl of Stair, then the English ambassador there, notwithstanding all the reports to the marquis's disadvantage, thought proper to shew some respect to the representative of so great a family.

His excellency never failed to lay hold of every opportunity to give some admonitions, which were not always agreeable to the vivacity of his temper, and sometimes provoked him to great indiscretions.

Once in particular the embassador extolling the merit and noble behaviour of the marquis's father, added, that he hoped he would follow so illustrious an example of fidelity to his prince, and love to his country: upon which the marquis immediately answered, That he thanked his excellency for his good advice, and as his excellency had also a worthy and deserving father, he hoped he would likewise copy so bright an original, and tread in his steps. This was a severe sarcasm, as the ambassador's father had betrayed his master in a manner that was quite shameful.

Before he left France, an English gentleman expostulating with him, for swerving so much from the principles of his father, and his whole family; his lordship answered, that he had pawned his principles to Gordon, the pretender's banker, for a considerable sum, and till he could repay him, he must be a jacobite; but when that was done, he would again return to the whigs.

About the latter end of December, 1716, the marquis arrived in England, where he did not remain long, till he set out for Ireland, in which kingdom, on account of his extraordinary qualities, he had the honour done him of being admitted, though under age, to take his seat in the house of peers. Here he espoused a very different interest from that which he had so lately embraced. He distinguished himself on this occasion as a violent partizan for the ministry; and acted in all other respects, as well in his private as public capacity, with the warmest zeal for the government. In consequence of this zeal, shewn at a time when they stood much

much in need of men of abilities, and so little expected from the young marquis, the king, who was no stranger to the most refined rules of policy, created him a duke. As soon as the duke of Wharton came of age, he was introduced to the house of lords in England, with the like blaze of reputation. A little before the death of lord Stanhope, his grace again changed sides, opposed the court, and endeavoured to defeat the schemes of the ministry.

He appeared one of the most forward and vigorous, in the defence of the bishop of Rochester, and in opposing the bill for inflicting pains and penalties on that prelate. Notwithstanding his astonishing activity in opposition to the court, he was not yet satisfied that he had done enough: he printed his thoughts therefore twice a week, in a paper called, *The True Briton*, several thousands of which being dispersed weekly, the duke was pleased to find the whole kingdom giving attention to him, and admiring him as an author; though some did not at all approve of his reasoning.

The duke's boundless profusion had by this so burthened his estate, that a decree of chancery took hold of it, and vested it in the hands of trustees, for the payment of his debts, but not without making a provision of 1200l. per annum for his subsistence. This not being sufficient to support his title with suitable dignity at home, he resolved to go abroad till his estate should be clear. But in this the world was deceived; for he went to Vienna, to execute a private commission, not in favour of the English ministry; nor did he ever shine to greater advantage as to his personal character, than at the Imperial court. From Vienna his grace made a tour to Spain, where his arrival alarmed the English minister so much, that two expresses were sent from Madrid to London, upon an apprehension that his grace was received there in the character of an ambassador; upon which the duke received a summons under the privy-seal to return home. His behaviour on this occasion was a sufficient indication, that he never designed to return to England whilst affairs remained in the same state.

This he often declared, from his going abroad the second time, which no doubt was the occasion of his treating that solemn order with so much indignity, and endeavouring to inflame the Spanish court, not only against the person who delivered the warrant, but also against the court of Great Britain itself, for exercising an act of power, as he was pleased to call it, within the jurisdiction of his catholic ma-

jesty. After this he acted openly in the service of the pretender, and appeared at his court, where he was received with the greatest marks of favour.

While his grace was thus employed abroad, his duchess, who had been neglected by him, died in England, April 14, 1726, and left no issue behind her. Soon after this, the duke fell violently in love with Mad. Oberne, then one of the maids of honour to the queen of Spain. She was daughter of an Irish colonel in that service, who being dead, her mother lived upon a pension the king allowed her; so that this lady's fortune consisted chiefly in her personal accomplishments.

Many arguments were used by their friends on both sides, to dissuade them from the marriage. The queen of Spain, when the duke asked her consent, represented to him in the most lively terms, that the consequence of the match would be misery to them both, and absolutely refused her consent. Having now no hopes of obtaining her, he fell into a deep melancholy, which brought on a lingering fever, of which he languished till he had almost ready to drop into the ground. This circumstance reached her majesty's ear; she was moved with his distress, and sent him word to endeavour the recovery of his health, and as soon as he was able to appear abroad, she would speak to him in a more favourable manner than at their last interview. The duke, upon receiving this news, imagined it the best way to take advantage of the kind disposition her majesty was then in, and summoning to his assistance his little remaining strength, threw himself at her majesty's feet, and begging of her either to give him M. Oberne, or order him not to live. The queen consented, but told him he would soon repent it; and the young lady being dazzled with the splendor of a ducal title, besides having a real value for her lover, they were soon united by an indissoluble bond.

After the solemnization of his marriage, he passed some time at Rome, where he accepted of a blue garter, affected to appear with the title of duke of Northumberland, and for a while enjoyed the confidence of the exiled prince. But as he could not always keep himself within the bounds of Italian gravity, and having no employment to amuse his active temper, he soon ran into his usual excesses; which giving offence, it was thought proper for him to remove from that city for the present, lest he should at last fall into actual disgrace.

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Accordingly the duke quitted Rome, and went by sea to Barcelona, and then resolved upon a new scene of life, which few expected he would ever have engaged in. He wrote a letter to the king of Spain, acquainting him that he would assist at the siege of Gibraltar as a volunteer. The king thanked him for the honour, and accepted his service. But he soon grew weary of this, and set his heart on Rome. In consequence of this resolution, he wrote a letter to the chevalier de St. George, full of respect and submission, expressing a desire of visiting his court; but the chevalier returned for answer, that he thought it more advisable for his grace to draw near England.

The duke seemed resolved to follow his advice, and accordingly set out for France in company with his duchess, and attended by two or three servants arrived at Paris, in May, 1728. Here he made little stay, but proceeded to Rouen, in his way, as some imagined, for England; but he stopped, and took up his residence at Rouen, without reflecting the least on the business that brought him to France. He was so far from making any concession to the government, in order to make his peace, that he did not give himself the least trouble about his personal estate, or any other concern in England.

The duke had about 600 l. in his possession when he arrived at Rouen, where more of his servants joined him from Spain. A bill of indictment was about this time preferred against him in England, for high treason. The chevalier soon after sent him 2000 l. for his support, of which he was no sooner in possession, than he squandered it away in a course of extravagance. As a long journey did not very well suit with his grace's finances, he went for Orleans, thence fell down the river Loyre, to Nantz, in Brittany, and there he stopt some time, till he got a remittance from Paris, which was squandered almost as soon as received. At Nantz some of his ragged servants rejoined him, and from thence he took shipping with them for Bilboa, as if he had been carrying recruits to the Spanish regiments. From Bilboa he wrote a humorous letter to a friend at Paris, such as his fancy, not his circumstances dictated, giving a whimsical account of his voyage, and his manner of passing his time. The queen of Spain took the duchess to attend her person.

About the beginning of the year 1731, the duke declined so fast, being in his quarters at Lerida, that he had not the use of his limbs so as to move without assistance; but as he

was free from pain did not lose all his gaiety. He continued in this ill state of health for two months, when he gained a little strength, and found benefit from a certain mineral water, in the mountains of Catalonia; but he was too much spent to recover. He relapsed the May following at Terragona, whither he removed with his regiment, and going to the above-mentioned waters, he fell into one of those fainting fits, to which he had been for some time subject, in a small village, and was utterly destitute of all the necessaries of life, till some charitable fathers of a Bernardine convent offered him what assistance their house afforded.

The duke accepted their kind proposal; upon which they removed him to their convent, and administered all the relief in their power. Under this hospitable roof, after languishing a week, the duke of Wharton died, without one friend or acquaintance to close his eyes. His funeral was performed in the same manner in which the fathers inter those of their own fraternity.

Biog. Brit. WILLIS (BROWNE) a late eminent antiquarian, was grandson to the famous physician, and was born in the year 1682, at St. Mary Blandford in Dorsetshire. He was educated at Westminster school; where the solemnity of the adjoining abbey, and the curious monuments in it, engaged his admiration, and impressed his mind with an early and indelible love of antiquities. From hence he was removed to Christ Church in Oxford, where he studied four years under the tuition of doctor Wells, the geographer. After he left the university he contracted an intimate friendship with Mr. W. Wootton, that universal scholar, to whose instruction and conversation he was much obliged for his further improvements. He was chosen in the year 1705, to represent the town of Buckingham in parliament. The university of Oxford, 1749, created him doctor of laws, as a reward of his literary merit, and in gratitude for several benefactions, particularly his fine cabinet of English coins, which he had been upwards of forty years in collecting, and which was looked upon as the most compleat collection in England.

During the course of his life, he visited almost all the cathedrals in England and Wales, which journies he used to call his pilgrimage. He was one of the first revivers and most industrious members of the society of antiquaries. He left many standing evidences of his piety, in building, repairing and

and beautifying of churches. He was one of the firſt who placed our eccleſiaſtical hiſtory and antiquities upon a firm baſis, by grounding them upon the authority of records and regiſters; though he was chiefly converſant with ſuch writings, which are not apt to form a polite ſtyle; yet he expreſſed himſelf in all his compoſitions in an eaſy and genteel manner.

After an induſtrious and well ſpent life, this gentleman died at Whaddon Hall, in the 78th year of his age, 1760. His writings are,

Notitia Parliamentaria: or, an hiſtory of the countries, cities, and boroughs in England and Wales, with liſts of all the knights, citizens and burgeſſes. 8vo. 2 vol.

Surveys of the four Welſh Cathedrals. 4to.

Surveys of the Cathedrals of England, with Parochiale Anglicanum, &c. 3 vol. 4to.

Hiſtory and Antiquities of Buckingham, &c. 4to. 1755.

Hiſtory of the mitred parliamentary Abbies, and conventual cathedral churches, 2 vol. 8vo.

Eſton's Theſaurus, a new edition. 4to. 1754—And ſome other things.

WILLOUGHBY (FRANCIS) the celebrated natural hiſtorian was the only ſon of Sir Francis Willoughby, knt. deſcended of two very antient families, both Willoughby's, the one honourable, viz. that of Ereſby in Lincolnſhire, by the father's ſide, the other worſhipful, viz. that of Willoughby on the Woulds in Nottinghamſhire, by the mother's. His mother was the lady Caſſandra, daughter to the right hon. the earl of London-Derry. He had great natural advantages with regard to birth, eſtate and parts; but he applied them in ſuch a manner as to procure to himſelf honours, that might more truly be called his own. He was addicted to ſtudy from his childhood, and held idleneſs in abhorrence; not only as a vice, but as the parent and nurſe of almoſt all others. When he came to the uſe of reaſon, he was ſo great an œconomiſt with regard to his time, as not willingly to loſe nor miſapply the leaſt moment of it. Wood's Ath. Gen. Dict. Life of John Ray.

Indeed he was thought by his friends to have impaired his health by his inceſſant application to his ſtudies, which he proſecuted without any intermiſſion. By this means he attained great ſkill in all branches of learning, and got deep inſight into the moſt abſtruſe kind of knowledge, and the moſt

subtile parts of the mathematicks. But observing, in the busy and inquisitive age in which he lived, that the history of animals was in a great measure neglected by his countrymen, he applied himself particularly to that province, and used all diligence to cultivate and illustrate it. To prosecute this purpose more effectually, in the first place he carefully read over what had been written by others on that subject; and in the year 1660, we find him a sojourner in Oxford for the benefit of the public library.

Then in search of natural knowledge, he travelled several times over his native country, and afterwards into foreign parts, viz. France, Spain, Italy, Germany, and the Low Countries; attended by his ingenious friend Mr. John Ray and others; in all which places, says Mr. Wood, he was so inquisitive and successful, that not many sorts of animals, described by others, escaped his diligence. This learned and worthy person died July the 3d, 1672, aged thirty-seven years, to the great loss of the republic of letters, to the great sorrow of his friends, and all good men that knew him; and, of all curious and inquisitive persons, especially those of the royal society, of which he was an eminent member and ornament.

His works are,

1. *Ornithologiæ libri tres: in quibus aves omnes hactenus cognitæ in methodum naturis suis convenientem redactæ accurate describuntur, descriptiones iconibus elegantissimis, & vivarum avium simillimis, æri incisis illustrantur.* Lond. 1676. folio. Viewed, corrected and digested into order, by John Ray, fellow of the royal society; afterwards it was translated into English, with an appendix added to it by the said Mr. Ray. Lond. 1678. folio.

2. *Historiæ piscium libri quatuor*, &c. Oxon. 1686. folio. This work was revised and digested by John Ray, and is adorned with very many cuts of several sorts of fishes, which were not ever before known in England.

3. *Letter containing some considerable observations about that kind of wasps called Ichneumons*, &c. *dated Aug.* 24, 1671. See in the *Philos. Transact.* num. 76. p. 2279.

4. *Letter about the hatching a kind of bee lodged in old wit-hows, dated July* 10, 1671. See in the said *Transact.* num. 74. p. 2221.

5. *Letters of Francis Willoughby, Esq;* added to Philosophical Letters between the late learned Mr. Ray, and several of his correspondents, published in 8vo. at London. By William Derham.

The

The following character of him, as it is highly exemplary, we cannot forbear transcribing from Mr. Ray's preface to his *Ornithology*. "What rendered him most commendable was his eminent virtue and goodness. I cannot say, that I ever observed such a confluence of excellent qualities in one person. For,

1. Notwithstanding the advantages of birth, fortune and parts, which are wont to puff up men's minds with pride, he was so truly humble, that I have not known any man of the meanest fortune or birth exceed him in that virtue. He despised no man, for his poverty or mean parentage; honoured all men, was affable to the meanest, not preferring himself before others, but condescending to them of low degree.

2. He was so resolutely sober and temperate, that neither the importunity of company, or pleasure of sense, could ever tempt him to excess.

3. Of that exemplary chastity and purity, that his life condemns the dissoluteness and corrupt practices of the present age, and demonstrates the possibility of refraining and regulating those motions and desires, which of all others are wont to be most violent and inordinate.

4. So scrupulously just and righteous, that he had a great deal rather suffer wrong, than do any.

5. So true to his word and promise, that a man might safely venture his estate and life too upon it: his word being, as an honest man's is said to be, as good as his bond.

6. So faithful and constant to his friend in all conditions, as well adverse as prosperous, that one might be secure of him, and confident of his help and assistance, whatever distress or calamity might befall one: he never deserting any man only because fortune frowned upon him, as the common sort of friends are wont to do.

7. He was so diffuse and comprehensive in his charity, that he could heartily affect and embrace good men of all persuasions; good men, I say, to exclude such opinions as are destructive of, and inconsistent with true goodness.

To these I might add his patience and submission to the divine will, which did eminently appear in the time of his sickness, when he professed himself contented to leave the world, if it pleased God to have it so, though then in the heighth of his strength and parts, and in the hot pursuit of useful studies and designs, and in such circumstances as to his private affairs and concerns in the world, as rendered some continuance of life very desireable to him, and would have tempted a man

of ordinary virtue to expreſs ſome diſcontent at the ſentence and expectation of death. And, laſtly, his due fear and reverence of the deity, deep ſenſe of his goodneſs and thankfulneſs for the ſame, piety in all his carriage towards him, and great abhorrency of whatever tended to his diſhonour.

Thus much I thought fit to obſerve concerning his virtues, partly to do him right, by procuring him the honour due to his memory: and partly to provoke young gentlemen of this nation, by the propoſal of ſo illuſtrious an example of their own rank, to proſecute the ſtudy of ingenuous literature, and aſpire to true honour by the conſtant exerciſe of virtue." All the above particulars, with ſome others relating to this worthy perſon, are very conciſely and elegantly ſummed up in his epitaph, on a monument erected to his memory in the church of Middleton in Warwickſhire, where he lies buried with his anceſtors, as follows.

Propter jacet Franciſcus parentum optimorum filius, veré magnus, ſi quid magni habet pietas, probitas, veracitas, incorrupta fides, rigida honeſti obſervantia, obſtinata ſobrietas, ſimplex ſolertia, ſumma & modeſta eruditio, religio ſine ſuperſtitione, ſine faſtu nobilitas. Aſſurgite quantum eſt hominum bonorum huic tam verendo nomini! hic cum in vivis eſſet, poſtquam peregre variarum Europæ nationum, linguarum, artium, morum, legum naturas indagaſſet, eaſdem domi excoluit, & perpolivit. Mathematicæ intimos receſſus aliiſque inacceſſos penetravit, medicinæ varios ſinus perluſtravit, totam inſuper philoſophiam ita excuſſit, ut naturas ſuas & nomina omnibus reſtitueret. Hiſtoriam naturæ de integro penè concinnavit, eo acumine ut ſemper novus, eâ diligentia ut ſemper ſibi conſtans, eâ integritate ut ſemper fidelis naturæ interpres evaſerit: duxit uxorem Emmam Bernard filiam ſecundam domini Hen. Bernard, quæ prolem ei enixa eſt Franciſcum, Caſſandram & Thomam; & jam poſt ſingularem bene actæ vitæ exiſtimationem, triſte ſui deſiderium relinquens, adſcriptus eſt immortalibus tertio die Julii 1672. anno ætatis 37. quod ſupereſt votum abſolvant, tranſcribant patrem nati & nati natorum, & qui naſcentur ab illis. Hoc monimentum officioſæ pietatis & memoriæ ergo devotiſſimè conſecravit Thomas Willoughby, Bart.

In Engliſh.

Near this place lies Francis, ſon of the beſt of parents, who was truly great, if there is any thing great in piety, probity, veracity,

veracity, sincerity, strict honour, sobriety, simplicity of manners with shining parts, and consummate learning with modesty, religion without superstition, nobility without pageantry. Rise up, all good men, at this venerable name. After he had carefully surveyed all the nations of Europe, with their languages, arts, manners and laws, he returned to his native country, where he digested and improved the knowledge he had acquired in foreign countries. He penetrated the mysteries of the mathematicks, which were inaccessible to others, he viewed the various secrets of medicine; and in a word, made so thorough a reformation in the whole circle of philosophy, that it may be said, he restored things to their proper names and natures. He almost entirely composed his natural history, with such ingenuity that he was always new, such diligence that he was always consistent, and with such integrity that he was always a faithful interpreter of nature. He married Emma Bernard, second daughter of Mr. Henry Bernard, who brought him three children; Francis, Cassandra, and Thomas. Thus after he had acted his part well upon the stage of life; to the general grief and sorrow, he quitted it for immortality the 3d of July 1672, aged thirty-seven. What remains is to wish that the sons may imitate the father, and his descendents to the latest posterity.

This monument out of pious duty, and regard to his memory, was erected by Thomas Willoughby, bart.

WOLFE (Major General JAMES) was the son of lieutenant general Edward Wolfe, and born at Westerham in the county of Kent, where he was baptized on the 11th of Jan. in the year 1726. He seemed by nature formed for military greatness; his memory was retentive, his judgment deep, and his comprehension amazingly quick and clear: his constitutional courage was not only uniform, and daring, perhaps to an extreme, but he possessed that higher species of it, (if I may be allowed the expression) that strength, steadiness, and activity of mind, which no difficulties could obstruct, nor dangers deter. With an unusual liveliness, almost to impetuosity of temper, he was not subject to passion: with the greatest independence of spirit, free from pride. Generous almost to profusion: he contemned every little art for the acquisition of wealth, whilst he searched after objects for his charity and beneficence: the deserving soldier never went unrewarded, and even the needy inferior officer frequently tasted of his bounty. Constant and

distin-

distinguishing in his attachments: manly and unreserved, yet gentle, kind, and conciliating in his manners. He enjoyed a large share of the friendship, and almost the universal good-will of mankind: and, to crown all, sincerity and candour, a true sense of honour, justice, and public liberty, seemed the inherent principles of his nature, and the uniform rule of his conduct.

He betook himself, when very young, to the profession of arms; and with such talents, joined to the most unwearied assiduity, no wonder he was soon singled out as a most rising military genius. Even so early as the battle of La-feldt, when scarce twenty years of age, he exerted himself in so masterly manner, at a very critical juncture, that it drew the highest encomiums from the great officer then at the head of the army.

During the whole war, he went on, without interruption, forming the military character; was present at every engagement, and never passed undistinguished. Even after the peace, whilst others lolled on pleasure's downy lap, he was cultivating the arts of war. He introduced (without one act of inhumanity) such regularity and exactness of discipline into his corps, that, as long as the six British battalions on the plains of Minden are recorded in the annals of Europe, so long will Kingsley's stand amongst the foremost of that day.

Of that regiment he continued lieutenant-colonel, till the great minister, who roused the sleeping genius of his country, called him forth into higher spheres of action. He was early in the most secret consultations for the attack of Rochfort; and what he would have done there, and what he afterwards did do at Louisbourg, are very fresh in every memory.

He was scarce returned from thence, when he was appointed to command the important expedition against Quebec. There his abilities shone out in their brightest lustre: in spite of many unforeseen difficulties, from the nature of the situation, from great superiority of numbers; the strength of the place itself, and his own bad state of health, he persevered, with unwearied diligence, practising every stratagem of war to effect his purpose; at last, singly, and alone in opinion, he formed, and executed, that great, that dangerous, yet necessary plan, which drew out the French to their defeat, and will for ever denominate him, the conqueror of Canada. But there tears—will flow—there, when within the grasp of victory, he first received a ball through his wrist, which immediately wrapping up, he

went

went on, with the same alacrity, animating his troops by precept and example: but, in a few minutes after, a second ball, through his body, obliged him to be carried off to a small distance in the rear, where rouzed from fainting in the last agonies by the sound of, they run, he eagerly asked, "who run?" and being told, the French, and that they were defeated, he said, "then I thank God; I die contented;" and almost instantly expired.

On Sunday, November 17, at seven o'clock in the morning, his majesty's ship Royal William (in which this hero's corpse was brought from Quebec to Portsmouth) fired two signal guns for the removal of his remains. At eight o'clock the body was lowered out of the ship into a twelve-oar'd barge, towed by two twelve-oar'd barges, and attended by 12 twelve-oar'd barges to the bottom of the point, in a train of gloomy silent pomp, suitable to the melancholy occasion, grief shutting up the lips of the fourteen barges crews. Minute guns were fired from the ships at Spithead, from the time of the body's leaving the ship to its being landed at the point at Portsmouth, which was one hour. The regiment of invalids was ordered under arms before eight, and being joined by a company of the train in the garrison at Portsmouth, marched from the parade there, to the bottom of the point, to receive the remains. At nine the body was landed, and put into a travelling hearse, attended by a mourning coach, (both sent from London,) and proceeded thro' the garrison. The colours on the forts were struck half flag staff; the bells were muffled, and rung in solemn concert with the march; minute guns were fired on the platform from the entrance of the corpse to the end of the procession; the company of the train led the van with their arms reversed; the corpse followed; and the invalid regiment followed the hearse, their arms reversed. They conducted the body to the land port gates, where the train opened to the right and left, and the hearse proceeded thro' them on their way to London. Although there were many thousands of people assembled on this occasion, not the least disturbance happened; nothing to be heard but murmuring broken accents in praise of the dead hero.—On the 20th at night, his body was deposited in the burying place belonging to his family, at Greenwich.

WOLFF (CHRISTIAN) baron of the roman empire, privy counsellor to the king of Prussia, and chancellor of the university

university of Hall in Saxony, was born at Breslau on the 24th of January, 1679. To the college of this city he was indebted for his first studies: after having passed his lessons in philosophy, he applied himself assiduously to the mathematicks. The *Elementa Arithmeticæ vulgaris, et literalis*, by Henry Horch, were his earliest guides; by a frequent perusal of these, he was at length enabled to enrich them with a large number of additional propositions. So rapid a progress did him great honour, whilst the different disputes in which he was engaged with the canons of Breslau, laid the permanent foundation of his increasing fame. In 1699 he repaired to the university of Jena, and chose John Philip Treuner for his master in philosophy, and George Albert Hamberger for the mathematics, whose lessons he received with so happy a mixture of attention and advantage, that he became afterwards the able instructor of his fellow students.

From Philip Muller, and Frederic Beckman, he received his deep knowledge of theology; a treatise written by Ischirnhaus, entitled "*Medicina mentis, et corporis*" engaged him for some time, in consequence of which in 1702, he had a conference with the author, to clear up some doubts which had arisen in his mind, on the inspection of particular passages. The detail into which Ischirnhaus had the complaisance to enter with this young philosopher, enabled him to commit the whole of this learned method to paper, and to throw it together, on a more extensive plan. Having finished that part of his education which he was destined to receive at Jena, he went to Leipsick in 1702; and having obtained a permission to give lectures, he began his new employment. On the 13th of January 1703, he opened with a dissertation called, "*Philosophia practica universalis, methodo mathematica conscripta*". This first attempt served greatly to enhance the reputation of his talents; he received such letters from many of those who were most distinguished in the world of science, as seemed to vie with one another in paying their tributes of applause to his uncommon learning; his audience soon became extremely numerous.

Wolff chose for the foundation of his lessons, the method followed by Ischirnhaus. His philosophy bore as yet a very strong resemblance to that of Descartes, as may be seen in his dissertation "*de loquela*", which he published in 1703. Leibnitz, to whom he sent it, told him that he plainly perceived that his hypothesis concerning the union of the soul and body

was

was not hitherto sufficiently just and explicit. These objections made him review the whole, which afterwards went through several material alterations.

Two dissertations which he published in the two last months of the year 1703; the first, "*De rotis dentatis*", and the second, "*De Algorithmo infinitesimali differentiali*, obtained him the honourable appellation of assistant to the faculty of philosophy at Leipsick. The universities of Giessen, and Hall invited him to be their professor in mathematics: he accepted of the offers of the last, and went thither in 1707. In the same year he was admitted into the society at Leipsick, which was at that time engag'd in the publication of the *Acta Eruditorum*. After having inserted in this work, a great number of important pieces relating to physic, and the mathematics; he undertook in 1709 to teach all the various branches of philosophy, and began with a little logical latin treatise, which made its appearance afterwards in the German language, under the title of, *Thoughts on the powers of human understanding*. He carried himself through these great pursuits with amazing assiduity and ardor; the king of Prussia rewarded him with the post of counsellor to the court, on the decease of Bodinus in 1721, and augmented the profits of that office by some very considerable appointments; he was also chosen a member of the royal society of Great-Britain and Prussia.

To this bright sunshine of prosperity succeeded a destructive tempest: Wolff had on the 12th of July 1721, delivered a latin oration, the subject of which was the morality of the Chinese: he loaded their philosophy with applause, and endeavoured to prove how similar its principles were to those which he had advanced in doctrines of his own. The divines at Hall were so exasperated, that on the day following every pulpit resounded with abuse against the tenets of Wolff.

This affair continued in a state factious fermentation, till the year 1722, when the faculty of theology were determined strictly to examine each production of our extraordinary philosopher. Daniel Strathler, whose province was to take to pieces the *Essay on Metaphysics*, published and attempted refutation of it. Wolff made his complaints to the academic council, who issued out an order that no one should presume to write against him: but the faculty having sent their representations to the court, which were all backed by the most strenuous assertions, that the doctrine which Wolff

taught, was dangerous to the last degree; an order at length arrived, bearing date the 18th of November, 1723; and not only displacing Wolff, but commanding him, (under pain of being severely punished, if he presumed to disobey,) to leave Hall, and the States, in four and twenty hours at the farthest. John Joachim Lange obtained his place, and Daniel Strathler was gratified with the post of professor extraordinary of the mathematics.

Wolff retired to Cassel, where he obtained the professorship of mathematics and philosophy, in the university of Marbourg, with the title of counsellor to the court of the Landgrave of Hesse; to which a profitable pension was annexed. Here, he reassumed his labours with redoubled ardor; and it was, in this retreat, that he published the best parts of his extensive works. In 1725, he was declared an honorary professor of the academy of sciences at Petersburg; and in 1733 he was admitted into that at Paris, in the room of the late earl of Pembroke. The king of Sweden also declared him one of the council of regency; the pleasing situation of his new abode, and the multitude of honours which he had received, were too alluring to permit him to accept of many advantageous offers: amongst these was the post of president of the academy at Petersburg. The king of Prussia, who was now recovered from the prejudices which he had been made to conceive against Wolff, wanted to re-establish him in the university of Hall, in 1733, and made another attempt to effect it in 1739. The baron answered to these glorious advances with all that respectful deference which became him, but took the liberty to insinuate, that he did not then believe it right for him to comply. At last, however, he submitted, and the prince having offered him, in 1741, an employment which threw every objection that he could make, aside. Wolff, still mindful of his benefactors, took a gracious, and honourable leave of the king of Sweden, and returned to Hall, invested with the characters of privy counsellor, vice chancellor, and professor of the law of nature, and of nations.

This is the last period of his illustrious career; but little more is to be said of the remainder of his life, it was desirably filled up by one continued train of actions, as wise, and systematical, as were his writings. The true judges of real merit, bestowed on his, those just rewards, to which it was entitled. After the death of Ludwig, the king raised him to the dignity of chancellor of the university. The elector of Bavaria,

Bavaria, created him a baron of the empire, (whilst he was exercising the vicarship of it,) from his own free, unbiast inclination; it was a favour which Wolff neither desired, nor foresaw, and which therefore, he cannot be imagined ever to have sought for. He had deserved his honours, long before he had obtained them: and they remained in his possession, as proper offerings to his worth; witness that amiable simplicity which kept so just a medium between a false contempt of those prerogatives, which are the recompence of talents, and of virtues; and that ridiculous, and unbecoming pride of such as only join to dignities, the base equivocal abilities, that honest ignorance would dread to be indulged with. Baron Wolff died at Hall in Saxony, of the gout in his stomach, on the 9th of April 1754, at the age of seventy-five years, two months, and sixteen days. His works are,

1. *Philosophia practica universalis, methodo mathematica conscripta*, 4*to*. 1703.

2. *Dissertatio prior de rotis dentatis*, 4*to*. 1703.

3. *Dissertatio de loquela*, 4*to*. 1703.

4. *Dissertatio algebraica de algorithmo infinitesimali differentiali*, in 4*to*. 1704.

5. *Dissertatio methodum serierum infinitarum sistens*, in 4*to*.

6. *Methodus demonstrandi veritatem religionis christianæ*. This is a little piece inserted in the *Acta Eruditorum*, in *April*, 1707.

7. *Schediasma de inveniendo sinu anguli multiplici ex dato sinu simplici*, in *July*, *p*. 313.

8. *Solutio difficultatum circa mentem humanam*, in *Nov*. *p*. 507.

9. *Leges experientiarum fundamentales*, *April* 1708. *p*. 163.

10. *Descriptio meteori igniti die undecima Sept*. *Halæ Saxonum*, *alibique visi*, in *Nov*. *p*. 526.

11. *Solutio dubii geometrici ab illust*. *comite ab Herbestein propositi*, *June*, *p*. 274.

12. *Consideratio physico mathematica hiemis proxime præteritæ*.

13. *Elementa ærometriæ*, *in quibus aliquot vires*, *et proprietates æris juxta methodum geometricam demonstrantur*, *Lipsick*, *in* 12mo. 1709.

14. *Experimenta nonnulla de coloribus per confusionem diversorum fluidorum producendis*. *Act*. *erudit*. *July* 1709, *p*. 320.

15. *Responsio ad epistolam viri clarissimi Joannis Keil*, *Feb*. 1710, *p*. 78.

16. *Monitum*

16. *Monitum circa experimentum de circulatione æris per poros ligni*, *ibid. p.* 80.

17. *Principles of the mathematics*, 8*vo.* 1710. German, at Hall, in 8vo. 1710.

18. *Tabulæ sinuum*, *Halæ*, 1711, 8vo.

19. *Solutio dubiorum ærometricorum*, in January, p. 14.

20. *Novum lampadis gens inventum*, in Feb. p. 79.

21. *Thoughts on the powers of the human understanding, and of their use in searching after truth.*

22. *Elementa matheseos universæ*, Halæ, 1713, 2 vol. 4to.

23. *Meditatio de similitudine figurarum*, in May, 15, 213.

24. *Regula nova inveniendi logarithmum*, in July, p. 257.

25. *Regula nova, æque universalis inveniendi differentiam potentiarum duarum*, ibid. Decem. p. 534.

26. *Thoughts on the Phœnomenon, seen at Hall on the 17th of March*, 1716, 4to.

27. *Mathematical Dict.* Leipsick. 8vo. 1716.

28. *Theoremata geometrica nova*, *Acta erudit*, March 1717, p. 109.

29. *Specimen physicæ ad theologiam naturalem applicatæ*, Halæ 1717, 4to.

30. *Essay on the Mathematics*, German, Hall, 1717.

31. *Discovery of the true cause of the surprizing multiplication of corn*, German, Hall, 1718, 4to.

N. B. It is translated into English.

32. *Relatio prelectionum Wolfianarum in matheſin, et philoſophiam universam*, Halæ, 1718.

33. *Explanation of the discovery of the true cause of the increase of corn*, German, 1719, 4to.

34. *Reflections upon God, the world, and the soul*, German, 8vo.

35. *A declaration of baron Wolff's intended conduct as far as it regards the objections that may be made to his writings.* German, 1719.

36. *Considerations on what man should do to procure felicity*, German, 1716.

37. *Reflections on Man, as a sociable creature*, German, 1721.

38. *Divers researches into a more intimate connection between nature and art*, German, 1721.

39. *Epistola gratulatoria ad Conr. Henry Menschingium*, 1721.

40. *Epistola gratulatoria ad Georg. Fr. Unruh*, 1722.

41. *Sure*

41. *Sure method to remain secure from Calumny*, German, 1723.

42. *Remarks on the works of nature*, German, 1723.

43. *De differentia nexus rerum sapientis, et talis necessitatis*, 1723, 4to.

44. *Monitum ad commentarium de differentia nexus*, ibid.

45. *Remarks on Buddæus's book, entitled, Reflections on the Philosophy of Wolff*, German.

46. *Answer to the remarks of the theological faculty*, German.

47. *Considerations on natural productions*, German, 1724.

48. *Remarks to explain the thoughts on God, the world, &c.* German, 1724.

49. *Necessary additions to the remarks on the reflections of Buddæus*, German, 1724.

50. *Examen systematis solium dimidiatorum*, Marbourg, 4to.

51. *Considerations on man, animals, and plants*, German.

52. *Third answer to Buddæus*, German.

53. *Oratio de finarum philosophia practica*, Francfort, 1726.

54. *Phenomenon singulare de malo pomifero absque floribus*, Marbourg.

55. *Philosophia rationalis, sive logica*, Francfort, 1728.

56. *Monitum de sua philosophandi ratione, in the Acta erudita*, Decem. 1728, p. 546.

57. *Horæ subcesivæ Marburgenses*, Francfort, 1729.

58. *Philosophia prima, sive Onthologia*, Francfort, 1730, 4to.

59. *Cosmologia generalis*, Francfort, 1731.

60. *Psychologia empirica*, Francfort, 1732.

61. *Psychologia rationalis*, Francfort, 1734.

62. *Theologia naturalis, pars prior, & pars posterior*, Francfort, 1736, 2 vol. 4to.

63. *Philosophia practica universalis, pars prior, et pars posterior*, Francfort, 1738, 2 vol. 4to.

64. *Jus Naturæ*, Francfort, 1740,

65. *Jus Gentium*, Francfort 1740, 4to.

66. *Institutiones juris naturæ, et gentium*, Francfort 1750, 8vo.

67. *Philosophia moralis, sive Ethica*, Francfort 1750, 1753, 5 vol. 4to.

The baron was prevented by his death from concluding this last work: the subjects which relate to human policy, and the order of things, were left unfinished. The strongest

characteriſtick in the writings of this learned man, is his method; he had determined from his youth, to follow the example of Deſcartes, who was the firſt adventurer that pierced through the darkneſs which enveloped the philoſophy of the ſchools, and opened for himſelf, a path, till then unknown. But as Deſcartes had limited his enquiries to the ſpeculative parts of this ſcience, without interfering with the practical ones; Wolff propoſed to remedy ſo capital an omiſſion, and to begin, as it were, where the other had left off; thus raiſing a clear ſyſtem upon every diſcovery which he had made in his favourite ſtudy, he was enabled to proceed from principles to conſequences, where every propoſition was deduced from the other, and ſupported by demonſtration.

Mr. Formey compoſed an abridgment of the *Jus Naturæ*, and the *Jus Gentium*, which was publiſhed by Wolff, in 9 vol. in 4to. and differed from what the baron had written himſelf, under the title *Inſtitutiones juris naturæ, et Gentium.*

Birch's heads and characters.

WOLSEY (Cardinal THOMAS) afterwards archbiſhop of York, chancellor of England, cardinal prieſt of St. Cicily, and legate à latere, was born at Ipſwich in Suffolk, in March 1471. He was deſcended, according to ſome of our beſt hiſtorians, from poor but honeſt parents; and the common tradition is, that he was the ſon of a butcher: though it appears from his father's will, that he had an eſtate, which, in the poſſeſſion of a plebeian at that time, was very conſiderable. He was ſent ſo early to the univerſity of Oxford, that he was batchelor of arts at fourteen years of age, and from thence was called the boy batchelor.

Soon after, he was elected fellow of Magdalen College; and, when maſter of arts, had the care of the ſchool adjoining to that college committed to him, where he was charged with the education of three ſons of Thomas Grey, marquis of Dorſet, who preſented him the rectory of Lymington in Somerſetſhire, into which he was inſtituted on the 10th of October 1500. He had not long reſided on this benefice, before Sir Amias Pawlet, a juſtice of the peace, ſet him in the ſtocks for being drunk, as it is ſaid, and making a diſturbance at a fair in the neighbourhood: but the knight had reaſon afterwards to repent of this affront; for Wolſey, being made lord chancellor, ſent for him, and, after a ſevere expoſtulation, confined him for five or ſix years in the Temple, before he would grant him a diſcharge. Upon the death of his patron, the marquis, he projected ſome new method

method of pushing his fortune; and accordingly procured himself to be admitted into the family of Henry Dean, archbishop of Canterbury; but that prelate dying in February 1502, he found means of applying himself to Sir John Nanfan, treasurer of Calais, who, being weakened by age and other infirmities, committed the direction of his post to Mr. Wolsey, who, by his recommendation, was made one of the king's chaplains; and in 1506, was instituted to the rectory of Redgrave, in the diocese of Norwich. Whilst he was the king's chaplain, he insinuated himself into the favour of doctor Richard Fox, bishop of Winchester, and of Sir Thomas Lovel, chancellor of the exchequer, who recommended him to the king as a fit person to be employed in negociating the intended marriage between Henry VII. and Margaret, duchess dowager of Savoy.

He was accordingly dispatched to the emperor Maximilian her father, in Flanders, and returned with such expedition, that the king seeing him, imagined that he had not been gone; and, having reported his embassy, he was rewarded with the deanery of Lincoln, February 8, 1508, and on the 20th of the same month was made prebendary of Walton-Brinhold, in that church. Upon the accession of Henry VIII. to the crown, he soon recommended himself to the favour of the king, by adapting himself to his temper and inclinations; who, shortly after the attainder of Sir Richard Empson, conferred on him a grant of several lands and tenements in the parish of St. Bride's, by Fleetstreet, which, by that knight's forfeiture, devolved to the crown. This grant was dated October 18, 1509, and Mr. Wolsey is mentioned in it as counsellor and almoner to his majesty. November 28, 1510, he was presented by the king to the rectory of Torrington, in the diocese of Exeter, being then batchelor of divinity; and on the 17th of February following was made canon of Windsor, and about the same time registrary of the order of the garter. In 1512 he was preferred by archbishop Bambridge to the prebend of Bugthorp, in the church at York, of which, in February following, he was made dean. In 1513, he attended the king in his expedition to France, who committed to him the direction of the supplies and provisions to be made for the army; and, upon the taking of Tournay, made him bishop of that city, and not long after bishop of Lincoln, to which see he was nominated March 11, 1514; and November the 6th following, upon the death of cardinal Bambridge, was translated to the archbishopric of York; September 7,

1515, he was made Cardinal of St. Cicily, by the intereſt of the two kings of England and France; and on the 22d of December, lord chancellor of England.

He wanted nothing now to complete his grandeur but a commiſſion from the pope to be legate à latere, which was expedited to him in the year 1516. Beſides the profits of the poſts above mentioned, the king likewiſe beſtowed on him the rich abby of St. Alban's in commendam, and the biſhopric of Durham, and afterwards that of Wincheſter; and with them he held in farm the biſhoprics of Bath, Worceſter and Hereford, enjoyed by foreign incumbents. From all theſe preferments, and the numerous preſents and penſions which he received from foreign princes, his annual income exceeded the revenues of the crown; and in this capacity he kept eight hundred ſervants, among whom were nine or ten lords, fifteen knights, and forty eſquires. He had now abſolutely engroſſed the king's favour to himſelf. All foreign treaties and places of truſt were under his direction. He acted as he pleaſed, and his aſcendancy over the king was ſuch, that there never appeared any party againſt him all the time of his favour. He uſed the moſt inſinuating artifices to ſecure his maſter to himſelf, undertaking to eaſe him of the burden of government, and to give him all the ſatisfaction of it. He was the moſt earneſt and readieſt of all the council to advance the king's ſole will and intention; and whereas others adviſed his majeſty to leave his pleaſures and attend his affairs, the cardinal perſuaded him to what was moſt agreeable to his appetite.

Having gained this aſcendant, he drew the king into ſuch meaſures abroad, that the balance of Europe was deſtroyed, and his majeſty perpetually made the bubble of thoſe, with whom, and for whom he negociated; the cardinal's avarice being fed, and his ambition being flattered, by the emperor, the court of France, and that of Rome in their turns. With regard to the conduct of affairs at home, he affected to govern without parliaments, there being from the ſeventh year of the king's reign, after which he got the great ſeal, but one parliament in the fourteenth and fifteenth years, and no more till the twenty-firſt; but he raiſed great ſums by loans and benevolences. And if we conſider him in the character of a church man, he was undoubtedly the diſgrace of his profeſſion, being lewd and vicious himſelf, and ſerving the king in all his ſecret pleaſures, and moſt extravagantly

gantly proud and oſtentatious; to ſupport which, his ambition and covetouſneſs were proportionable.

He aſpired to the popedom upon the deaths of Leo X. and Adrian VI, but without ſucceſs. At laſt he fell under the king's diſpleaſure. His too great obſequiouſneſs to the ſee of Rome, in the proceſs relating to the king's divorce from queen Catherine, and ſome inferior accidents, concurred to deſtroy his intereſt with his majeſty. Upon this the great ſeal was demanded of him on the twenty-eighth of October, 1529, his goods all ſeized to the king's uſe, and himſelf impeached in parliament by a charge of forty-four articles, relating chiefly to the exerciſe of his legatine power, contrary to law, and the ſcandalous irregularities of his life. This impeachment paſſed the houſe of lords; but when it came to the houſe of commons, it was ſo effectually defeated by the induſtry and addreſs of Thomas Cromwell, who had been his ſervant, that no treaſon could be fixed upon him. He continued in his retirement at Aſhur in Surry, till about Eaſter 1530, when he was commanded to repair to his dioceſe of York, where he performed many charitable and popular acts, till, in the beginning of November following, he was arreſted for high-treaſon by the earl of Northumberland, and committed to the cuſtody of the lieutenant of the Tower, who had orders to bring him to London. This diſgrace affected his mind to ſuch a degree, that he fell ſick at Sheffield, in the earl of Shrewſbury's houſe, from whence, by ſlow degrees, he went as far as Leiceſter, where he is ſaid to have taken poiſon, in order to put an end to his miſerable life. In his laſt agony, he regretted, that he had not ſerved God with the ſame fidelity he had always uſed towards his royal maſter; and died on the 29th of November, 1530, and was interred in the abbey of Leiceſter.

He was the greateſt inſtance many ages had procured, of the variety and inconſtancy of human things, both in his riſe and fall. By his temper, in both it appears, that he was unworthy of his greatneſs, and deſerved what he ſuffered. However, a great writer declares, that few ever fell from ſo high a ſtation with leſs crimes objected againſt them. And it muſt be acknowledged, that his ſchemes for the promotion of learning were noble and well laid; as appears from the ſeven lectures, which he founded at Oxford, by his college there, now Chriſt-church, and his ſchool at Ipſwich.

Heads and Characters.

WYNDHAM (Sir WILLIAM, bart.) chancellor of the exchequer in the reign of queen Anne, was deſcended from a very ancient family, which derives its deſcent from Ailwardus, an eminent Saxon, in the county of Norfolk, ſoon after the Norman conqueſt, who being poſſeſſed of lands in Wymondham, or Wyndham, in that county, aſſumed his ſurname from thence. He was born about the year 1687, and upon the deceaſe of his father, while he was young, ſucceeded to the title and eſtate. He was educated firſt at Eton ſchool, and thence tranſplanted to Chriſt-church, in the univerſity of Oxford, where his excellent genius ſoon diſcovered itſelf, and afterwards received great advantage from his travels into foreign countries.

Upon his return to England he was choſen knight of the ſhire for the county of Somerſet, in which ſtation he ſerved in the three laſt parliaments of queen Anne, and all the ſubſequent ones till his death. This public ſcene of action ſoon called forth his eminent abilities, and placed him in ſo conſpicuous a point of light, that, after the change of the miniſtry under that queen in the latter end of the year 1710, he was firſt appointed maſter of her majeſty's hart and buck hounds, then ſecretary at war, and at laſt, about Auguſt 1713, was advanced to the important poſt of chancellor of the exchequer. In this ſtation he had an opportunity of appearing in his judicial capacity, in a cauſe of doctor Hooper, biſhop of Bath and Wells, in which he gave ſentence, and at the ſame time explained the grounds of it with a perſpicuity, force of reaſoning, and extent of knowledge worthy the moſt experienced judge. In May, the year following, he brought into the houſe of commons the remarkable 'Bill to prevent the growth 'of ſchiſm, and for the future ſecurity of the church of Eng-'land, as by law eſtabliſhed,' which he ſupported with great zeal, in oppoſition to the objections urged againſt it by Mr. Robert Walpole, Gen. Stanhope, Mr. Lechmere, Sir Joſeph Jekyll, and Sir Peter King; and the bill being paſſed that houſe by a majority of 237 voices againſt 126, he carried it up to the houſe of lords, where it likewiſe paſſed by 79 voices againſt 71, and on the 25th of June received the royal aſſent. Upon the breach between the earl of Oxford, lord high treaſurer, and the lord viſcount Bolingbroke, ſecretary of ſtate, in July 1714, Sir William adhered to the intereſts of the latter. Upon the death of queen Anne, in the 1ſt of Auguſt 1714, he ſigned, with others, the proclamation of his late majeſty king George I. and on the 13th of that month ſeconded a motion made

made in the house of commons by Horatio Walpole, Esq; for the payment of the arrears due to the Hanover troops in the English service. However, in October following he was removed from his post of chancellor of the exchequer, which was conferred upon Sir Richard Onslow. In the next parliament, which met on the 17th of March 1714-15, he appeared very vigorous in opposition to the measures of the administration, and in defence of the peace of Utrecht; and on the 6th of April made a motion, that the house would appoint a day to take into consideration his majesty's proclamation, of the 15th of January, for calling a new parliament, which reflected on the conduct of the late ministry of queen Anne, and which he represented as unprecedented and unwarrantable, and even of dangerous consequence to the very being of parliaments; expressions which gave such offence to the majority of the house, that he was ordered to receive a reprimand from the speaker.

He spoke likewise in favour of the duke of Ormond, and the earls of Oxford and Strafford, when they were impeached in that house. But upon the breaking out of the rebellion in Scotland under the earl of Mar, in August 1715, Sir William fell under suspicion; on which account he was seized on the 21st of September, at his house of Orchard-Wyndham, in Somersetshire, by Col. Huske and one of his majesty's messengers; from whence making an escape, a proclamation was issued out for his apprehension. Soon after this he surrendered himself to the government, and, being examined by the privy council, was committed to the Tower, but was never brought to a trial. After he had regarded his liberty, he continued his opposition to the several administrations, under which he lived.

He possessed all the qualifications requisite to form an able senator, and if we descend to the consideration of him in the more familiar light of his private conversation, we shall find it equally distinguished by an unaffected civility and politeness, enlivened by an easy flow of elegant wit, and supported by a various and extensive fund of useful knowledge. He died at Wells in Somersetshire, after an illness of a few days, on the 17th of June 1740.

X.

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XIMENES (FRANCIS) archbishop of Toledo, was born in the year, 1437. Pope Julius II. gave him a cardinal's hat, and king Ferdinand intrusted him with the management of the affairs of state. This prince had many years experience of his abilities and integrity; and from thence was induced, by his will, to repose in him the important trust of the regency of Castile; nor did he prove himself unworthy that confidence. To his management it was principally owing, that Charles was permitted to assume the title of king of Spain, while his mother was alive.

By his prudent and vigorous conduct he preserved Navarres, he regulated the finances; and conciliated the affections of a people naturally averse to the government of a foreigner; he carefully endeavoured to make the crown sit easy on the young king, and to render the people happy. Concurrent history speaks him a faithful minister, an able statesman, and a steady patriot, envy created him some enemies, his services to his prince many more: he was disgraced, nor was that sufficient to satisfy the implacability of those who equally dreaded his power and his probity. It might be apprehended that his integrity might gain him an ascendency over his king; it might be feared, by those whose business it was to plunder a rich country, that he would be an invincible obstacle to their wishes; but from whatever motive it happened, it is generally agreed, that he was poisoned in his journey to meet the king,—for whose use it is also said, he had drawn up some very salutary instructions for his better governing a people to whom he was a stranger. The great part of the Spanish writers agree, that though his father was in low circumstances, yet the family of Cisneros was of ancient nobility: if so, the cardinal took care not to discredit them by the addition of any modern titles of which he bestowed some upon men of merit, but left his relations nearly in the same state in which he found them. In all probability this proceeded from a settled persuasion that it was best for them; in the midst of his greatness he went one summer to the village where he was born, visited his kindred, and entertained them with all the marks of kindness and affection possible.

Amongst

Amongſt the reſt there was an old man who lived very decently upon a narrow income, and took great pains in breeding up his children. He was baking his bread in little cakes when the cardinal came, on which he ran up ſtairs to change his cloaths, but he made him come down immediately; your dreſs and your buſineſs, ſaid he, very well become your ſtation; take care that your bread dont burn, we can diſcourſe together while you are turning it; he enquired afterwards into the number and circumſtances of his family, and when he took his leave, gave him wherewithal to provide for them. His humility was very unaffected, and broke out ſometimes very unexpectedly; he was preſent once when doctor Nicholas De Paz was explaining the philoſophy of Raymund Lully; and in ſpeaking to the queſtion, whether that famous man had the philoſopher's ſtone or not; he took notice of a paſſage in the pſalms which has been thought to look that way: he raiſeth up the poor out of the duſt, and lifteth the needy out of the dunghill, that he may ſet him with the princes, even with the princes of his people.

That portion of ſcripture, ſaid the cardinal, may be much more naturally interpreted; for inſtance, in my own caſe, and then run out in a long detail of his own meanneſs, and the wonderful manner in which he had been exalted, and this in ſo pathetic a manner, that it drew tears from all who were preſent.

Thoſe who lived in and near his time, believed he had the gift of prophecy, which aroſe chiefly from the two brothers, Charles and Ferdinand, ſaying frequently, on the great events of their lives; this was foretold me by cardinal Ciſneros. It is very certain that he adviſed Charles to ſend his brother out of Spain, and to divide his dominions with him. This, ſaid he, will conſtitute two great houſes, and in your turns you may be both emperors: which as he took his advice actually came to paſs; but what came nearer to this point was, the agreement he framed between Ferdinand the catholic, and his ſon-in-law Philip. He took the oaths of both of them, and at the time he took them, he ſaid, remember what I tell you, if you break this oath, you will not long ſurvive it; which was actually the caſe with reſpect to Philip, who broke it, and died ſoon after.

He had a great contempt for what were ſtiled the arts of a court, and would never uſe them. Don Pedro Porto Carrero, who was with king Charles in Flanders wrote to him, that he had many enemies there, and adviſed him to make uſe of a cypher.

cypher. He thanked him for his intelligence and friendship, but rejected the expedient; I have nothing, said he, that I desire to conceal; and if I write any thing that is amiss, I will not deprive my enemies of their evidence. He behaved sternly himself to the nobility, but he advised both Ferdinand and Charles not to treat them with rigour. Ambition, said he, is their common crime; and you will do well to make submission their only punishment; his coadjutor Adrian, was miserably disturbed at the libels that flew about; but Ximenes, who was as little spared, bore them with great temper; we act, says he, and we must give others leave to speak; if what they say is false, we may laugh; if true, we ought to mend. However, he sometimes searched the printers and booksellers shops; but, as he gave previous notice, it may be presumed he did not often meet with things that could give offence.

The great object of his care was the revenue of his archbishoprick; with which, however great, he did such things as could scarce have been expected from it; especially as one half of it was constantly distributed in alms, about which he was so circumspect, that no fraud could be committed; he was very plain in his habit and in his furniture, but he knew the value of fine things, and would sometimes admire them. He once looked upon a rich jewel, and asked its price, the merchant told him, it is a very fine thing, said he, and worth the money; but the army is just disbanded, and there are many poor soldiers, and with the value of it I can send two hundred of them home, with each a piece of gold in his pocket.

All his foundations, and other acts of generosity, were out of the other moiety. His university of Alcala was a most stupendous foundation, begun and finished in eight years; he endowed there forty-six professorships, and at his death left it a settled revenue of fourteen thousand ducats per annum; his regulations must have cost him at least as much thought as his buildings and endowments, he saw clearly that ignorance was the bane of religion, and the only thing that made the inquisition necessary, for if men understood the christian religion, there could be no need to fear either Judaism or Mohammedism. Cardinal Granville, when he came into Spain, and had attentively considered this foundation, delivered his opinion in these words:

"Time delights in hiding the origin of things, though we know it not, this man must have been of royal race, or at least the soul

ſoul of a prince lodged in his private boſom; his granaries were likewiſe ſo amazing, ſo well built, that they are not yet in decay; ſo well contrived that, they are always full; thoſe at Toledo hold twenty thouſand meaſures of corn; thoſe at Alcala ten thouſand; thoſe at Tordolaguna, where he was born, five thouſand; thoſe at Ciſneros, where his family was ſettled, the ſame quantity. His hoſpitals and his nunneries, in conjunction with the granaries, have baniſhed want from his dioceſe."

It was ſuppoſed that he would have left the direction of all theſe to his own order, and it was intimated to him: by no means, ſaid the cardinal, out of the revenue of the ſee of Toledo have I done all this, God forbid I ſhould deprive the prelates my ſucceſſors of their right, or their reward for ſeeing them duly applied. He was, however, no flatterer of prelates; for upon viſiting his dioceſe, and finding in the church of Franciſcans at Toledo, a marble tomb near the altar for Don Troilo Carillo, the ſon of his predeceſſor; he ordered the inſcription to be effaced, and the tomb to be removed; it is better, ſaid he, that the remains of this child of ſin ſhould lie in ſome obſcure place, than this mark of a biſhop's incontinency ſhould ſtare mankind in the face.

He was very learned himſelf, and the great patron and protector of learning; he wrote ſeveral pieces of divinity, that were never printed, as alſo the life of king Wamba, and ſome notes upon ſcripture, which are yet preſerved. He cauſed the works of Toſtatus to be printed at a vaſt expence at Venice. *The Complutenſian Edition of the Holy Scriptures*, which was the firſt Polyglot ever printed, coſt him a prodigious ſum, beſides the maintenance of all the learned perſons employed in it; the manuſcripts he purchaſed at immenſe rates, and the pains he took himſelf in reviſing and correcting it.

He was alſo at great charge in publiſhing the *Mozarabic Liturgy*, for which he had ſo high a veneration, that he eſtabliſhed a chapel with twelve canons for receiving this office; and with regard to other foundations we have no room to enumerate them. Upon the whole we have great reaſon to believe that he ſpoke truth upon his death bed, when he ſaid to the beſt of his knowledge, he had not miſapplied a ſingle crown of his revenue. Philip the Fourth was at great pains to have procured his canonization with the popes Innocent the Tenth, and Alexander the Seventh; but we have never been let in the reaſons why they did not ſucceed.

YORKE

Y.

YORKE (PHILIP) Earl of Hardwicke, was born at Dover in Kent, December the 1st, 1690; he was educated under Mr. Samuel Morland of Bethnall Green, in classical and general learning, which he ever cultivated amidst his highest employments. He studied the law in the Middle Temple; and being called to the bar in 1714, he soon became very eminent in his profession, and was engaged in an extensive course of practice. In the year 1718, he sat in parliament as member for Lewes in Sussex, and in the two successive parliaments, for Seaford. Before the age of thirty, on the 23d of March 1719-20, he was promoted to the office of solicitor general, by the recommendation of the lord chancellor Parker: an obligation he never forgot, returning it by all possible marks of personal regard and affection. The tryal of Mr. Layer at the king's bench for high treason, in November 1722, gave the solicitor an opportunity of shewing his abilities in that high office; his reply, in which he summed up late at night the evidence against the prisoner, and answered all the topics of defence, being justly admired as one of the ablest performances of that kind extant.

About the same time, he gained much reputation in parliament, by his opening of the bill against Kelly, who had been principally concerned in bishop Atterbury's plot, as his secretary. In February 1723-4, he was appointed attorney general; in the execution of which important office, he was remarkable for his candour and lenity. As an advocate for the crown, he spoke with the veracity of a witness and a judge: and though his zeal for justice, and the due course of law was strong, yet his tenderness to the subject, in the court of exchequer, was so distinguished, that upon a particular occasion in 1733, the house of commons assented to it with a general applause. He was unmoved by fear or favour, in what he thought right and legal, and often debated and voted against the court, in matters relating to the South Sea Company, when he was solicitor; and in the affair of lord Derwentwater's estate, when he was attorney general. Upon the resignation of the great seal, by Peter lord King, in October 1733, Sir Philip Yorke was appointed lord chief justice of the king's bench, and was soon after raised to the dignity of a baron of this kingdom, with the title of lord Hardwicke, baron of Hardwicke, in the county of Glouceſter: and called to the cabinet council.

The salary of chief justice of the king's bench, being thought not adequate to the weight and dignity of that high office,

was

was raiſed, on the advancement of lord Hardwicke to it, from 2000l. to 4000l *per ann.* to the chief juſtice and his ſucceſſors; his lordſhip refuſing to accept the augmentation of it in any other manner, or any other advantage in lieu of it. And the adjuſtment of the two vacancies of the chancery and king's bench (which happened at the ſame time) between thoſe two great men, his lordſhip and lord Talbot, upon terms honourable and ſatisfactory to both, was thought to do as much credit to the wiſdom of the crown in thoſe days, as the harmony and friendſhip with which they co-operated in the public ſervice, did honour to themſelves. In the midſt of the general approbation with which he diſcharged his office there, he was called to that of lord high chancellor, on the deceaſe of his illuſtrious predeceſſor lord Talbot, on the 17th of Febr. 1736-7, having the great ſeal delivered to him on the 21ſt of that month.

The integrity and abilities with which his lordſhip preſided in the court of chancery, during the ſpace of almoſt twenty years, appears from this remarkable circumſtance, that only three of his decrees were appealed from, and even thoſe were afterwards affirmed by the houſe of lords. After he had executed that high office about ſeventeen years, in times and circumſtances of accumulated difficulty and danger, and had twice been called to the exerciſe of the office of lord high ſteward, on the tryals of peers concerned in the rebellion; he was, in April 1754, advanced by his late majeſty, as a mark of his royal approbation of his ſervices, to the rank of an Earl of Great Britain, with the titles of viſcount Royſton, and Earl of Hardwicke. This favour was conferred unaſked, by his ſovereign who treated him through the whole of his reign, with particular eſteem and confidence, and always ſpoke of him in a manner which ſhewed, that he ſet as high a value on the man, as on the miniſter. His reſignation of the great ſeal in November 1756, gave an univerſal concern to the nation, however divided at that time in other reſpects. But he ſtill continued to ſerve the public in a more private ſtation; at council, at the houſe of lords, and upon every occaſion, where the courſe of public buſineſs required it, with the ſame aſſiduity as when he filled one of the higheſt offices in the kingdom. He always felt and expreſſed the trueſt affection and reverence for the laws and conſtitution of his country. This rendered him as tender of the juſt prerogatives inveſted in the crown for the benefit of the whole, as watchful to prevent the leaſt incroachment upon the liberty of the ſubject. The part which he acted in planning, introducing, and

ſupporting

supporting the *Bill for abolishing the heretable jurisdictions in Scotland*, and the share which he took beyond what his department required of him, in framing and promoting the other bills relating to that country, arose from his zeal to the protestant succession, his concern for the general happiness and improvement of the kingdom, and for the preservation of this equal and limited monarchy; which were the governing principles of his public conduct through life. And these, and other bills which might be mentioned, were strong proofs of his talents as a legislator. In judicature, his firmness and dignity were evidently derived from his consummate knowledge and talents; and the mildness and humanity with which he tempered it, from the best heart. He was wonderfully happy in his manner of debating causes upon the bench. His extraordinary dispatch of the business of the court of chancery, increased as it was in his time, beyond what had been known in any former, was an advantage to the suitor, inferior only to that arising from the acknowledged equity, perspicuity, and precision of his decrees. The manner in which he presided in the house of lords added order and dignity to that assembly, and expedition to the business transacted there. His talents as a speaker in the senate, as well as on the bench, were universally admired: he spoke with a natural and manly eloquence, without false ornaments, or personal invectives; and when he argued, his reasons were supported and strengthened by the most apposite cases and examples, which the subject would allow. His manner was graceful and affecting; modest, yet commanding; his voice peculiarly clear and harmonious, and even loud and strong, for the greater part of his time. With these talents for public speaking, the integrity of his character gave a lustre to his eloquence, which those who opposed him, felt in the debate; and which operated most powerfully on the minds of those, who heard him with a view to information and conviction.

Convinced of the great principles of religion, and steady in the practice of the duties of it, he maintained a reputation of virtue, which added dignity to the stations which he filled, and authority to the laws which he administered. His attachment to the national church, was accompanied with a full conviction, that a tender regard to the rights of conscience, and a temper of lenity and moderation, are not only right in themselves, but most conducive in their consequences to the honor and interest of the church. The strongest recommendation to him of the clergy to the ecclesiastical preferments in his disposal, was, their fitness for the discharge of the duties of their profession. And that respectable body owes a particular obligation

obligation to his lordſhip, and his predeceſſor lord Talbot, for the oppoſition which they gave in the houſe of lords, to the *act for the more eaſy recovery of tythes, church-rates, and other eccleſiaſtical dues, from the people called Quakers*, which might have proved of dangerous conſequence to the rights and property of the clergy; though it had paſſed the other houſe, and was known to be powerfully ſupported. Many facts and anecdotes which do him honor, may be recollected and ſet down, when reſentments, partialities, and conteſts are forgot.

The amiableneſs of his manners, and his engaging addreſs, rendered him as much beloved by thoſe, who had acceſs to him, as he was admired for his greater talents, by the whole nation. His conſtitution in the earlier part of his life, did not ſeem to promiſe ſo much health and vigour as he afterwards enjoyed, for a longer period than uſually falls to the ſhare of men of more robuſt habit of body. But his care to guard againſt any exceſſes, ſecured to him an almoſt uninterrupted tenour of health: and his habitual maſtery of his paſſions, gave him a firmneſs and tranquillity of mind unabated by the fatigues and anxieties of buſineſs; from the daily circle of which, he roſe to the enjoyment of the converſation of his family and friends, with the ſpirits of a perſon entirely vacant and diſengaged. Till the latter end of his ſeventy-third year, he preſerved the appearance and vivacity of youth in his countenance, in which the characters of dignity and amiableneſs were remarkably united. And he ſupported the diſorder which proved fatal to him, of many months continuance, and of the moſt depreſſing kind, with an uncommon reſignation, and even chearfulneſs, enjoying the ſtrength and quickneſs of his underſtanding till the cloſe of life. He died in the ſeventy-fourth year of his age, at his houſe in Groſvenor-ſquare, March 6th, 1764. His body lies interred at Wimple in Cambridgeſhire, by that of his lady, Margaret, daughter of Charles Cocks, eſq; of Worceſterſhire, and niece of lord chancellor Sommers. The union between them had been moſt affectionate and conſtant, and Her private virtues and endowments of mind, will render her memory for ever dear and reſpected, by all who had the happineſs of knowing her.

YOUNG (EDWARD) the ſubject of the preſent memoir, was the ſon of a divine of the church of England, of the ſame name, and who was himſelf ſuperiorly eminent as a chriſtian and a ſcholar. Of this worthy man there remain two volumes of ſermons upon various occaſions, which are reckoned ſome of the beſt in our language. Such learning, and ſo good an example, were not ſlow in exciting the emulation of our poet;

poet; who was taught by his father the arts both of morals and humanity. When qualified for the univerſity, he was matriculated into All-Soul's College in Oxford, and deſigning to follow the civil law, took a degree in that profeſſion. It was while in this ſituation that he wrote his poem on the laſt day, which, coming from a layman, gave univerſal ſatisfaction; and this was ſoon after followed by his poem, entitled, *The Force of Religion*; *or*, *Vanquiſh'd Love*, which was well received by the public, but was particularly pleaſing to the noble family for whoſe amuſement it was chiefly calculated. But as this excellent poet has other and better claims upon poſterity for reputation than theſe poems, we will venture to give our opinion of them freely.

In both the one and the other there is a laboured ſtiffneſs of verſification; and this is the more remarkable, as Dr. Young ever took very great pains to poliſh and correct the harſhneſs of his numbers: ſo that, I am told, he has been for weeks together endeavouring to turn a few lines into meliſluous modulation, and often without ſucceſs. The two poems in queſtion therefore are ſtiff, unpleaſing, and often incorrect; inſtead of endeavouring to ſupport the glow of imagery, the poet ſeems rather ſedulous to gather the ornaments of wit, and thus, while he aims at the fancy, miſſes the heart.

Such, however, was the ſucceſs of theſe two poems, in an age when the nobleſt productions were common, and even the meaneſt rewarded, that he was taken particular notice of by ſeveral of the nobility, and the turn of his mind leading him to the church, he went into orders, and was made one of the king's chaplains; he afterwards obtained the living of Welwyn, in Hertfordſhire, worth about five hundred pounds per annum; and though ever in the full blaze of favour, he never had the fortune to riſe to greater preferment. Indeed, during the laſt reign, the arts of poetry, or of real eloquence, were but little promoted or encouraged from the throne.

Young could expect no greater honours from a maſter who hated poetry, and ſtiled all poets with the odious appellation of buffoons. For ſome years before the death of the late prince of Wales, Young, who was in favour with that potentate, attended the court pretty conſtantly: upon his deceaſe all his hopes of church advancement vaniſhed, and towards the latter end of his life his very deſires of fortune ſeemed to forſake him. For in his *Night Thoughts*, mentioning himſelf, he obſerves, that there was one in Britain born, with courtiers bred, who thought even wealth might come a day too late. Notwithſtanding,

withſtanding, upon the death of the late Dr. Hales, he was taken into the ſervice of the princeſs Dowager of Wales, and ſucceeded as her privy chaplain.

When pretty far advanced in life he married the lady Elizabeth Lee, daughter of the late earl of Litchfield. This lady was a widow, and had two children, a ſon and a daughter, who were both extremely meritorious, but both died young, and within a ſhort time of each other. What he felt for their loſs, as well as for that of his wife, we may eaſily perceive, by his fine poem of the *Night Thoughts*, in which they are characterized, the young lady under the name of Narciſſa, her brother by that of Philander; and his wife, though nameleſs, is frequently mentioned. He thus deplores his loſs, in an apoſtrophe to death:

Inſatiate archer, could not once ſuffice!
Thy ſhaft flew thrice, and thrice my peace was ſlain,
And thrice, ere thrice yon moon renew'd her horn.

But to return: though in orders, he ſtill continued to cultivate the muſes, and at different times he publiſhed his tragedies and poems, each of which were reckoned excellent in their way. His ſatires, entitled, *The Love of Fame; or, the Univerſal Paſſion*, are by many conſidered as his principal performance, and were written early in life. If terſeneſs of ſtyle, brilliancy of wit, or ſimplicity of ſubject, can enſure applauſe, Dr. Young may demand it upon this occaſion; yet we know not how theſe ſatires, though once in great favour and eſteem, are wearing out of faſhion; and perhaps, as Swift hath juſtly ſaid of them, the ſatiriſt ſhould have been either more angry or more merry; in fact, they conſiſted of a ſtring of epigrams, written upon one ſubject, and tire the reader before he gets near the end.

And now we are upon the ſubject of his poems, we will mention them all, as they are to be found in the laſt edition of his works. In this we find an ode addreſſed to the king, which is below contempt; a paraphraſe on the book of Job, which is pious but dull; two epiſtles to Mr. Pope, of pretty nearly the ſame merit with his ſatires; and two or three odes more, in which ſpecies of writing he is peculiarly unfortunate.

But to make amends for his failures in ode writing, we ought now to conſider him as a tragedian, and begin with the *Revenge*, his beſt performance. This play, as a modern critic

informs us, met, and juſtly, with great ſucceſs. The deſign of it ſeems to have borrowed partly from Shakeſpear's *Othello*, and partly from Mrs. Behn's *Abdalazar*. The plot bearing many marks of the former; and the principle character, Zanga, of the latter. Yet it will not ſurely be ſaying too much, when we affirm that Dr. Young has, in ſome reſpects, conſiderably improved his originals. If we compare the Jago in one with the Zanga in the other tragedy, we ſhall find the motives of reſentment greatly different, and thoſe of Young much more juſtly as well as more nobly founded than thoſe of Shakeſpear. Jago's cauſe of revenge againſt Othello is only his having ſet a younger officer over his head, on a particular and ſingle vacancy, notwithſtanding he himſelf has the juſteſt reaſon to expect a poſt of equal advantage. To this is added a ſlight ſuſpicion of Othello's having been great with his wife. But Zanga's cauſe of anger is different. The death of his father, ſlain by Alonzo, the loſs of a kingdom, in conſequence of his ſucceſs, and the indignity of a blow received from the ſame hand; all theſe accumulated injuries, added to the impoſſibility of finding a nobler means of revenge, urge him, againſt his will, to the ſubtilties and underhand methods he employs. Othello's jealouſy is raiſed by trifles; and, by appearing too credulous, he forfeits that pity which his diſtreſſes might demand. Alonzo, on the contrary, long ſtruggles againſt conviction, nor proceeds to extremities till he finds proofs riſe on proofs, and ſtill the laſt the ſtrongeſt. In a word, we may aſſign this piece, with great juſtice, a place in the very firſt rank of our dramatic writings; and where we to ſhew foreigners a tragedy, as a ſample of Engliſh genius, after two or three others, perhaps this might be adduced as a ſpecimen.

We mention the tragedy of *Buſiris* after that of the *Revenge*, though it was acted before, namely in the year 1719; but its merit being much inferior to that of the former, juſtifies our placing it here. In this piece, as in all Young's writings, there are here and there ſome admirable lines; but then ſo mixed with bombaſt and abſurdity, that we are at a loſs whether moſt to ridicule or to admire him, or how that mind, which can ſoar to the nobleſt heights, can ſo frequently ſtoop to the loweſt puerilities.

His laſt tragedy is entituled the *Brothers*, and written upon the plan of a French piece of great merit: Dr. Young, however, deſerves more commendation for the occaſion on which this tragedy was acted, than for its merit as a poetical performance; ſince the whole profits which were gained by its re-

preſentation

repreſentation were given by the author to charitable purpoſes. It will be ſufficient therefore to ſay, that while it failed to increaſe his reputation for genius, it added to the character of his humanity.

But to leave him in the dramatic walk, where he hath been undoubtedly excelled by others, let us turn to him as the moral and melancholy poet, who wrote the *Night Thoughts*, a ſpecies of poetry peculiarly his own, and in which he has been unrivalled by all thoſe who attempted to write in his manner. The applauſe which he has received for theſe are unbounded; "the unhappy bard, whoſe griefs in melting numbers flow, "and melancholy joys diffuſe around", has been ſung by the profane as well as the pious. Theſe, as we have already obſerved, were written under the reſent preſſure of his ſorrow for the loſs of his wife, daughter, and ſon-in-law; they are addreſſed to Lorenzo, a man of pleaſure, and the world, and who, as it is inſinuated by ſome, is his own ſon, but then labouring under his father's diſpleaſure. In theſe admirable poems there are flights of thinking almoſt ſuperhumane; ſuch is his deſcription of death, from his ſecret ſtand, noting down the follies of a bacchanalian ſociety, the epitaph on the departed world, the iſſuing of ſatan from his dungeon on the day of judgment; but all theſe noble flights are often allay'd by paltry witticiſms, and a vile jingle of words: many thoughts finely ſtarted are tired down, and like Ovid, he plays with his metaphors till he has ſpoiled them.

Of his proſe productions there are few remaining, and one lately publiſhed of his is the only work of length we have in that way. I mean his *Conjectures on Original Compoſition*. When we conſider it as the work of a man turned of eighty, we are not to be ſurprized ſo much that it has faults, as how it ſhould come to have beauties. It is indeed ſtrange, that the load of fourſcore years was not able to keep down that vigorous fancy, which here burſts the bounds of judgment, and breaks the ſlaviſh ſhackles of age and experience. This work ſeemed a brightening before death, and it had been well if the author had ſtopt here; but that taper which blazed as it declined, was at laſt ſhamefully exhibited to the public as burning in the ſocket, in a work called the *Reſignation*, the laſt but the worſt of all Dr. Young's performances.

But this failure in old age could no way diminiſh the fame that he has been earning by a life of more than ſixty years of excellence. As a poet, he was ſtill conſidered as the only palladium we had left of ancient genius; and, as a chriſtian,

one of the fineſt examples of primeval piety. The turn of his mind was naturally ſolemn, and he uſually, when at home in the country, ſpent many hours of the day walking in his own church-yard among the tombs; his converſation, his writings, had all a reference to the life after this, and this turn of diſpoſition mixed itſelf even with his improvements in gardening. He had, for inſtance, an alcove with a bench, ſo painted near his houſe, that at a diſtance it looked at a real one, which the ſpectator was then approaching. Upon coming up near it, however, the deception was perceived, and this motto appeared: *Inviſibilia non decipiunt,* "The things unſeen do not deceive us." Yet notwithſtanding this gloominess of temper, he was fond of innocent ſports and amuſements; he inſtituted an aſſembly and a bowling-green in the pariſh of which he was rector, and often promoted the gaiety of the company in perſon.

His wit was generally poignant, and ever levelled at thoſe who teſtified any contempt for decency and religion. His epigram, ſpoken extempore upon Voltaire, is well known, who happening in his company to ridicule Milton, and the allegorical perſonages of death and ſin, Young thus addreſſed him:

Thou are ſo witty, profligate, and thin,
You ſeem a Milton with his death and ſin.

One Sunday preaching in office at St. James's, he found that though he ſtrove to make his audience attentive, he could not prevail. Upon which his pity for their folly got the better of all decorum, and he ſate back in the pulpit, and burſt into a flood of tears.

Towards the latter part of life, he knew his own infirmities, and ſuffered himſelf to be in pupilage to his houſe-keeper; for he conſidered that at a certain time of life the ſecond childhood of age demanded its wonted protection. His ſon, whoſe boyiſh follies were long obnoxious to paternal ſeverity, was at laſt forgiven in his will, and our poet regretted by all, having performed all that man could do to fill his poſt with dignity.

ZIN-

Z.

ZINZENDORF (Count) See title *Moravians* in the former volumes.

ZISCA (JOHN) a Bohemian general. On the death of Winceslaus, when the emperor Sigismond aspired to the crown of Bohemia, Zisca put himself at the head of a party to oppose him. He was swayed chiefly by religious motives. Sigismond was a warm champion in the cause of Rome; Zisca favoured the reformation. Religious party, at that time, ran high in Bohemia; the reformers being exceedingly exasperated by the death of their leaders, John Huss, and Jerome of Prague, who suffered for their religion at Constance. Zisca at first took the field with a very inferior force; but by his bravery and conduct, in the course of three years, notwithstanding he was blind during great part of the time, he brought the emperor, who suffered greatly in the war, to his own terms. As he was on his journey to conclude a treaty with that prince, he died of the plague at Czazlow, in the year 1424. He was a man of uncommon abilities in military affairs; of the quickest invention, and the most undaunted intrepidity. His disposition was rather savage, but was in some degree atoned by an upright intention. Gilpin's life of Zisca.

ZOROASTER, or Zerdusht, the reputed founder, but more truly the reformer of the magian religion, lived under the reign of Darius Hystaspes. The common opinion of the Persian and Arabic writers is, that he either was a Jew, or went very early into Judea, where he received his education under one of the prophets, with whom he lived as a servant, and emulous of his glory, set up for a prophet afterwards himself. The two reigning heresies before his birth, were Zabysm and Magism, the former far more gross than the latter, and consequently more prevalent among the multitude. Hence they were fallen into wrong notions of the deity, and into gross errors in their manner of worshipping him, living also in continual fear of that evil spirit, whom they conceived to be the enemy of their species, and the continual disturber of the world. Zerdusht, who had his learning and his divinity out of the Universal History, vol. 2. book 1st. ch. 11. fol.

the books of Moſes, and other ſacred books of the Jews, took pains to root out all theſe notions, and to make the people eaſier than they had been, by propagating reaſonable opinions. He taught them that the ſupreme being was independent and ſelf-exiſtent from all eternity, that light and darkneſs, good and evil were continually mixed, and in a continual ſtruggle, not through any impotency in the creator, but becauſe ſuch was his will, and becauſe this diſcordancy was for his glory; that in the end, there would be a general reſurrection, and a day of retribution, wherein ſuch as had done well, and lived obedient to the law of God, ſhould go with the angel of light into a realm of light, where they ſhould enjoy peace and pleaſure for ever more, and thoſe who had done evil, ſhould ſuffer with the angel of darkneſs, everlaſting puniſhment in a land of obſcurity, where no ray of light or mercy ſhould ever viſit them, that thence forward light and darkneſs ſhould be incapable of mixture to all eternity.

He took great pains to perſuade his diſciples of all the attributes of the divinity, eſpecially of his wiſdom and juſtice, in conſequence of which he aſſured them that they had none to fear but themſelves, becauſe nothing could render them unworthy of the divine favour, but their vices. Of all virtues he eſteemed what the Greeks call philanthropy, and the apoſtles brotherly love the greateſt; for which reaſon he exhorted all his followers to acts of charity and beneficence. Sometimes alluring them by promiſes, at other times driving them as it were by threatenings. The credenda of his religion were not numerous nor perplexed, though according to the mode of the eaſt, he ſometimes made uſe of parabolic relations: as for example, when he taught that on the fourth day after death the ſoul came to the bridge Tchinavar, and was there met by the angels Mihr-Izad, and Reſhu Izad, who weighed in a balance the good and evil actions of the ſoul attempting to paſs. He carefully inſtructed thoſe who heard him, that no man ought to deſpair of the mercy of God, or ſuppoſe that it was too late for him to amend; that we know not the value which God ſets on our actions, nor how far the intention may ſanctify a trivial act. This is exemplified by the following parable:

"One day, retiring from the preſence of God, I beheld the body of a man plunged in Gehenna, his right foot only being free and ſticking without. I inquired, wherefore is the man in this condition? I was anſwered. He was formerly the prince of thirty-three cities, over which he reigned many years without

without doing one good action; for besides oppression, injustice, pride and violence, nothing ever entered his mind; and tho' he was the scourge of multitudes, yet without regarding their misery, he lived at ease in his palace. One day, however, as he was hunting, he beheld a sheep caught by the foot in a thicket, and perishing with hunger: moved at the sight, he alighted, released the captive, and led it to pasture: now for this act of tenderness and compassion, his foot remains out of Gehenna, tho' his whole body he plunged therein for the multitude of his sins. Endeavour therefore to do all the good thou can'st without fear or apprehension, for God is benign and merciful, and will reward even the smallest good thou doest". Such is the general import of Zerdusht's scheme of religion; as to exterior rites, he altered the old method of burning fire on the tops of the mountains, and in other places, under the open air, and erected Pyrea or fire-temples throughout Persia, that this symbol of Mithra, or the divinity, might not be so liable to be extinguished.

He gave them likewise a liturgy, which they hold to have been brought to him from heaven, and therefore refuse to make any alterations in it, tho' the language is grown obsolete and little understood. The Magi, or priests, were according to his institution of three ranks; the duty of the first was to read the holy offices daily in the chapels, and to paraphrase on and explain the contents of his books. Over these were superintendants, and above all the Archimagus; which office Zerdusht himself assumed, and resided in the city of Balch, at the sack of which he was slain. The Zend or Zendevasta, containing the institutes of his religion, consists of one and twenty parts or different treatises, which is the reason that we have so many different accounts of it: it is written in the old Persic or Zund character. The sixteenth treatise contains his life, wherein the whole mystery of his character as a prophet, and the methods he made use of for the propagation of his religion are set forth at large: the twentieth treats of the virtues of drugs, and how they may be applied.

Thus his writings contain not only the religion, but the learning of the Magi, and he recommended it to all his successors, to be perfect masters of all useful knowledge.

We shall conclude our account of this extraordinary person, with observing, that he is said, by credible authors, to have predicted the coming of the Messiah, in plain and express words; and that the wise men out of the east, who came to worship our Saviour on account of his star, were his disciples.

THE END of the Twelfth and Last Volume.

A

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OF THE

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SUPPLEMENT

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Biographical Dictionary.

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Wyndham, ſir William

X.

Ximenes

Y.

Yorke, earl of Hardwicke
Young, dr.

Z.

Zinzendorf
Ziſca
Zoroaſter.

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